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in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

1944

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
TO THE
TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1944



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Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the President of Columbia University for 1944



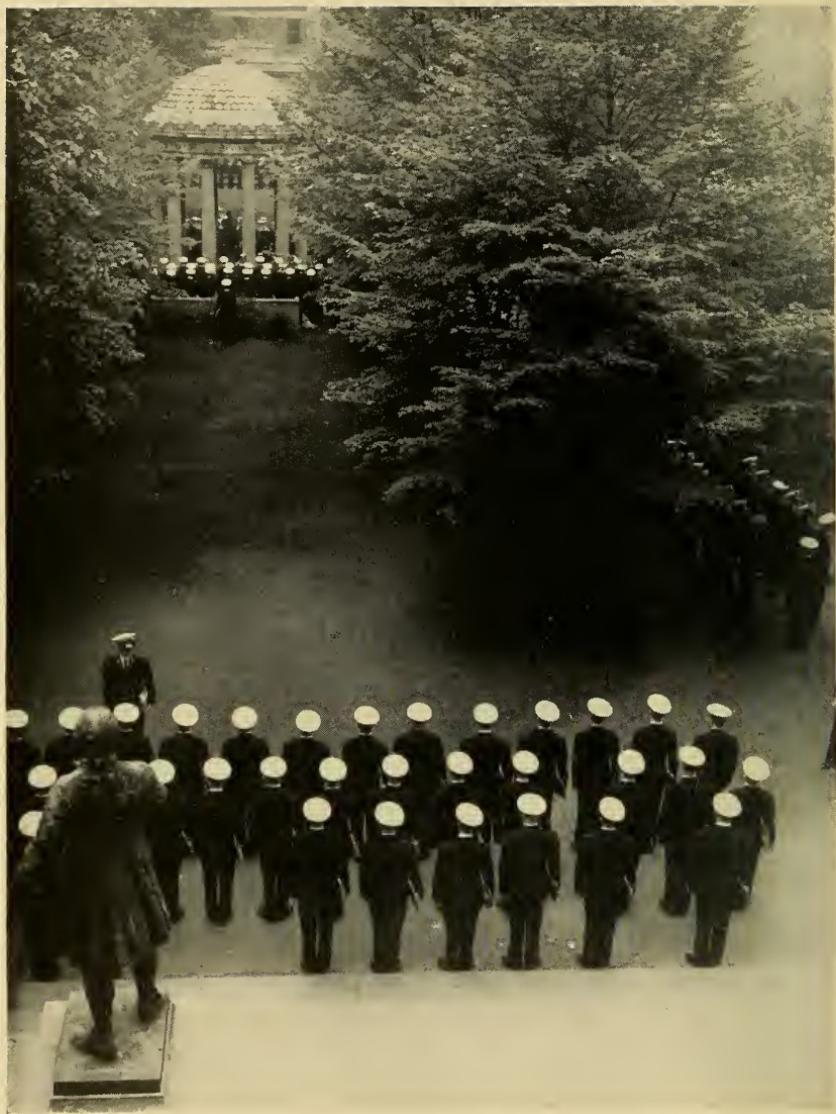
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REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

TO THE TRUSTEES:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes, there is submitted herewith the Annual Report on the work of the University during the academic year 1943-44. Accompanying this Report and attached thereto are the reports of the Deans, Directors and other chief administrative officers, all of which deserve careful attention for the matters of University policy which they record and discuss.

The year under review has been one of extraordinary activity. There has been complete coöperation with the government of the United States in all possible ways in order to aid in the prosecution of the world-wide war until final victory for the principles of political freedom and human liberty is won beyond peradventure. It is our hope and our faith that victory will be followed by the establishment of a world organization of nations which will maintain peace and make possible a new era of prosperity and happiness for all peoples both great and small.

The Year
1943-44

Important happenings of the year include the fifth annual award, on December 14, 1943, of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism; the Special University Convocation on January 25, 1944, at which His Excellency General Isaías Medina Angarita, President of the United States of Venezuela, accompanied by his general staff and by His Excellency Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela at Washington, received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ*; the Thirtieth Conference of Eastern College Librarians held in the Harkness Academic Theater, on January 29, 1944; the Special University Convocation on February 24, 1944, in observance of Brotherhood Week, at which Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Right Reverend Monsignor John Augustine Ryan, Professor Emeritus of the Catholic University of America, and the Reverend George Arthur Buttrick, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology *honoris causâ*; the celebration of Pan American Day in Low

Memorial Library on April 14, 1944, with speeches by Dr. Carl M. White, Professor Federico de Onís, The Honorable Francisco Pardo de Zela, Consul General of Peru, and President Butler, followed by the opening of an exhibition, arranged by Señor Jorge M. Corbacho, Peruvian historian, of historical documents relating to the period of Conquest and Independence of South American Countries, which continued until May 14, 1944; the Special University Convocation on April 25, 1944, at which the Most Reverend and Right Honorable Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, accompanied by the Reverend Gerald Ellison, Chaplain of the Archbishop, received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ*; the award of the Pulitzer Prizes and Scholarships on May 1, 1944; the exhibitions, during the summer, of selections from the William Barclay Parsons Railroad Prints (1820-1880), held in Low Memorial Library, the Architecture of Romance (1800-1850), held in Avery Library, History of Amputations, held in the Medical Library and Selections from the Annual Contest of the Camera Club of Columbia University, held in South Hall; the fifth annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, held September 7-11th;

Scholarly service outside the University rendered by Benjamin R. Andrews, Professor Emeritus of Household Economics in Teachers College, who was invited to Spelman College as Visiting Professor; by Dean Leopold Arnaud of the Faculty of Architecture, who was appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War as Expert Professional Adviser to prepare a program and to administer the competition for the choice of an architect for the construction of permanent buildings to be erected for the United States Military Academy at West Point; by Dr. Harold W. Bentley, Associate Director of Columbia University Press, who was appointed Director-Librarian of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City; by Professor J. Bartlet Brebner of the Department of History, who was appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation to make a study of present-day Canada; by Professor Harold L. Cross of the School of Journalism, who served as Dean of the Post Graduate School of Journalism of the Central Political Institute, Chungking, China; by Lindsay Rogers, Burgess Professor of Public Law, as Assistant Director of the International Labor Office in Montreal; by A. Arthur Schiller, Associate Professor of Law, as Director of the East Indies Institute of America; by Frank Tannenbaum,

Associate Professor of Latin American History, who conducted a special class in history for West Point students;

Public service of large importance performed by members of the University, including the appointment of Henry C. Sherman, Mitchill Professor of Chemistry, as Chief of the United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, a service which was recognized by a special letter from the Secretary of Agriculture; the selection of Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law, as Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, a service recognized by a letter of appreciation from the Secretary of the Treasury; the service of Lieutenant Commander Frederick L. Fitzpatrick, Professor of Natural Sciences in Teachers College, as Officer-in-Charge of the Curriculum Section of the Standards and Curriculum Division of the United States Navy, a service recognized by a special letter by direction of the Chief of Naval Personnel; the service of Lieutenant Martin Schwarzschild, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, in the Master Gunners School, Anti-aircraft Training Center, Camp Stewart, Georgia, who devised and perfected an improved method of securing ballistic data, for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit by the War Department; the outstanding service of William B. Dinsmoor, Professor of Archaeology, rendered in connection with the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe; the service of many members of the staff as special consultants in various bureaus and departments including, Grayson L. Kirk, Professor of Government, as Consultant in the Division of International Security and Organization, Department of State; Arthur W. Macmahon, Professor of Public Administration, as Consultant in the National Planning Association; Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law, as Consultant in the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, Department of State; Schuyler C. Wallace, Professor of Government, as Consultant in the Navy Department; Carl S. Shoup, Associate Professor of Economics, as Consultant to the United States Treasury Department on War Finance and Tax Problems; Frederick C. Mills, Professor of Economics and Statistics, as Consultant in the Office of the Chief of Army Ordnance; Shepard B. Clough, Assistant Professor of Economic History, as Consultant in the Office of Price Administration; Henry Steele Commager, Professor of American

History, as Consultant in the Office of War Information; Walter Gellhorn, Associate Professor of Law, as Vice Chairman, Region 2, National War Labor Board; Robert Lee Hale, Professor of Law, as Public Panel Member of the National War Labor Board; Milton Handler, Associate Professor of Law, as Special Counsel of the Foreign Economic Administration and as Associate Public Member of the National War Labor Board; Paul F. Brissenden, Associate Professor of Economics, as Vice Chairman of the War Labor Board in the New York Region; Captain James H. Oliver, Jr., Assistant Professor of History in Barnard College, as member of the Office of Strategic Services; Geroid T. Robinson, Professor of History, as Chief, U.S.S.R. Division of the Office of Strategic Services; John H. Wuorinen, Associate Professor of History, as Chief, Scandinavian-Baltic Section, Office of Strategic Services; Lieutenant (j.g.) George B. Young, Instructor in History in Barnard College, as member of the Office of Strategic Services; Charles W. Cole, Professor of History, as Regional Price Executive, New York Region of the Office of Price Administration; James W. Angell, Professor of Economics, as an official in the Foreign Economic Administration; Arthur R. Burns, Associate Professor of Economics, as an official in the Foreign Economic Administration; Harold Barger, Assistant Professor of Economics, on duty in London with the Office of Strategic Services; Allan Nevins, De Witt Clinton Professor of American History, as Lecturer and Adviser of the Office of War Information and Division of Cultural Relations, State Department; Lieutenant Colonel Victor Z. Brink, Assistant Professor of Accounting, as Chief of the Contract Audit Procedures Section of the War Department; Eli Ginzberg, Assistant Professor of Economics, as Special Assistant in the Surgeon General's Office; Ralph S. Alexander, Associate Professor of Marketing, as Deputy Director of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board; John E. Orchard, Professor of Economic Geography, as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State; Ralph H. Blanchard, Professor of Insurance, as member of the Advisory Committee on Insurance of the War Department; Herman F. Otte, Assistant Professor of Economic Geography, as Special Consultant for the War Department; Thurman W. Van Metre, Professor of Transportation, as Panel Member of the War Labor Board; Dean Robert D. Calkins of the School of Business, as Consultant to the

Navy Department on V-12 Program; Jerome Michael, Professor of Law, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, Criminal Division, Department of Justice; Captain Albert C. Jacobs, Professor of Law, in charge of the Casualties and Allotments Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel; Elliott E. Cheatham, Professor of Law, as Government Appeals Agent of Selective Service; Francis Deák, Associate Professor of Law, special assignment for War Department and now in Europe on Government business; Herbert Wechsler, Associate Professor of Law, as Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Paul R. Hays, Professor of Law, as Arbitrator of the National War Labor Board; Dean Young B. Smith of the Faculty of Law, as a member of the Armed Forces Committee on Post-War Educational Opportunities for Service Personnel, appointed by the President to study and report upon the problems of veterans' education after the war; Noel T. Dowling, Nash Professor of Law, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to make a report on the organization, methods and procedure of naval courts, with recommendations designed to facilitate the handling of the increased volume of cases; John Hanna, Professor of Law, now making a study for the Foreign Property Holders Protective Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council on the subject of war claims; Walter H. Bucher, Professor of Geology, as Chairman of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council; Armin K. Lobeck, Professor of Geology, as Consultant to Military Intelligence Service of the War Department; W. Duncan Strong, Loubat Professor of American Archaeology, as Director of the Ethnographic Board in Washington; Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Associate Professor of Sociology, as Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War; J. Marshall Miller, Instructor in Architecture, as Director of the City Plan of Pasadena, California; Albert T. Poffenberger, Professor of Psychology, as Chairman of the Committee on Problems and Policy of the Social Science Research Council; Harry D. Kitson, Professor of Education in Teachers College, on the Committee appointed by the War Manpower Commission to draw up a sequence of courses for the training of vocational counselors; the service of Colonel J. Enrique Zanetti, Professor of Chemistry, as Assistant and for a time Acting Military Attaché, United States Embassy in London and as Chief of Special Projects Division in Office of Chief of Chemical Warfare Service in Washington;

The bestowal upon many members of the University of honorary degrees, medals, foreign decorations and other honors, including the award to Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the School of Journalism of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Havana and also the award of the Gold Medal of the Inter-American University of Havana; the award to Professor Edwin H. Armstrong of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Certificate of Appreciation by the Signal Corps of the United States Army; the election of Dean Leopold Arnaud of the School of Architecture to be President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français; the award to Dean Joseph W. Barker of the School of Engineering of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Union College and the degree of Doctor of Engineering by the University of Rochester; to Professor Salo W. Baron of the Department of History of the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by the Hebrew Union College; the election of Professor Lyman Bryson of Teachers College to be President of the American Association for Adult Education; of Professor Alice I. Bryan of the School of Library Service to be President of the New York Unit of the National Council of Women Psychologists; the award to Dean Harry J. Carman of Columbia College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Wagner College; to Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the Union Theological Seminary, of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Bowdoin College; the designation of Professor Arthur C. Cope of the Department of Chemistry as the winner of the \$1,000 American Chemical Society prize; the award to Professor Donald L. Clark of the Department of English of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fund; the election of Dr. William Darrach, Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as President of the American Surgical Association; the award to Professor Charles W. Everett of the Department of English of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fund; the election of Robert H. Fife, Gebhard Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, to be President of the Modern Language Association of America; the designation of James Kip Finch, Associate Dean of the School of Engineering, as winner of the Class of '89 Medal of Columbia University; the election of Professor Henry E. Garrett of the Department of Psychology to be President of the Eastern Psychological Association; the award to Robert Murray Haig, McVickar Professor of

Political Economy, of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Rollins College; the election of Professor Selig Hecht of the Department of Zoölogy to the National Academy of Sciences; of Professor Erling M. Hunt of Teachers College to be President of the Middle States Council for the Social Studies; the award to Dr. James A. Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine, of the Trudeau Medal by the National Tuberculosis Association; to Professor Marjorie H. Nicolson of the Department of English of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Elmira College; the election of Dr. Maurice M. Pomeranz, Associate in Radiology, to be President of the New York Roentgen Ray Society; the award to Professor Isidor I. Rabi of the Department of Physics of the Nobel Prize; the election of Dr. Marian W. Smith, Instructor in Anthropology, to be President of the American Ethnological Society; the award to Professor Mark Van Doren of the Department of English of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Bowdoin College; the election of Professor Helen M. Walker of Teachers College to be President of the American Statistical Association; of Professor William L. Westermann of the Department of History to be President of the American Historical Association; the award to Edgar I. Williams, Associate in Architecture, of the Royal Order of Gustavus Vasa, Knight I Class, by the government of Sweden;

The productive scholarship of members of the University, resulting in the publication of such books as *Escape via Berlin*, by Dr. José Antonio de Aguirre, Lecturer in History; *The Mining Industries, 1899-1939*, by Professor Harold Barger (co-author), of the Department of Economics; *The Making of Modern Holland*, by Adriaan J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina Professor of the History, Language and Literature of the Netherlands; *Exploring Literature with Children*, by Professor Jean Betzner of Teachers College; *Classics of the Western World*, by Alan W. Brown, Instructor in English; *Approaches to World Peace*, by Professor Lyman Bryson (co-author) of Teachers College; *Marching Home: Educational and Social Adjustment after the War*, by Professor Morse A. Cartwright of Teachers College; *The Public Schools and Spiritual Values*, by Professor John L. Childs (co-author) of Teachers College; *Science in Childhood Education*, by Professor Gerald S. Craig of Teachers College; *What Is Music?*, by John Erskine, Professor Emeritus of English; *Gateway to Readable Books*, by Christine Gilbert (co-author), Librarian, School

Library Laboratory of Teachers College; *Obsolescence of Books in College Libraries*, by Charles F. Gosnell, Associate in Library Service; *Can We Still Believe in Immortality?*, by Frederick C. Grant, Edward Robinson Professor of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary; *Greek Revival Architecture in America*, by Talbot F. Hamlin, Librarian of the Avery Library; *Sports—Their Organization and Administration*, by Professor William L. Hughes (co-author) of Teachers College; *The Rising Crescent*, by Ernest Jackh, Visiting Research Professor of Public Law; *Invitation to Health*, by Dr. Harry J. Johnson, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine; *Intellectual Cooperation: National and International*, by Professor Isaac L. Kandel of Teachers College; *Quantum Chemistry*, by Professor George E. Kimball of the Department of Chemistry; *Mr. Newrich*, a translation of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* of Molière, by Professor Burdette I. Kinne of the Department of French; *The People's Choice*, by Professor Paul F. Lazarsfeld of the Department of Sociology; *Military Maps and Aerial Photographs*, by Professor Armin K. Lobeck (co-author) of the Department of Geology; *Ukrainian Literature—Studies of the Leading Authors*, by Professor Clarence A. Manning of the Department of East European Languages; *Christianity and Democracy* by Jacques Maritain, Visiting Professor of Philosophy; a translation of Livy's *History of Rome*, Vol. VII (books 26–27) in the Loeb Classical Library, by Frank G. Moore, Professor Emeritus of Latin; *Three Divine Sonnets of John Donne, for Voice and Piano*, by Professor Douglas Moore of the Department of Music; *Railroad Map of the State New York*, by Professor Herman F. Otte of the School of Business; *Languages for War and Peace*, by Professor Mario A. Pei of the Department of French; *The Music Curriculum in a Changing World*, by Professor Lilla Belle Pitts of Teachers College; *The Story of the Navajo Hail Chant*, by Professor Gladys A. Reichard of the Department of Anthropology in Barnard College; *The Church and Returning Service Personnel*, by Reverend Otis R. Rice, Acting Chaplain of the University; *Basic Teachings of the Great Psychologists*, by Professor S. Stansfeld Sargent of the Department of Psychology in Barnard College; *The Great Decision*, by James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor Emeritus of the History of International Relations; *The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri*, by Rafael Taubenschlag, Visiting Research Professor of Ancient Civilization; *The*

Seven Sleepers and Other Poems, by Professor Mark Van Doren of the Department of English;

The publication by Columbia University Press of a number of books of special interest to the University, including *Judgment of the Old Regime*, by Dr. Paul H. Beik, Instructor in History; *The Meline Tariff*, by Dr. Eugene O. Golob, Instructor in History; *World Words*, by Professor W. Cabell Greet of the Department of English in Barnard College; *The Leveller Tracts, 1647-1653*, by Professor William Haller of the Department of English in Barnard College; *Endymion in England*, by Edward LeComte, Instructor in English; *The Individual and His Society*, by Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology and Dr. Abram Kardiner, Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry; *The City of Brooklyn, 1865-1898*, by Harold C. Syrett, Instructor in History; *Mitosis*, by Professor Franz Schrader of the Department of Zoölogy; *University Records and Life in the Middle Ages*, by Professor Lynn Thorndike of the Department of History; *Readings in Traditional Chinese, Readings in Modern Chinese, Traditional Chinese Tales and Contemporary Chinese Tales*, by Chi-Chen Wang, Assistant Professor of Chinese;

The visits to the University of many distinguished persons, including Lieutenant Colonel John Jacob Astor of the London *Times*; Warren R. Austin, United States Senator from the state of Vermont; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College; Dr. Charles A. Beard, author; Lyman J. Briggs, physicist; His Excellency Dr. G. Bolkenstein, Netherlands Minister of Education; Stuart Chase, economist; Clarence O. Cheney, psychiatrist; Pedro Cue, Director of *El Mundo* of Havana; Lieutenant Colonel Condict W. Cutler, Jr., former Alumni Trustee; Dr. André Dreyfus, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Letters, University of São Paulo; Captain John Dugdale, Labor M.P.; Major George Fielding Eliot, military analyst; His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Adrian C. Escobar, Ambassador from Argentina; James W. Fulbright, United States Senator from the state of Arkansas; Professor Aly Labib Gabr, University of Cairo; Augustus N. Hand, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain; Burton Holmes, lecturer; Dr. Te pang Hou, manager of the Yungli Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Dr. Joseph L. Hromadka, Princeton Theological Seminary; E. R.

Jacobson, Deputy Director General, Australian War Supplies Commission; Alexander Kipnis, musician; M. Lacour-Gayet, formerly economic adviser to the French foreign office; Margaret Lawrence, musician; Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier; Lotte Lehmann, musician; Nicholas G. Lély, Consul General of Greece; Martha Lipton, musician; Señor R. de Llano, President of *Excelsior* of Mexico; Paul E. Lockwood, Secretary to the Governor of New York; Professor Ignacio M. de Lojendio, University of Sevilla, Spain; Commander Donald B. MacMillan, United States Navy hydrographic office; Thomas Mann, novelist; Paul Manship, sculptor; André Maurois, man of letters; Margaret Mead, anthropologist; Roberto Saboia de Medeiros, S.J., Director of the Faculty of Philosophy, Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro; Charles Merz, editor in chief of the *New York Times*; Andrew Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information; Sir Bernard Pares, scholar; Professor Ing. Arthur Posnansky, director of Cultural Mission of Bolivia to the United States; President Ernest W. Riggs, Anatolia College, Greece; Francis E. Rivers, Justice of the City Court of Manhattan; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Most Rev. Paul Yu Pinn, Titular Bishop of Sozusa, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking; Sigrid Schultz, journalist; Prince Schwarzenberg of Austria; Edwin B. Scully, Consul General of Canada; President Charles Seymour of Yale University; Countess Sforza; Gregg M. Sinclair, President of the University of Hawaii; Most Rev. Francis Joseph Spellman, Archbishop of New York; Robert A. Taft, United States Senator from the state of Ohio; Alec Templeton, musician; Colonel N. Thomas Tchou of China; Edward Tomlinson, analyst; Dr. Tingfu Fuller Tsiang, delegate of China to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference; Edward Weeks, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*;

The promotion, following the adoption of the budget, of nine Associate Professors and one Visiting Professor to be Professors; of twenty-two Assistant Professors to be Associate Professors; of six Associates, ten Instructors and four Lecturers to be Assistant Professors; of six Associates and two Instructors to be Assistant Clinical Professors; of two Assistant Clinical Professors to be Associate Clinical Professors; and changes of title in the case of six present officers of the University;

The transfer to Columbia from other universities or from other fields

of service of five Professors, four Associate Professors, four Assistant Professors, three Assistant Clinical Professors, three Associate Clinical Professors and three Clinical Professors;

The appointment to temporary service in the University of Mr. Jerome H. Bentley, Treasurer of Wells College, as Visiting Professor of Education in Teachers College; Dr. Frederick deWolfe Bolman, Jr., Assistant Professor of Religion at Randolph-Macon Women's College, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Ernst A. Cassirer, Research Associate in Philosophy at Yale University, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. James L. Clifford, Associate Professor of English at Lehigh University, as Visiting Associate Professor of English in Barnard College; Dr. Joel Dean, Assistant Professor of Statistics and Marketing at the University of Chicago, as Visiting Associate Professor of Economics; Dr. Homer H. Dubs, formerly Acting Professor of Philosophy at Duke University, as Visiting Professor of Chinese; Dr. Howard S. Ellis, Professor of Economics at the University of California, as Visiting Professor of Economics; Mr. Clarence J. Finney of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, as Visiting Professor of Architecture; Dr. Roman Jakobson of the University of Prague, as Visiting Professor of Comparative Linguistics; Dr. Naphtali Lewis, formerly Instructor in Classics at New York University, as Visiting Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin; Dr. George E. Moore of Cambridge University, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Roy F. Nichols, Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, as Visiting Professor of History; Dr. Donald A. Piatt of the University of California, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Carlton C. Qualey of Swarthmore College, as Visiting Associate Professor of History in Teachers College; Dr. Kurt K. J. Riezler, Member of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science at the New School, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Curt Stern, Professor of Experimental Zoölogy at the University of Rochester, as Visiting Lecturer in Zoölogy; Mr. Floyd Taylor, formerly of the Cultural Relations Division of the Bureau of Information, Department of State, Chungking, China, as Visiting Associate Professor of Journalism; Dr. George Vernadsky, Research Associate in History at Yale University, as Visiting Professor of History;

The retirement from active service, at their own request, of the follow-

ing members of the teaching, administrative and nonacademic staffs: On December 31, 1943, Charles C. Lieb, Hosack Professor of Pharmacology, with the title of Professor Emeritus; on February 1, 1944, both with the title of Professor Emeritus, Fannie W. Dunn, Professor of Education in Teachers College and Grace MacLeod, Professor of Nutrition in Teachers College; also on February 1, 1944, Mary M. Reed, Assistant Professor of Education in Teachers College; on July 1, 1944, each with the title of Professor Emeritus, Benjamin R. Andrews, Professor of Household Economics in Teachers College; Elbert K. Fretwell, Professor of Education in Teachers College; John L. Gerig, Professor of Celtic; Louis H. Gray, Professor of Comparative Linguistics; Frederick W. J. Heuser, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures; Anna V. Hughes, Professor of Dentistry; Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics; Henri F. Muller, Professor of Romance Philology; also on July 1, 1944, Alma de L. LeDuc, Assistant Professor of French in Barnard College; Maude B. Muse, Professor of Nursing Education in Teachers College; Floyd B. O'Rear, Professor of Education in Teachers College; Bertha L. Rockwell, Librarian of Barnard College.

Without indiscretion, it is now possible to record at least some of the facts relating to the University's complete coöperation with the Government

University War Work of the United States in the nation's war effort. No fewer than five hundred members of the University staff have, at one time or another, been on leave of absence either for service with the armed forces or for work in the field of civilian defence. The University staff has been drawn upon for an Ambassador to Spain, an Assistant Secretary of State, an Under Secretary of the Treasury, a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, a Consultant to the United States Treasury, a Chief of the United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and an Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods. In addition, members of the University have been appointed to service on scores of most important boards and commissions. Others have been sent to service in Great Britain, in France, in Belgium, in the Netherlands, in Sweden and in Italy, as well as in South American countries and in Australia and New Zealand. In China they have been given the task of organizing and developing a graduate school of journalism and also that of planning

the administration and equipment of both public and university libraries. It would appear that there is no part of the world which has not been reached and influenced by members of the University in this prodigious war effort.

Since August 9, 1940, the University has entered into a long series of contracts with the Government of the United States for specific undertakings in the field of research and service which, for obvious reasons, cannot now be described. Previous to June 30, 1944, one hundred and thirty-four of these contracts had been executed. Fourteen government bureaus participated directly and many more had indirect relationship to these undertakings. Work on sixty-six of these contracts had been completed by June 30 last, to the satisfaction of those who were concerned with their administration. It is probable that by June 30, 1945, the remaining sixty-eight projects will also have been fully completed. To carry out these contracts, it has been necessary to enter into fifty-nine subcontracts with forty-two individuals, industrial corporations and colleges or universities.

It is apparent that for the purpose of security very little can now be made publicly known relative to the character of the work done under these contracts. It is, however, permissible to say that such work has been carried on in the fields of medicine and surgery, with forty-eight contracts; in the fields of chemistry, physics and engineering, with fifty-eight contracts; and in housing and rationing exclusively of the armed forces, with five agreements. For education, housing and rationing of the armed forces and of certain civilians, twenty-six contracts have also been entered into. Administration on behalf of the University of these many and most important government contracts has been admirably conducted by the University Committee on War Research of which the Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science is Chairman, and by the Treasurer of the University and the Assistant Treasurer.

On June 30, 1944, 2,617 men and women were directly engaged in these University war projects, and with few exceptions on a full-time basis. In addition, the staffs of practically every University department, particularly the teaching staffs, have to some degree taken part in these extensive operations which have been carried on at thirty-three widely scattered localities. To supplement the efforts of these teachers, scientists, adminis-

trators and other groups skilled in many fields, the Government has itself assigned approximately 1,000 members of its uniformed and civilian personnel to the furtherance of the tasks undertaken by the University and to serve as the liaison between the Government and the University staff.

These facts make it plain that the University has risen to the full height of its public and moral responsibility for the support of the Federal Government and for the defence of the fundamental principles upon which our life and public order rest. It is a record of their Alma Mater of which Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and DeWitt Clinton would indeed have been proud.

The University may well take pride in the way in which it has been able to meet the demands made upon it by the steady growth of the Naval

Training Naval Cadets Officer Training program during the past year. The total number of graduates, including the class graduated on October 26, 1944, is 17,700. On June 30, 1944, there were

available on the campus residence accommodations for approximately 2,400 midshipmen and 535 V-12 students. Johnson, Furnald, John Jay, Livingston and Hartley Halls were devoted almost entirely to the use of the Navy, as well as some twenty classrooms in the Schools of Journalism and Business and South Hall. In addition, the close coöperation which has continued to exist between the Midshipmen's School and the University has made it possible to share such facilities as McMillin, Harkness and Brander Matthews Theaters, as well as the University Gymnasium and the swimming pool at Thompson Hall of Teachers College, in a mutually satisfactory manner. Moreover, an average of twenty-seven members of the University faculty have been serving as instructors in the School of Military Government and Administration, which has occupied the University's buildings at Nos. 433, 431, 429 and 415 West 117th Street.

Three additional Civilian Orientation courses have been held at the Men's Faculty Club since June, 1943. Through the medium of these short courses the Navy Department has been able to bring leaders in the field of business into contact with prominent Naval officers, giving each a new understanding of the other's problems.

A recent noteworthy evidence of the high appreciation with which the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Columbia is regarded by the Navy Department, is the establishment here on August 12, 1944, of

the Naval Reserve Officer Training Center, with headquarters in the University house at 417 West 117th Street. This training center has supervision over all schools for Midshipmen and pre-Midshipmen in the Third Naval District as well as the instruction in what are known as Academic Refresher Schools.

Commodore Richards, who has been Commanding Officer of the Midshipmen's School since August 12, 1942, has won for himself a permanent place in the life of the University, as well as the high regard of all who have been associated with him. In September, 1944, Commodore Richards was promoted to his present rank and transferred to the command of the Naval Reserve Officer Training Center.

In addition to the University buildings and parts of buildings already named as having been made available for the work of the Naval training units, the various research projects elsewhere described in this report have occupied much space in still other academic buildings, as well as in buildings in other parts of the city and at different points throughout the United States.

Early in December, 1941, immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by the Government of the United States, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler called a meeting of University women at President's house and appointed Mrs. Herbert E. Hawkes chairman, to organize the women's part of Columbia's war work.

Women's Committee
for War Relief

Committees were formed on Red Cross Work, British War Relief, United China Relief, Greek War Relief and Aid to Russia. The Director of the Casa Italiana placed that building at the service of the Committees, which thus had ample room and convenient space for these units.

The Gift Shop, with Mrs. James K. Finch as Chairman, supported by voluntary contributions of money and articles for sale, has raised \$9,593.

The Knitting Committee, with Mrs. Horatio Smith as Chairman, reports that five hundred persons have knitted three tons of wool which was made into 11,000 garments.

The Sewing Committee, with Mrs. Henry E. Garrett as Chairman, has provided garments for the Red Cross, the English-Speaking Union, French Relief and the Halloran Hospital. Four hundred and eighty women have participated in this work and 9,050 garments have been

made. The Greek War Relief Committee, with Miss A. K. Young as Chairman, has contributed 2,300 garments.

The Surgical Dressings group, with Mrs. Willard C. Rappleye as Chairman, has made over 800,000 dressings, working during the summer as well as the rest of the year, and has given a remarkable example of patriotic interest and accomplishment. The wives of the young men in the Midshipmen's School, organized by Mrs. John K. Richards, have greatly helped with this work.

The Thrift Shop has contributed \$5,972 for supplies for the men at the front, and is one of the several units from which important financial aid is derived.

The spirit and endeavor of all those women who have been and still are working for the war effort cannot be too highly praised. They may truly be regarded as in the full service of their country in providing supplies and equipment for the armed forces of the United States.

During the year the College has continued to operate on a three-term basis. New students have been admitted in June as well as in September and February, thus enabling the College to maintain a more even civilian enrollment from term to term than would otherwise be possible. Many of the civilian students are under eighteen years of age. More than fifteen hundred members of the College student body are now on leave in uniform. Some have made the supreme sacrifice and have thus joined the ranks of those illustrious sons of Columbia who, in earlier years, gave their lives in the service of their country. Throughout the year the College has kept in touch with the men in service by means of a monthly newsletter, known as *Memorandum from Morningside*, which was begun in the Dean's Office last year.

The three-term arrangement which prevails in the College at present has not only changed the time of admission of new students, but that of the graduation exercises as well. In addition to participating in the Commencement exercises held early in June for the entire University, the College has held its own graduation ceremonies at the end of each of the three terms for those seniors who had completed the requirements for their degree at that time. Throughout the year the College has overlooked no opportunity to support in fullest measure the war effort. Its outstanding contribution in this respect has been its participation in the Navy

College Training Program. Not only have most of the V-12 students made excellent records scholastically, but many of them have taken part in campus activities or otherwise identified themselves with the civilian student body. The College is under obligation to Union Theological Seminary for the use of Hastings Hall for resident students.

Although argument has been advanced for the permanent retention of the three-term arrangement, the faculty and student body of the College are almost unanimously opposed to its continuance beyond the termination of the present emergency. Acceleration as we now have it in the College involves too much constant pressure upon both mind and body and too little opportunity for reflection by the student upon the work which he is doing. It would seem wise, therefore, that at the earliest possible moment the College return to its pre-war calendar of Winter and Spring Sessions.

During the year two special committees—the Committee on College Plans and the Special Committee on the State of Columbia College—have studied the chief problems which confront the College faculty. The first of these committees has been carefully examining the College with respect to curriculum, student and faculty personnel, details of administration and public relations. The second committee named is specifically charged with the duty of considering the problems confronting the College in its relations to the University system and of reporting from time to time to the President and the Trustees any conclusions or recommendations it may think would be of benefit. The reports of these two committees are certain to be landmarks in the history of the College and are eagerly awaited. Naturally, both committees have endeavored to analyze the strength and the limitation of the College as an institution with nationwide influence and constituency. Their reports will undoubtedly show that although the College has a highly competent and coöperative staff, a balanced and carefully articulated curriculum, and gives close attention to individual guidance, it has not yet solved all the problems which face it. These arise largely from physical, social and recreational needs and from the limitations of location in a great metropolis. The College should have better gymnasium facilities as well as convenient and adequate space for outdoor informal sports and games. To meet such needs is not easy for an undergraduate college located in a great city such as New York, London,

Paris or Berlin. In such case there are most serious local and financial problems to be dealt with, which are not faced by a college located in a small town or village. The work of the College would also be greatly aided by the addition of facilities for an undergraduate social and recreational center. In the absence of such a center, arrangements were made during the year whereby the Alpha Delta Phi house at 526 West 114th Street was made a social gathering place for civilian and V-12 students.

In order to strengthen still more the student body, keeping in mind especially its wide geographical distribution, the College is in urgent need of additional funds for scholarship aid. No less than forty scholarships should be established, ten to be awarded each year on a nationwide basis. These scholarships, to be awarded only to students of the highest intellectual ability and promise, should be tenable for four years of College residence and have annual stipends of nine hundred or a thousand dollars each.

The educational independence of the College and its relation to the University system were fully described in the last Annual Report.

The Medical Center, which owes its existence and its outstanding leadership in medical service and research to the noteworthy generosity of the late Edward S. Harkness and to the support which Medical Center has been given to it by many others, goes forward year by year in its field of vitally important public service and of scientific accomplishment.

During the past year the Faculty of Medicine, in coöperation with the Medical Board and officers of the hospitals at the Medical Center, has been studying the future development of the Medical Center in the light of growing opportunities and possible modifications in medical education, research and public service. The recommendations made by these same groups in 1937 have been reviewed and amplified. The proposal that the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital move to the Medical Center, and the need of expanding the existing facilities in anticipation of the return from military service of members of the staff now on leave, require immediate consideration and prompt planning for the future.

Effective January 1, 1944, all voluntary hospitals at the Medical Center have been merged into a single corporate organization under the Board

of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital. This is a distinct administrative advance. Efforts are making to centralize further the research activities and diagnostic service under the University in keeping with the agreement between the University and the Hospitals.

The development of nursing education by the University in close coöperation with the hospitals has created a strong basic program which can now be expanded into much needed graduate instruction in this professional field.

The establishment of the Washington Heights District Health and Teaching Center operated by the City of New York and the strengthening of teaching and research in public health and, more recently, in tropical diseases have laid the foundations for a new unit of national and international importance. Further expansion of this program in coöperation with the City of New York is now being studied.

The general development that has already been reached brings forward the necessity of increasing the ward service for the Department of Medicine, which carries the heaviest responsibility of any department engaged in the instruction of students. The present facilities for this teaching and hospital service are not adequate, and the program should be brought into a more satisfactory balance. There is also urgent need of further development in dermatology, plastic surgery, thoracic surgery and orthopedic surgery. The last named will be greatly strengthened for both adults and children by the closer affiliation with the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. These ends can be accomplished only by increase in certain of the ward facilities, a considerable expansion of the Harkness Pavilion, and the extension of Vanderbilt Clinic, together with the additional operating rooms, X-ray and other facilities which are necessary. The present overcrowded conditions in the Dental Clinic of the University should be relieved at the same time that the Vanderbilt Clinic is expanded. Provision for the needs of the staff when its members return from military service is urgent. It will be necessary to create additional low-priced hospital rooms for patients and more office accommodation in order that as far as possible all the key men on the staff may be able to concentrate their professional activities at the Medical Center. These younger men include many most excellent teachers and research workers, and are, to a large extent, the future source of supply of the

teaching and clinical staffs. The Library facilities at the Medical Center are now insufficient to provide for the demands being made upon them by the students, research staff and members of the various hospital units.

Plans for developing the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment and research in malignant disease are also going forward.

The Faculty of Dentistry has under serious consideration the post-war problems of dental education in the University. It seems important that adjustments in the teaching and research in this field should have careful planning now in order that the University may be prepared to contribute to the new demands and opportunities which will follow promptly upon the termination of the war. It is expected that many dental officers when discharged from the armed forces will need and seek advanced training in the various specialties of dentistry. There is a growing appreciation of the close relationship of dentistry to medicine and public health, which indicates that a greater correlation of these fields of endeavor would be wise and helpful. The many affiliated and coöperating activities at the Medical Center make possible an unique opportunity for a contribution of the first importance in dental education and research.

All these matters are being carefully studied and the conclusions reached will be reported as soon as their study is completed.

The Medical Center has become outstanding in its field of scholarly endeavor and work, and deserves all the support which it must have in order to carry on its noteworthy scientific and human service.

The work of the School of Engineering has been vitally affected by war conditions. On the one hand, the staff, already reduced by the call to Engineering service of a number of its members, has been asked to care for double its normal undergraduate enrollment, entailing an increased teaching load of almost fifty percent, in order to meet the needs of the Navy V-12 unit. At the same time, the demand for research assistance, both by government and industry, has been insistent, while Selective Service has withdrawn research assistants and younger staff members for more active participation in the nation's military effort.

It is most significant to note, however, that even under such conditions the School has not only fully met its teaching duties, but has expanded its research activities. Most of this research has been of a confidential nature and cannot now be described. The general trend is well illustrated in the

annual report of the Research Laboratories of the Department of Civil Engineering. Coöperative industrial researches in these laboratories for the year totaled over \$16,000 in income, and the total for the past twenty-five years is now approaching half a million dollars. From this income an interest-bearing fund of nearly \$100,000 has been set aside as a backlog for future research, while over \$50,000 has been expended for the purchase of new equipment. This whole plan of coöperative research, so successfully developed in these particular laboratories, also opens new opportunities which it is hoped will find wider application in other parts of the University in post-war years. The special Heat Transfer Laboratory of the Department of Mechanical Engineering is both serving industry and advancing our knowledge of heat problems on a similar coöperative basis. The Committees on Industrial Research and on Patents have also prepared a statement of practices and policies which will, it is believed, encourage other departments of the University to increase their research resources through a sound and progressive program of coöperation between the University's research laboratories and industry.

Needless to say, the School has also had under constant review those basic problems of educational policy and service essential to proper planning for the inevitable increase in demands of the post-war era. Its extraordinary record of service, here but briefly described, has been achieved through the devoted and untiring efforts of the whole staff. Normal duties have given way to a combined effort in war service which has involved work both in evenings and on holidays. At the same time the staff is impatiently awaiting the opportunity to return to normal working conditions and the opportunity to maintain the reputation of the School by meeting the challenge of wider service which it is universally agreed our engineering schools will face, once peace is restored.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law has been a member of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to study and report on matters relating to the education of veterans after the war. This committee was officially known as the Armed Forces Committee on Post-War Educational Opportunities for Service Personnel. The President sent its report to the Congress with a covering message, and most of the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Congress and used to form the basis of the educational provisions in the Servicemen's Read-

justment Act of 1944, which became law in June, last. Many of the problems considered by this Committee now confront our own Faculty of Law.

The experience of the Law School during and after the last war indicates what may be expected following the conclusion of the present war. Within a year after the armistice of 1918, the registration of the School had increased from forty-eight to 523, which was the normal pre-war registration, and continued to increase annually until a maximum of 815 was reached. Due to the provisions made by the Federal Government for the education of veterans after this present war, it is likely that the number of applicants seeking admission to the Law School will be at least one thousand annually for several years following the end of hostilities. The School is not equipped to admit more than three hundred entering students during any one year, which would represent an expansion of fifty percent over its normal pre-war registration. It is not considered wise for law schools generally to expand beyond this point, since otherwise there might well be danger of training a larger number of young lawyers than the profession could absorb. However, expansion to this extent for several years after the war is desirable in order to make up the shortage of young lawyers caused by the drastic reduction in the number of law students during the war period.

Many of the applicants for admission to the School after the war are likely to be veterans of exceptional ability who, although they had perhaps completed only two or two and a half years of college work before they were drawn into the armed services, cannot be expected to defer any longer beginning their professional education. Some relaxation of the admission requirements in the case of veterans is necessary to meet this condition. In order to give the Faculty Committee on Selection of Students the appropriate discretion, the Faculty of Law has adopted the following resolution:

An applicant for admission to the School of Law who has successfully completed while in residence two academic years of undergraduate study in an approved college or scientific school of collegiate rank and who has spent an additional period of not less than six months of active service in the armed forces of the United States after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, may be admitted as a candidate for the degree of

Bachelor of Laws if the applicant, in the opinion of the Faculty Committee on Selection of Students, taking into account his maturity, ability, scholastic and military records, is well qualified to undertake with advantage the study of law in this School.

The educational subsidy to be granted by the Federal Government to all returning veterans who wish to take advantage of it will not be available to the student while he is on vacation. This fact will probably make it desirable for him to forego long summer vacation periods.

One of the most serious matters which confronts all law schools at this time is the necessity for revision of the curriculum and teaching methods, so that the next generation of lawyers may be prepared to deal effectively with the many new problems which will confront them as a result of the changes wrought by the war. These changes will involve not only our domestic economy and our social and political organization, but also international relations. Two years ago the Law Faculty undertook a comprehensive study of this question in all its aspects. It is thought that a closer coördination of developments in this respect in the Law School with similar developments in other parts of the University is important.

The Faculty of Architecture believes that the profession of architecture is facing one of the most important and critical periods in its history: important because perhaps never before has there been such an acute need for building construction, and critical because of the very limited number of well-trained architects to undertake this work. Even had there been no war, the amount of construction needed in this country after ten years of depression would have been literally stupendous. Serious housing shortages are reported all over the country, and this situation will become still more acute when the returning soldiers wish to establish new homes. Private and public funds will be increasingly invested in building programs. New methods of manufacture will call for new buildings since in many cases the new processes cannot be fitted into outmoded factories. Many communities and cities are already convinced of the importance of replanning and rebuilding, and preliminary studies have been undertaken in several instances. The extensive planning for post-war work in New York City is an indication of the great activity to be expected in this section alone. Many observers believe it will take at least two generations to carry out the work now being

planned. This reconstruction will therefore be the task of the younger generation.

Because of the relative inactivity in the profession during the past fifteen years, fewer students have been attracted to it, and the number of graduates in architecture throughout the country has dropped to less than one half of what it had been. The public has not yet realized the great lack of trained men in the field of architecture at the present time. Immediately after the war ends there is certain to be an increase in student enrollment continuing for at least four or five years. The School of Architecture must assume full responsibility for giving these students training which will equip them to undertake the tasks which they must face in the newly developing communities. The School is limited in size—a restriction common to schools of architecture because of the space required for drafting rooms—and will be able to admit only the most competent applicants.

The American schools of architecture will also be confronted with international problems. It seems inevitable that this country will exert a broad and powerful influence. Europe has been devastated as never before, and the urgency for rebuilding there will be even greater than in our own country. It is important that the reconstruction in European countries be done by their own citizens if that be possible. However, all the European countries will be in a tragic condition insofar as professionally trained men in almost any field are concerned. For over five years all their schools have been closed, or virtually so, and their youth have been called to duties far removed from peacetime endeavors. They have also lost many of their older men and their teachers. Furthermore, these European schools will look to the United States for the first supplies with which to start them on their reconstruction program, until such time as their own industries can be re-established. American universities will, therefore, be called upon to receive foreign students, to train them in their professions and, perhaps, what is more important, to train professional leaders who will return to teach in the schools of their own countries. This will be a serious as well as a challenging task for our American institutions of higher learning.

Teachers College is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the first of its present group of buildings on Morningside. The half century has been crowded not only with work in the field of education and the preparation of teachers for their professional service, but with the growth of an influence upon the educational thought and work of the world which is certainly remarkable.

Teachers College

In this celebration it will be well to recall the fact that the idea and the ideals which Teachers College represents and has carried out through more than a half century had their origin in the thought and writings of President Barnard, whose service to old Columbia College during the years from 1864 to 1889 was outstanding. It was marked by vision of developments in the intellectual life which were to come. The principles upon which Teachers College rests and the ideals which it has sought to achieve are set forth in truly classic manner in President Barnard's annual reports to the Trustees of old Columbia College for the years 1881 and 1882. Those reports are the origin of Teachers College and may well continue to serve through coming generations as the guide and interpreter of its constructive policies.

By an agreement dated April 20, 1928, St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, became a part of the University's educational system upon terms generally similar to the affiliation with Barnard College. In 1933 the name was changed to Bard College.

Bard College

Since this agreement took effect the degree of Bachelor of Arts of Columbia University has been conferred upon students completing the prescribed course of study for that degree in this college. The Trustees of Bard College had adopted a constructive plan for establishing it on a firm basis financially as well as academically and had every expectation of a successful outcome at the end of a four-year period beginning in 1940. The war, however, had the effect of greatly reducing the number of students. Upon the discontinuance in the spring of 1944 of the Army Specialized Training Program at Annandale, the number of civilian students remaining was so small that the Trustees felt it necessary to adopt at once a program which had been under consideration for a more distant future, and make the college a coeducational institution, effective as of September, 1944. At a conference between representatives of the two Boards of Trustees there was full discussion of the problems involved,

and the Trustees of Bard College could see no other solution than the one which they proposed. The Trustees of the University did not wish to approve at this time the inclusion of a coeducational college in the University system. The Trustees of Bard College thereupon requested the cancellation of the intercorporate agreement. The termination of this relationship was a matter of regret to both Boards of Trustees and to the many friends which Bard College, its faculty and its Trustees have made among the Trustees and officers of the University in the sixteen years during which the agreement had been in effect. The separation became effective on May 3, last.

It is a satisfaction to state that President Gray of Bard College was able, in September, to report an increase in enrollment to nearly the full capacity of that college, and that the outlook for the institution appears to justify the wisdom of the decision made by its board.

For many years there have been on Morningside a steadily growing number of students from other lands. The movement in former years of Students from Other Lands foreign students to Berlin and Paris was justly looked upon as a tribute to the world-wide reputation of those universities. It has now been succeeded by the coming, in much larger number, of students from other lands to Morningside Heights. At the present time and despite war conditions, these students are more numerous and more widely distributed in their homelands than would have been thought possible.

For the year ending June 30, 1944, the number of students who were citizens of countries other than the United States was 658, or 4.5 percent of the total University registration.¹ They came from sixty different countries, twenty or more from each of the following nations:

Austria	51
Belgium	20
Canada	46
China	67
France	31
Germany	97
Great Britain	30
Poland	44
Russia	22

¹ On the basis of residence, 282 students gave permanent home addresses in 43 foreign lands.

It is of particular interest that for three years past there have been in residence groups of carefully chosen Russian students, selected by their home government and sent to Columbia for very definite purposes. The courses of study which they have followed have included English grammar, American literature, speech, stenography, United States history and government and economic geography. Several of these young people, after completing their period of study here, have taken up work in the various Russian consulates and embassies, including the embassies in Washington and in London and the consulate in New York City. Others are planning to enter business organizations or to become instructors in universities in their native land. All these students are graduates of well-known Russian universities, and many of them have taken active part in the war on their home front.

It is apparent that the government of Russia is taking well-planned steps to provide itself with a body of trained youth able to establish and to maintain contact with other countries throughout the world. These Russian students have uniformly made a most favorable impression and have wholeheartedly devoted themselves to their assigned tasks.

There is also at Columbia a collection of books, monographs and periodicals on the art and architecture of Russia from earliest times to the present, which has made the University a center of study in this field for students from all parts of our own nation.

The steady decline in the study of foreign languages in American secondary schools and colleges has been a matter of deep concern to everyone interested in liberal education. This has resulted chiefly from the pressure of social studies upon the curricula. It is a part of the theory held by many professors of education that subjects which require training for competence in a particular field of subject matter should give place to a program of "general education," which introduces the student to a wide range of subjects but provides no opportunity for a systematic and well-founded knowledge in any one of them. In addition, professional and other prevocational courses have now penetrated even to the freshman year of college work. The advisers who supervise undergraduate programs in medicine, law, and the natural or the political and social sciences do frequently, to be sure, recommend the study of French, German or some other foreign language, but are apt to

Study of
Foreign
Languages

stress their value only as tools for chemistry, medicine or some other field of vocational concentration. Thus the languages, like English literature and mathematics, have been brought almost to extinction by the pressure of courses in general education and the ever-increasing demand of special training for vocations. Obviously, this strikes at the very roots of a liberal education. In the present world the ability to speak and read with ease at least one foreign language is more than ever necessary if the mind and imagination of American youth are to be set free for expansion beyond the narrow horizon of vocational interests and national prejudice.

The harmful results of these curriculum restrictions are quite evident in the products of graduate and professional schools. The equipment of the generation of younger scholars in the languages of humanistic and scientific scholarship is neither as general nor as effective as in the preceding generation. Then many of these graduates found opportunity for training at a European university. It is astonishing that while the decades since the First World War have drawn us into ever closer communication with foreign peoples and put on us an ever-increasing responsibility in world affairs, they have also been marked by a steady decline in the study of foreign languages. The substitution of reading tests for classroom training in satisfaction of college graduation requirements overlooks the vital relationship between the spoken language and a knowledge of the culture of other peoples. In the mind of the student it makes dead material of what might well be the most vital expression of man's soul. It creates the impression that the ability to interpret a few lines of a foreign text is just an artificial hurdle to be crossed on the path toward really important studies.

It is often said that American weakness in foreign languages is due to poor teaching. The main responsibility, however, is quite different. As a matter of fact, there is no curriculum subject, unless it be mathematics, where teachers have applied themselves more diligently to meet an increasingly difficult curriculum situation. Limited as they are by a narrow time allotment, which usually allows only two years in college or two to three years in secondary school, in most cases three hours per week, to the study of a foreign language, they have been obliged to concentrate on the one possible objective, the ability to read, and have directed their attention to accelerating the student's progress toward this modest goal. Under

these conditions the student tends to look on French, German, Spanish or Italian as dead languages.

Like the World War of 1914-18, the present conflict brought in evidence an appalling deficiency in useful knowledge of foreign languages when our young men were called into service. After more than a year's delay, the army undertook to meet the emergency on a large scale and thereby opened a new possibility for language instruction in this country. In the spring of 1943, under the Specialists Training Program, courses were opened in more than fifty colleges throughout the country and thousands of soldier-students were studying foreign languages for immediate use. The program included the languages of the Near, Middle and Far East, in addition to those of Europe. It meant, first of all, training in understanding and speaking the language, and required highly intensive training. These courses extended over three terms of twelve weeks each, fifteen hours per week of group instruction, ten hours of which were given to practice in squads of ten or less under the guidance of a native or bilingual instructor. Parallel with this were courses on the geography and the economic, social and political institutions of the country whose languages were studied. The results were surprising. A few months ago a committee of the Modern Language Association of America visited more than four hundred places where these language courses are being given, and interviewed hundreds of army officers, administrators and instructors charged with responsibility for them. These visitors found the soldier-student able to understand the language when spoken by a native and to speak it readily and intelligibly on a wide range of subjects. They found them also able to read the language with astonishing facility and to write the Western European languages with considerable freedom and correctness. This experiment is new evidence that the young American can master a language in a relatively short time if he is able to devote himself to it intensively. The teachers who saw the work concluded that the results were due to the increased number of hours of contact with the instructor, especially in small groups, and to the stimulus of student interest through study of a foreign country by training in the language of its people.

The results of the army's experiment have a high potential value for the post-war years. They contradict the theory that the American youth cannot become language-minded, and offer conclusive evidence that he can

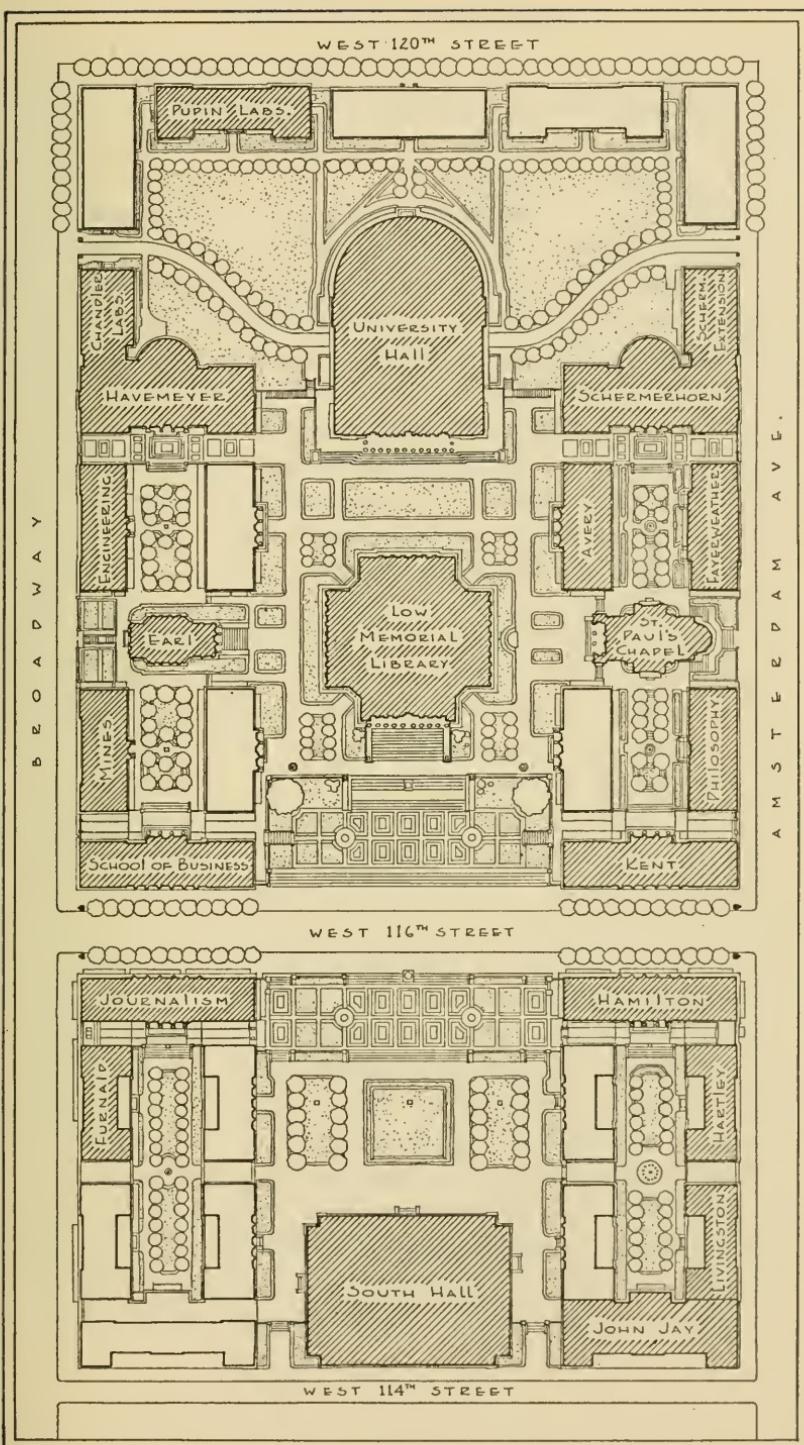
do so if given sufficient time and the advantage of an intimate contact with the life and institutions of other peoples, who have all now become our neighbors whether they live in South America, Europe, Africa or China. Many administrators and teachers, including those outside the language group, feel that foreign-language study will now enter on a new period of development. Several institutions have established courses for intensive study, involving a generous allotment of time, with training in small groups under native or bilingual leadership. Barnard College has already begun an experiment of this kind, and the Committee on Post-War Curriculum at Columbia College has a similar proposal under consideration, involving ten hours per week for the student who begins this work.

Whatever plan results from these efforts, it cannot accomplish all that is expected of it unless public opinion supports the need for a complete change in our attitude toward foreign-language study and unless educational institutions make a readjustment in allotment of time and financial support. The two main purposes of foreign-language study must be always kept in mind. These are its contribution to the humanizing influence of a liberal education and the equipment of the college graduate with ability to make direct contact with the culture and science of at least one foreign country and the people who live in it. This involves a clearer definition than heretofore of the part which each individual course may contribute to these ends. The ability to read and to speak the language is fundamental to an understanding of the thought of another people and to the communication of our own to them. This competence will certainly be important to any college graduate who expects to qualify for some form of leadership in the post-war world.

This generation has little knowledge of the acquisition of the present site of Columbia University or of the stages in its development. Following

Development of
Morningside careful study of what appeared to be all available sites in the upper part of Manhattan Island, the present site, then owned by the Society of the New York Hospital and occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum, was selected. The proposal to purchase this site was definitely submitted to the Trustees of Columbia College by John B. Pine, Clerk of the Trustees, under date of August 22, 1891. An option upon the property was obtained on December 1, 1891,





and the contract of sale was executed on May 7, 1892. South Field was not purchased until October 1, 1903, but the desire to add it to the new site of the College so soon as the necessary funds were available, was part of the original plan of purchase.

On May 2, 1892, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Trustees was authorized to appoint Professors Ware and Trowbridge to make a special study of a plan for the erection of proposed University buildings, with the counsel of a commission composed of Richard M. Hunt, Charles C. Haight and the firm of McKim, Mead and White. One year later this commission reported their recommendations, which were referred to Professor William R. Ware and Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead. On May 26, 1893, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds approved the general scheme and authorized the President to send copies of the plan to each member of the commission of architects "with the request that he prepare and submit to the Committee on or before September 30 a series of sketches in perspective indicating the method and style in which he would recommend developing this plan, together with his criticisms upon the plan and his suggestions for its modification or improvement." On October 9, 1893, the commission respectfully declined the invitation to submit competitive designs for the new building and sent in the following recommendation:

"The commission urge as strongly as possible the importance of having the entire work designed by one architect and would express the hope that the mistakes that have been committed by other universities may be avoided on this magnificent site." The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized on December 4, 1893 to retain the firm of McKim, Mead and White as the architects to prepare a definite plan for the development of the new site as well as detailed plans and designs for the several buildings first to be erected. The original plan is reproduced herewith showing the twenty-three buildings completed and the thirteen spaces assigned for further construction.

It was the unanimous and definite decision of the Trustees that the plan proposed by McKim, Mead and White, and accepted by the Trustees, should be the permanent plan for the development of the University on its new site. In the erection of subsequent buildings there was to be no departure from the plan adopted either as to architectural design or as to

the location, the size and the form of any new buildings which might be added from time to time. The purpose was to assure a unified and harmonious development of the new site of the University through the years which were to come.

On March 4, 1895, the Trustees passed a resolution to the effect that "if the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, of the Teachers College, and of St. Luke's Hospital concur, the name 'Morningside Heights' be used to designate the neighborhood in which the institutions named and the new site of Columbia College are situated." The Special Committee which was appointed to confer with representatives of these institutions later reported that "the name 'Morningside Heights' had been agreed upon as the designation of the plateau between Riverside and Morningside Parks." It was then that Morningside came into existence as the site of Columbia University, and that a specific plan for the construction of academic buildings upon it was finally approved.

For the year ending June 30, 1944, the budget of the University Corporation as adopted by the Trustees on April 5, 1943, together with such amendments as were made prior to June 30, 1943, showed an estimated deficit in the general income of the corporation for the year 1943-44 of \$1,383,613.66. This estimated deficiency was increased by later amendments to \$1,582,886.87. Following established custom, there was also reappropriation of certain unexpended balances chargeable to general income amounting to \$70,537.80. When the amount of these reappropriated balances was added to the estimated deficit as contained in the amended budget, the final estimate of the deficit for the year ending June 30, 1944 was \$1,653,424.67.

When the year ended there was a surplus of \$150,369.45, instead of the very large estimated budget deficiency. This favorable result of the year's operations was due in part to the large number of academic officers absent on leave in government service. It was necessary to carry in the budget provision for the salaries of all such officers since they might return to the University at any time. While they were absent, economies were effected by a rearrangement of the work assigned to them or by having it carried on by junior officers. The savings in appropriations are shown in the following items.

General University administration	\$ 53,450.10
Educational administration and instruction	441,446.82
Athletics	21,777.79
College of Physicians and Surgeons	141,980.24
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	29,054.85
Summer Session	15,569.12
University Extension	83,092.22
Publication and research	57,113.84
Retiring and widows' allowances	3,568.08
Fellowships and scholarships	87,545.81
Buildings and Grounds	—28,861.65
Library	76,088.61
Business administration	17,253.04
Insurance	—12,460.35
Interest	27,946.90
Schedule J	100,828.36
International Relations	1,122.03
Annuities	645.55
	<hr/>
	\$1,117,161.36

These figures relate to the budget of the University corporation alone. In all matters of financial administration the allied corporations are entirely independent.

The Report of the Treasurer deserves careful reading and study. It records in detail the financial administration of the University's educational system.

The Trustees of Columbia University are undoubtedly one of the largest real estate taxpayers in the city of New York. At the rate of 3.04 which then prevailed, the real estate taxes for the year 1943-44 paid on land and buildings which Columbia owns amounted to approximately \$1,500,000.

TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Including amendments made subsequent to the adoption of the budget,
but excluding reappropriated balances

<i>Schedule A</i>	<i>1931-32</i>	<i>1943-44</i>
General University administration and instruction	\$ 5,765,869.36	\$ 4,741,082.10
Summer Session	251,050.00	175,774.00
University Extension	1,758,050.00	529,225.00
Medical School	1,402,137.20	1,905,542.32
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	418,100.00	333,650.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 9,595,206.56	\$ 7,685,273.42
<i>Schedule B</i> —Buildings and Grounds	\$ 1,157,040.00	\$ 1,044,942.50
<i>Schedule C</i> —Library	434,108.93	521,349.52
<i>Schedule D</i> —Business administration	222,740.00	245,194.67
<i>Schedule E</i> —Annuities	54,457.70	43,705.45
<i>Schedule F</i> —Insurance	50,000.00	64,700.00
<i>Schedule G</i> —Interest account	495,283.89	80,402.86
Amortization	230,000.00	406,503.20
<i>Schedule J</i> —Under the direction of the President	365,000.00	245,000.00
<i>Schedule R</i> —		
Retiring and widows' allowances	185,425.99	292,242.66
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	111,500.00	171,000.00
<i>Schedule S</i> —Fellowships, scholarships and prizes	382,597.98	444,271.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$13,283,361.05	\$11,244,585.68
Amounts chargeable to general income	\$ 9,983,310.13	\$ 8,331,746.47
Amounts otherwise chargeable	3,300,050.92	2,912,839.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$13,283,361.05	\$11,244,585.68

The appropriations as contained in the budget adopted by the Trustees on April 3, 1944, for the work of this corporation alone during the academic year 1944-45, together with such amendments as were made previous to June 30, 1944, are as follows:

For educational administration and instruction	\$ 7,692,975.17
For care of buildings and grounds	1,017,862.00
For the Library	578,769.78
For business administration	243,047.00
For annuities	33,945.47
For insurance on academic property	17,700.00
For interest on the corporate debt	72,169.96
For amortization of the Loan of 1941	414,673.91
For retiring and widows' allowances	448,191.49
For fellowships, scholarships and prizes	441,019.97
For Schedule J, under the direction of the President	250,000.00
Making in all the sum of	\$11,210,354.75

which sum is made chargeable as follows:

To the income of the corporation	\$ 8,264,848.03
To income from special endowments	1,114,320.06
To gifts	203,894.12
To moneys to be paid by the Carnegie Foundation	155,775.00
To moneys to be paid by the Presbyterian and Babies Hospitals and by the Neurological Institute	403,078.00
To moneys to be paid by Barnard College	445,810.72
To moneys to be paid by Teachers College	532,586.82
To moneys to be paid by New York Post-Graduate Medical School	90,042.00
	\$11,210,354.75

In accordance with custom, there is presented the following summary statement of the results of the operation of the work of the University corporation, so far as Income and Expense Account is concerned, since the present system of accounting was adopted:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Capital Account: General Funds</i>
1912-13 . . . . .	.....	\$67,769.12	\$25,330,930.52
1913-14 . . . . .	.....	42,952.64	25,400,522.88
1914-15 . . . . .	.....	13,592.55	25,488,672.81
1915-16 . . . . .	.....	40,855.14	26,996,740.07
1916-17	\$30,547.37	.....	27,044,870.90
1917-18 . . . . .	.....	211,106.17*	26,933,764.13
1918-19	82,214.74	.....	26,400,649.91
1919-20	71,590.93	.....	25,545,110.85
1920-21	89,571.82	.....	25,635,421.05
1921-22	156,630.54	.....	26,430,836.76
1922-23	98,786.81	.....	26,497,602.41
1923-24	54,982.74	.....	27,301,358.85
1924-25 . . . . .	.....	122,909.21	27,371,312.10
1925-26	157,205.79	.....	27,469,649.06
1926-27 . . . . .	.....	142,229.76	29,236,825.38
1927-28 . . . . .	.....	168,462.99	33,859,764.34
1928-29 . . . . .	.....	467,777.98	36,385,380.16
1929-30 . . . . .	.....	344,443.75	38,096,899.20
1930-31	170,290.20	.....	38,319,089.20
1931-32 . . . . .	.....	293,957.41	37,675,714.86
1932-33 . . . . .	.....	298,910.66	38,547,232.48
1933-34 . . . . .	.....	193,060.90	36,181,228.46
1934-35 . . . . .	.....	193,077.27	35,976,793.56
1935-36 . . . . .	.....	152,321.42	35,352,751.23
1936-37 . . . . .	.....	7,909.42	35,312,448.37
1937-38 . . . . .	.....	426,172.82	34,954,813.36
1938-39 . . . . .	.....	363,052.31	34,520,592.96
1939-40	12,395.48	.....	34,981,446.91
1940-41 . . . . .	.....	206,927.76	34,776,290.10
1941-42	51,423.50	.....	34,902,183.99
1942-43	2,428.99	.....	34,955,325.86
1943-44	150,369.45	.....	35,155,079.37
	\$1,128,438.36	\$3,757,489.28	

* This deficit was almost met, however, by the work of the Alumni Fund Committee in raising \$199,218.36 to be applied toward meeting it.

The gifts and bequests received during the year are set out in detail in the Treasurer's Report. As is there shown, the total amount received in
 Gifts gifts by the University corporation alone amounted to \$1,179,388.63,
 divided as follows:

A. Gifts to Capital:

1. General endowment	\$ 9,172.28
2. Special endowments	76,802.75
3. Buildings and grounds	216.00 \$ 86,191.03

B. Gifts to Income:

1. General purposes	\$ 8,083.97
2. Specific purposes	1,085,113.63

	\$1,179,388.63

The principal additions to general and special endowments and to Buildings and Grounds were the following:

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general endowment, \$9,172.28; for special endowments, \$1,861.50; for Buildings and Grounds, \$191.00;

From the Dyckman Institute, to establish the Dyckman Institute Fund, \$45,125.92;

From various donors, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund, \$12,895.77.

Among the many gifts to be added to the University's income for general and for special purposes were the following:

From Bernard M. Baruch, for research in physical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$400,000;

From the Rockefeller Foundation, for various special purposes, \$82,585.23;

From the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, for special research, \$79,450;

From an anonymous donor, for a Chinese graduate school of journalism in Chungking, China, \$75,000;

From the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, for special research, \$41,100;

From the Pabst Brewing Company, toward the cost of completion and maintenance of the Seligman Memorial Library, \$25,000;

From the Commonwealth Fund, for special research, \$23,651.91;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general purposes, \$7,742.97; for specific purposes, \$11,815.75;

- From the New York State Education Department, for scholarships, \$17,300;
From Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for special research, \$13,374.90;
From the Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for special research, \$12,500;
From the William J. Matheson Foundation, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$11,400;
From an anonymous donor, for cancer research in the Department of Surgery, \$10,950;
From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for special research, \$10,714.73;
From Edmund A. Prentis, for special purposes, \$10,520;
From an anonymous donor, for special research in the Department of Dermatology, \$10,000;
From Henry Rogers Benjamin and sister, Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright, for specific purposes, \$10,000;
From the D. S. and R. H. Gottesman Foundation, to establish the D. S. and R. H. Gottesman Foundation in the Department of Surgery, \$10,000;
From Parke, Davis and Company, for special research, \$8,250;
From the Netherlands Government, for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship, \$7,500;
From an anonymous donor, for Psychosomatic Training, Department of Psychiatry, \$7,445.05;
The Corn Industries Research Foundation, for special research, \$6,500;
From various donors, to establish a two-year course for dental hygienists, \$5,050;
From F. H. Daniels, for the Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, \$5,000;
From Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Markham, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$5,000;
From the Research Corporation, in support of work in the creation of an electrical mechanism for measuring velocities in water, Department of Civil Engineering, \$5,000;
From the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for special research, \$4,900;
From the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, for special purposes, \$4,800;
From an anonymous donor, toward the salary of a Lecturer in History, \$4,500;
From the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, for a scholarship and loan fund for students in occupational therapy, \$4,000;
From Swift and Company, for special research, \$4,000;
From William R. Warner and Company, Inc., for special research, \$3,600;

From an anonymous donor, for the Special Surgical-Bacteriological Research Gift, Department of Surgery, \$3,536.34;

From an anonymous donor, for work in the Department of Bacteriology on respiratory infections, \$3,500;

From Mrs. Max Ascoli, toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy, \$3,500;

From the Chemical Foundation, Inc., for research, \$3,500;

From Philip Morris and Company, for research on tobacco, Department of Pharmacology, \$3,500;

From the Irvington Varnish and Insulator Company, for research in the Department of Chemistry, \$3,300;

From Sharp and Dohme, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry, \$3,100;

From David G. Baird, for the Floyd B. Odlum Gift for the study of myasthenia gravis in the Department of Medicine, \$3,000;

From Lieutenant Richard Blow, for the Department of Urology, \$3,000;

From Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for the Head Injury Gift, Department of Neurology, \$3,000.

The total gifts in money received during the year by the seven corporations included in the educational system of the University are classified as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Columbia University</i>	<i>Barnard College</i>	<i>Teachers College</i>	<i>College of Pharmacy</i>	<i>Bard College</i>	<i>New York Post-Graduate Medical School</i>	<i>New York School of Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. Gifts to Capital</i>								
1. General endowment .	\$ 9,172.28	\$ 10,642.02	\$ 11,159.75	\$ 2.00	.....	\$ 5,000.00*	.....	\$ 14,174.28
2. Special endowments .	76,802.75	1,048.58	216.00	.....	.....	51,555.59*	.....	150,160.11
3. Buildings and Grounds .				.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264.58
<i>B. Gifts to Income</i>								
1. General purposes . . .	8,083.97	440.00	2,500.00	10,325.00	\$5,438.49	111,358.95*	40,934.21	138,146.41
2. Special purposes . . .	1,085,113.63	17,766.53	182,637.65	4,000.00	.....	1,150.00	34,677.51	1,290,667.81
	\$1,179,388.63	\$29,897.13	\$196,297.40	\$14,327.00	\$5,438.49	\$169,064.54	\$75,611.72	\$1,590,413.19

* Including Hospital.

The following statement, which is presented annually, records the gifts in money alone made since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901	\$5,459,902.82
1901-2	\$1,082,581.02
1902-3	1,721,895.06
1903-4	1,783,138.18
1904-5	1,960,247.87
1905-6	1,299,909.78
1906-7	1,360,590.80
1907-8	1,077,933.87
1908-9	974,637.07
1909-10	2,357,979.30
1910-11	2,932,655.79
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1911-12	\$2,242,417.58
1912-13	1,605,935.33
1913-14	1,494,648.61
1914-15	814,111.69
1915-16	2,287,144.91
1916-17	1,634,578.78
1917-18	882,267.76
1918-19	3,455,356.60
1919-20	3,724,181.14
1920-21	2,190,289.85
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1921-22	\$3,270,380.76
1922-23	12,728,021.59
1923-24	2,375,691.92
1924-25	2,097,108.25
1925-26	5,276,777.11
1926-27	3,498,380.20
1927-28	5,546,667.61
1928-29	3,617,928.92
1929-30	4,242,991.66
1930-31	4,139,980.62
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1931-32	\$2,873,182.99
1932-33	2,317,453.66
1933-34	2,640,118.53
1934-35	2,165,333.02
1935-36	6,608,131.87
1936-37	2,772,218.91
1937-38	2,504,205.40
1938-39	1,990,364.87
1939-40	1,711,008.72
1940-41	1,225,773.20
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1941-42	\$2,599,312.32
1942-43	1,442,234.12
1943-44	1,594,413.19
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Total	\$125,621,629.69

In the following financial statement given each year, the land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes by Columbia University are entered at cost, the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed valuations, and all other University property at book values.

Property and
Endowment

	<i>Capital Resources 1943-44</i>	<i>Appropriations 1943-44</i>	<i>Income and Expense Account 1943-44</i>
Columbia University	\$124,482,410.41	\$11,537,493.72 ^b	\$150,369.45
Barnard College	9,357,957.35	500,358.64 ^c	46,909.61
Teachers College	18,957,770.77	2,217,134.23 ^d	105,873.61
College of Pharmacy	725,138.67	92,526.82	8,545.17
Bard College	1,792,533.95	167,651.00 ^e	-23,885.55
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	5,029,583.04 ^a	61,372.50 ^f	-2,446.13
New York School of Social Work	1,286,644.93 ^g	347,661.97 ^g	2,954.72 ^g
<i>Other Affiliated Institutions:</i>			
Union Theological Seminary .		\$14,724,198.89	
Presbyterian Hospital	\$ 13,171,130.91 56,758,237.00		
	\$ 69,929,367.91		
	\$231,561,407.03		

^a Including Hospital.

^b With amendments.

^c Not including \$428,930.60 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^d Not including \$468,644.57 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^e Not including \$58,820.00 contained in Columbia University Budget. These figures are for 1942-43.

^f Not including \$90,474.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^g For the year ending September 30, 1943.

The following officers of the University have died since the publication of the last Annual Report:

Deaths of On November 3, 1943, Henry Vinecome Arny, Professor
University Emeritus of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, in the
Officers seventy-fifth year of his age.

On November 5, 1943, Lucetta Daniell, Welfare Director of Teachers College, retired, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

On November 24, 1943, Harry Kloekorn, Department of Buildings and Grounds, in the seventy-second year of his age.

On December 1, 1943, Cecilia C. Mettler, Research Associate in Neurology, in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

On December 14, 1943, Archibald Douglas, Trustee of the University, in the seventy-second year of his age; and Samuel H. Geist, Clinical Professor of Gynecology, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

On December 28, 1943, George Adam Pfeiffer, Associate Professor of Mathematics, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

On January 10, 1944, Thomas Scott Fiske, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

On January 12, 1944, Giles Waldo Thomas, Research Associate in Psychiatry, in the forty-second year of his age.

On January 20, 1944, James McKeen Cattell, formerly Professor of Psychology, in the eighty-third year of his age.

On February 10, Adele Emma Sheplar, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in the sixtieth year of her age.

On February 11, 1944, Arthur Livingston, Professor of Romance Languages, in the sixty-first year of his age.

On February 19, 1944, Albina M. McCarthy, member of the stenographic staff, in the forty-second year of her age.

On February 23, 1944, Leo Hendrik Baekeland, Honorary Professor of Chemical Engineering, in the eightieth year of his age.

On February 24, 1944, Douglas Wilson Johnson, Newberry Professor of Geology, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On April 5, 1944, Henry Cushier Raven, Associate in Zoölogy, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

On April 10, 1944, Daniel L. Humm, member of the Scientific Staff, Division of War Research, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

On April 13, 1944, John L. Rose, member of the Scientific Staff, Division of War Research, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

On April 15, 1944, Alexander James Wall, Associate in History, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

On April 17, 1944, Paul Hazard, Visiting Professor of French, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On May 3, 1944, Margaret E. Maltby, Associate Professor of Physics in Barnard College, retired, in the eighty-third year of her age.

On May 4, 1944, Dave Hennen Morris, Trustee of Barnard College, in the seventy-second year of his age.

On May 5, 1944, Mary Hoffman, member of the Residence Halls Staff, retired, in the sixty-third year of her age.

On May 31, 1944, Nelson Glenn McCrea, Anthon Professor Emeritus of the Latin Language and Literature, in the eightieth year of his age.

On June 1, 1944, Richard G. Babbage, former Alumni Trustee, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

On June 2, 1944, Adele M. Erb, former member of the Library Staff, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

On June 5, 1944, Eleanor Johnson, member of the Bard Hall Staff, retired, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

On June 18, 1944, Lois Coffey Mossman, Associate Professor of Education in Teachers College, retired, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

On July 19, 1944, Jessie Laird Robb Marshall, University Physician, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

On July 29, 1944, David Eugene Smith, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics in Teachers College, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

On August 4, 1944, Frank Allen Patterson, Professor Emeritus of English, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On August 9, 1944, Laird Sumner Van Dyck, Associate in Dermatology and Syphilology, in the fifty-first year of his age.

On September 14, 1944, Hugh Spencer McKeown, Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

On September 16, 1944, Alice A. Gifford, member of the Buildings and Grounds Staff, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

The happenings of the past few years have greatly increased the University's need for additional funds. The pressure upon the University staff, both academic and administrative, is so great that it
Urgent Needs constantly needs enlargement. Moreover, the salaries paid are no longer adequate or even becoming. The rising cost of living and the high Federal income taxes now levied present new and most serious problems. The entire salary schedule should be revised at the earliest possible moment. It is not fitting that young men and young women who have chosen scholarship as their career and who have devoted six or more years to college and university study and training for that career, should be asked to begin their service in the world at salaries which are not more than one half of what they might well be. Moreover, the scholars of greatest achievement and longest service deserve much larger salaries than those now paid. A new capital fund of \$10,000,000 would be necessary to make these readjustments possible. Otherwise, the academic life will continue to require much greater sacrifice than should be the case.

The increase of the equipment on Morningside Heights cannot be much longer postponed without serious effect upon the University's work. Perhaps the most urgent need at the moment is for an additional engineering laboratory equipped for both teaching and research. This would stand on the site east of the present Engineering building, to which it would be related as Avery is to Fayerweather. There is also needed a building to relieve the overcrowded condition of present buildings, particularly by those departments of instruction which are included in the Faculty of Political Science. University Hall has remained in its present unfinished state for half a century. It should be completed both in order that McKim's great design for it may be accomplished and that the University may have the much needed auditorium for large gatherings and the space for administrative offices which the building was planned to provide.

Baker Field, given to the University in 1921, should be developed and equipped for use in accordance with long-standing plans. This will require a very large sum, but when that is available Baker Field can in a short time be made a worthy memorial of the generous donor whose name it bears. All which that donor had in mind will never be achieved until the plans for its development and equipment are carried out in full.

This additional provision for the physical exercise of the students and for their sports would be welcome indeed.

These needs must be described as urgent. Indeed, they have been so for several years. The carrying out of these plans offers to possible donors a most inviting and useful opportunity for public service of high order.

The outstanding problem of the present day is what sort of world is to follow that which has been wrecked by years of cruel and destructive war. All that had been thought and said and done during centuries of what was considered as progress in civilization has been checked or overturned or ruined. The great names in the history of religion, of philosophy, of literature and of science apparently no longer have influence over the mass of mankind. They have become names only. What would St. Thomas Aquinas or Duns Scotus or Dante or Erasmus or Francis Bacon or Descartes or Pascal have thought of the scene which confronts us? What would Immanuel Kant, who a century and a half ago was the author of a famous essay, in the German language, on Perpetual Peace, have thought of the world upon which he would have to look were he alive today? In his own country the publication and reading of that great essay are not now permitted. What would have been the reflections of Benjamin Franklin and of Thomas Jefferson could they have imagined that every form of human progress in which they so earnestly believed might be destroyed or even checked? What is the explanation of the conquest of the good by the bad, of the spirit of service by the unlimited thirst for power, for privilege and for gain? Is the fundamental cause of what has happened and is happening to be found in sheer and dominant immorality, or is it to be found in unbridled lust for control over one's fellow men in the field of economics as well as in that of government?

If the causes and consequences of the happenings of the past generation are to be understood and explained, surely we must learn to look beneath the surface and find the underlying and controlling origin of them all. As a matter of fact, the causes would appear to be found in plain immorality growing out of callous selfishness.

The organization of men and of nations and the orderly growth and development of those nations have not been accepted as satisfying, much less as final. Some of them at least have developed an unlimited ambition

What Will Come After?

for gain and for power. They must control other and even distant territories. They must control the sources of economic power and wealth. They must, if necessary to reach these ends, resort to brute force and use murder and theft as their weapons.

How long can this go on without bringing civilization itself to an end? In other words, is mankind intelligent and moral enough not only to become civilized, but to remain so? These are the questions which the youth of today will be called upon to answer in the years which are immediately to come. The outgoing generation has shown itself unable to answer them or to deal adequately with them. What sort of world will be seen by those who can and must look forward since their own lives are only at their beginning?

The history of the world's religion, philosophy, literature and science records wisdom on the highest plane and of most convincing character. Yet it is that wisdom which has shown itself unable to control the conduct of mankind. Fundamentally, the ruling force is conduct, whether that conduct be moral or immoral. If moral, there is hope for the world. If immoral, there is not only no hope, but no prospect of anything but increasing and complete destruction of all that has been accomplished for civilization during the past five thousand years.

We must look forward with hope, but that hope will itself be hopeless unless based on and supported by courage and determination that the world of tomorrow shall be rebuilt upon a moral foundation, and that that foundation shall be protected and endure for the support and guidance of mankind through coming centuries. Otherwise, the end cannot be far distant. Let us strike the note of hope and courage and faith, and act accordingly. The youth of today and tomorrow must accept responsibility for this leadership.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President

November 1, 1944

TABULAR STATEMENTS
TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	Columbia University ^a	Barnard College	Teachers College ^b	College of Pharmacy	Bard College	New York Post-Graduate Medical School	New York School of Social Work	Totals ^c	
								1942-43	1943-44
Professors (including Clinical Professors) . . .	408	18	72	5	6	24	10	421	543
Associate Professors (including Associate Clinical Professors) . . .	183	15	25	3	2	20	..	216	248
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors) . . .	310	22	19	7	7	25	4	373	394
Associates . . .	221	1	26	1	3	3	5	288	260
Instructors . . .	284	31	42	1	19	1	3	487	381
Lecturers . . .	111	33	35	3	..	..	36	181	218
Curators . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Assistants . . .	224	19	23	2	2	3	6	439	279
Total . . .	1,746	139	242	22	39	76	64	2,410	2,328
University Extension not included above	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	225
Summer Session not included above .	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	225
Total . . .	2,196	139	242	22	39	76	64	2,909	2,778
Administrative officers not included above . . .	95	11	10	3	9	6	8	130	142
Emeritus and retired officers . . .	150	14	60	1	2	5	2	235	234
Total . . .	2,441	164	312	26	50	87	74	3,274	3,145
Nonacademic staff .	4,684 ^d	148	408	11	81	11	36	3,937	5,379

^a Including officers of affiliated institutions whose appointments are made by the Trustees of Columbia University.

^b Excluding Horace Mann and Lincoln Schools.

^c Excluding duplicates.

^d Increase due to war activities.

THE SITE

		Square Feet	Acres
A.	1. At Morningside Heights		
	Green and Upper Quadrangle	734,183	16.85
	South Quadrangle	359,341	8.25
	East Quadrangle	90,825	2.08
	Maison Française [411 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
	Residence of the Chaplain [413 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
	415 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
	417 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
	419-421 West 117th Street	3,618	0.082
	Deutsches Haus [423 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
	425 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
	429-33 West 117th Street	5,427	0.123
	Casa Hispánica [435 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
	Casa Italiana [1161 Amsterdam Avenue]	4,036	0.092
		1,210,093	27.764
2.	At the Medical Center [Broadway and West 168th Street]		
	Total site, 891,185 sq. ft., 20.458 acres.		
	Under ownership of Columbia University	471,158	10.816
3.	At Baker Field [Broadway and West 218th Street]		
		1,221,385	28.039
	Total for Item A	2,902,636	66.537
B.	Barnard College	209,832	4.814
	Riverside Quadrangle	32,366	0.743
	Barnard College Camp, Ossining, N. Y.	733,550	16.84
	Total for Item B	975,748	22.397
C.	Teachers College		
	1. At West 120th Street	156,420	3.591
	2. At 509 West 121st Street	17,035	0.391
	3. At 512, 514 West 122nd Street and vacant lots	16,535	0.380
	4. Lincoln School [425 West 123rd Street]	47,500	1.090
	5. At 106 Morningside Drive	17,668	0.406
	6. At Van Cortlandt Park	619,600	14.224
	7. At Speyer School [514 West 126th Street]	4,917	0.113
	8. Residence of the Dean [409 West 117th Street]	1,809	0.041
	Total for Item C	881,484	20.236
D.	College of Pharmacy	7,516	0.172
	[115 West 68th Street]		
E.	Camp Columbia, Lakeside, Conn.	25,495,668	585.3
F.	Poughkeepsie Boat House, Town of Lloyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.	226,039	5.189
G.	Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1,967,823	45.175
H.	New York Post-Graduate Medical School	56,292	1.291
J.	Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	2,957,514	67.11
	Total	35,470,720	841.171

DEGREES CONFERRED

During the academic year 1943-44, 3,172 degrees and 283 diplomas and certificates were conferred, as follows:

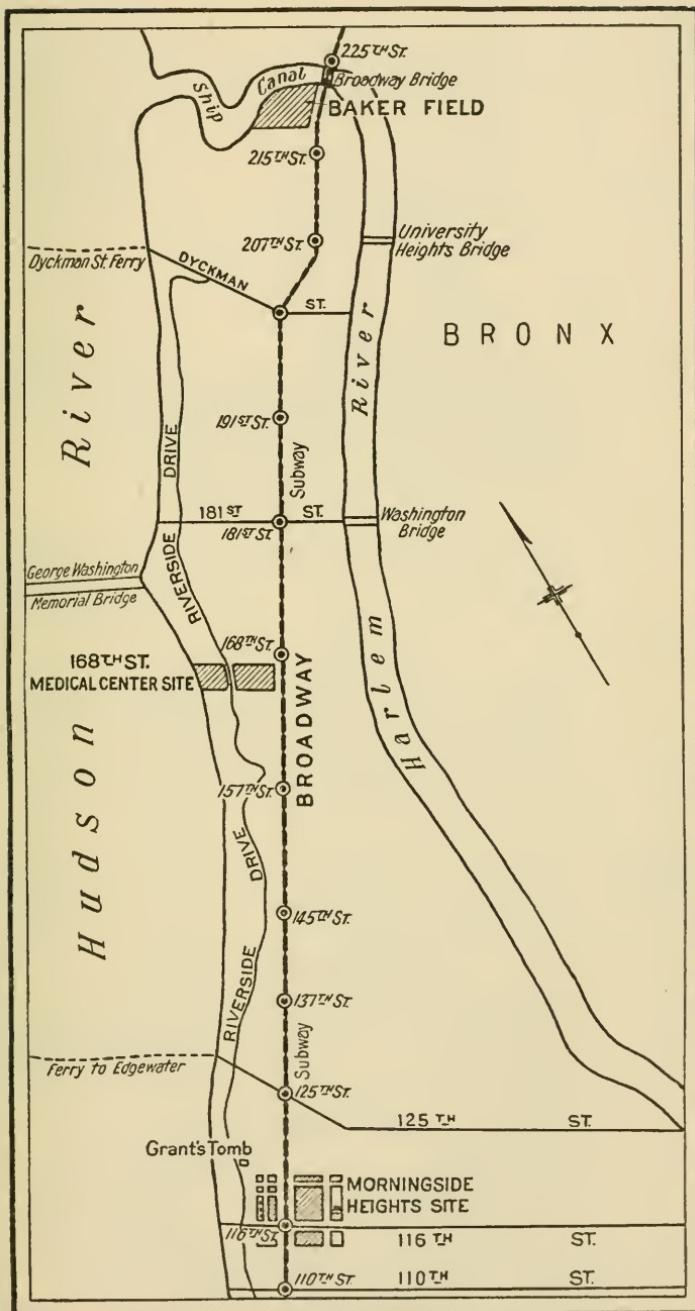
COLUMBIA COLLEGE		UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Bachelor of Arts	211	Certificate in landscape architecture
BARNARD COLLEGE		Certificate in secretarial studies
Bachelor of Arts	216	Certificate in occupational therapy
FACULTY OF LAW		COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Bachelor of Laws	53	Bachelor of Science
Master of Laws	2	Master of Science
Doctor of the Science of Law	2	Certificate in laboratory technology
FACULTY OF MEDICINE		FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE
Doctor of Medicine	107	Master of Arts
Master of Science	15	Doctor of Philosophy
Doctor of Medical Science	4	A.M. Certificate
Bachelor of Science (Nursing)	41	Certificate in international administration
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING		TEACHERS COLLEGE
Bachelor of Science	84	Bachelor of Science
Chemical Engineer	4	Master of Arts
Engineer of Mines	1	Master of Science
Master of Science	7	Doctor of Education
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE		Professional diplomas
Bachelor of Architecture	6	
Master of Science	3	
FACULTY OF BUSINESS		BARD COLLEGE
Bachelor of Science	33	Bachelor of Arts
Master of Science	16	
Certificate in secretarial studies	2	
FACULTY OF JOURNALISM		UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Master of Science	50	Master of Arts
FACULTY OF LIBRARY SERVICE		
Bachelor of Science	78	NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Master of Science	12	Master of Science
Certificate of Library Service	1	
FACULTY OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY		NAVAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERN- MENT AND ADMINISTRATION
Doctor of Dental Surgery	51	Certificate in military government and administration
Certificate in dental hygiene	12	Certificate of attendance
Certificate of proficiency in orthodontics	3	
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL		Total degrees, certificates, and diplomas
Bachelor of Science (general studies)	20	3,455
Bachelor of Science (optometry)	10	 <hr/>
		Number of individuals receiving them 3,442
		 <hr/>
		UNIVERSITY MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE 4
		HONORARY DEGREES 12

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

		Totals	Gain	Loss
I. RESIDENT STUDENTS				
A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS				
Undergraduate Students:				
Columbia College	1,482	.....	.....	453
Barnard College	1,153	.....	114	
University Undergraduates	279	.....	204	
Bard College	385	.....	239	
Total Undergraduates . . . . .	.....	3,299	104	
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science	1,829	.....	164	
Architecture	47	.....	.....	1
Business	183	.....	.....	67
Dental and Oral Surgery				
Dentistry	258	.....	.....	10
Dental Hygiene	14	.....	.....	11
Engineering	839	.....	552	
Journalism	66	.....	9	
Law	181	.....	.....	33
Library Service	227	.....	.....	69
Medicine	622	.....	23	
Nursing	390	.....	58	
Optometry	31	.....	.....	20
Pharmacy	234	.....	.....	38
Teachers College	5,423	.....	958	
Social Work	1,359	.....	219	
Total Graduate and Professional Students	.....	11,703	1,734	
B. SUMMER SESSION (1943) including undergraduate, graduate, professional and unclassified students	6,907	6,907	.....	1,195
C. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. Regular courses (net)	4,154	4,154	222	
Gross Total Resident Students . . . . .	.....	26,063	.....	288
Less duplicate registration . . . . .	.....	2,299	.....
Net Total Resident Students . . . . .	.....	23,764	844	
II. NONRESIDENT STUDENTS				
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Extramural courses	233	.....	.....	233
Special courses	719	.....	206	

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

RELATION TO MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS OF
MEDICAL CENTER AND BAKER FIELD



DIRECTORY OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Upper Quadrangle

1 Low Memorial Library	11 Pupin Physics Laboratories	24 Class of 1893 Chapel Bell
2 Kent	12 Havemeyer	25 Class of 1887 Well Head
3 Philosophy	12a Chandler Laboratories	26 Class of 1888 Gate
4 Alumni House	13 Engineering	27 Statue of The Great God Pan
5 St. Paul's Chapel	14 Earl	28 Class of 1882 Gates
6 Fayerweather	15 Mines	29 Mapes Gates
7 Avery	16 School of Business	30 Class of 1891 Gate
8 Schermerhorn	20 Statue of Alma Mater	31 Meuniers Hammerman 1889 Mines Class Gift
8a Schermerhorn Extension	21 Class of 1881 Flag Staff	32 Lafayette Post Flag Pole
9 University Hall	22 Rodin's Penseur	
	23 Class of 1886 Exedra	

South Quadrangle

40 Livingston	47 Class of 1900 Pylon	54 Rives Memorial Steps
41 Hartley	48 Class of 1890 Pylon	55 Class of 1885 Sun Dial
42 Hamilton	49 Dwight Memorial Pylon	56 Classes of 1884 and 1889 Tablet
43 Journalism	50 Pine Memorial Pylon	57 Class of 1880 Gates
44 Furnald	51 Van Arminge Memorial	58 Jefferson Statue
45 John Jay	52 Hamilton Statue	59 Class of 1906 Clock
46 South Hall	53 Mitchel Memorial	

East Quadrangle

60 President's House	62a Women's Faculty Club	65 Brander Matthews Hall
61 Faculty House	63 Greenhouses	66 King's Crown Hotel
62 Johnson Hall	64 East Hall	67 Casa Italiana

West 117th Street

405} Carnegie Endowment	415 Military Government	425 College Entrance Exam. Board
407}	417 U.S.N.R. Officer Training Center	429}
409 Dean's Residence T.C.	419 The Geological Soc. of America	431} Military Government
411 Maison Française	421 Institute of Internat. Affairs	433}
413 Chaplain's Residence	423 Deutsches Haus	435 Casa Hispánica

Claremont Avenue

71 De Witt Clinton	72 Morris	74 Tompkins
	73 Charles King	

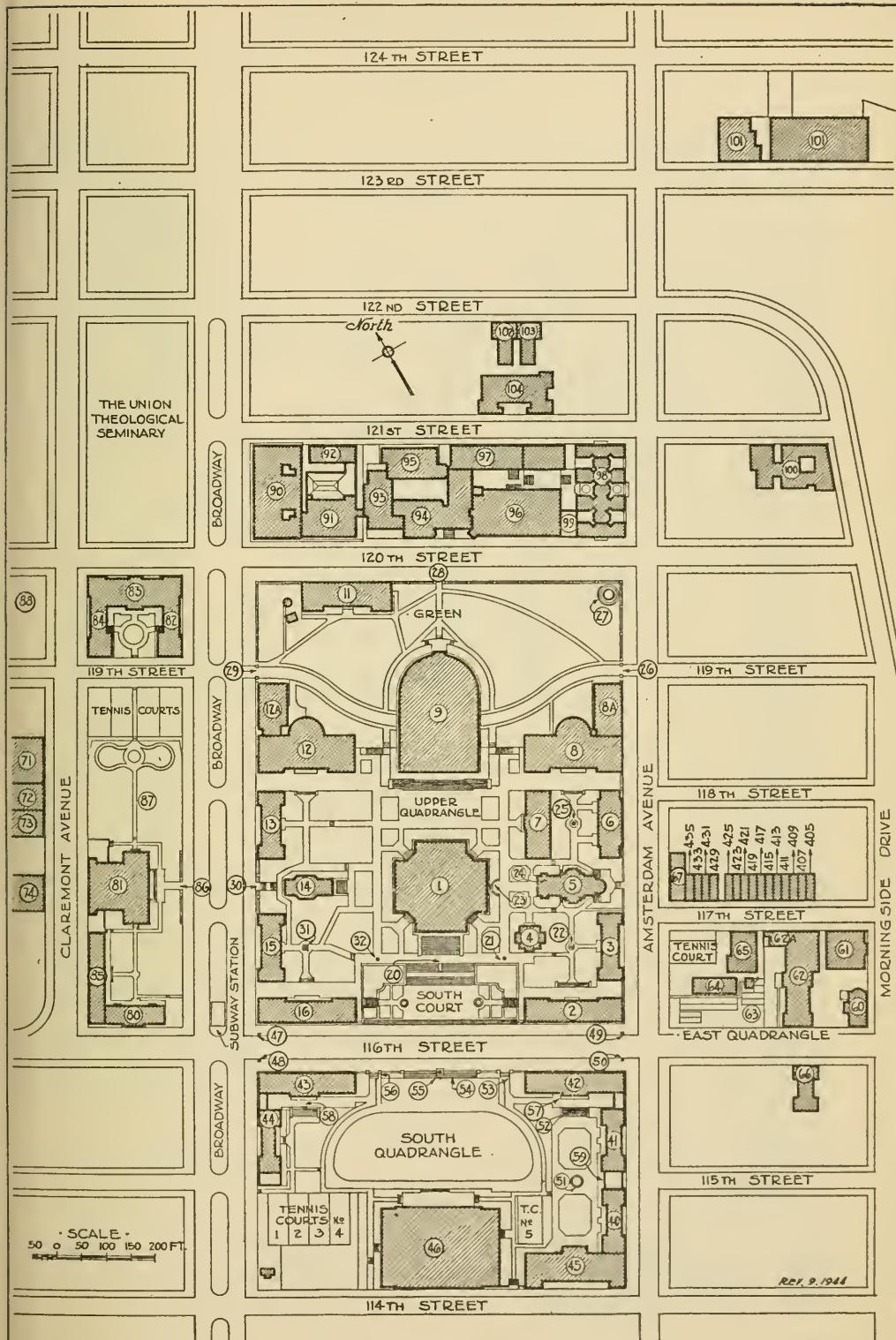
Barnard College

80 Brooks	83 Milbank	86 Helen Hartley Jenkins
81 Barnard	84 Fiske	Geer Memorial Gate
82 Brinckerhoff	85 Hewitt	87 Milbank Quadrangle

Teachers College

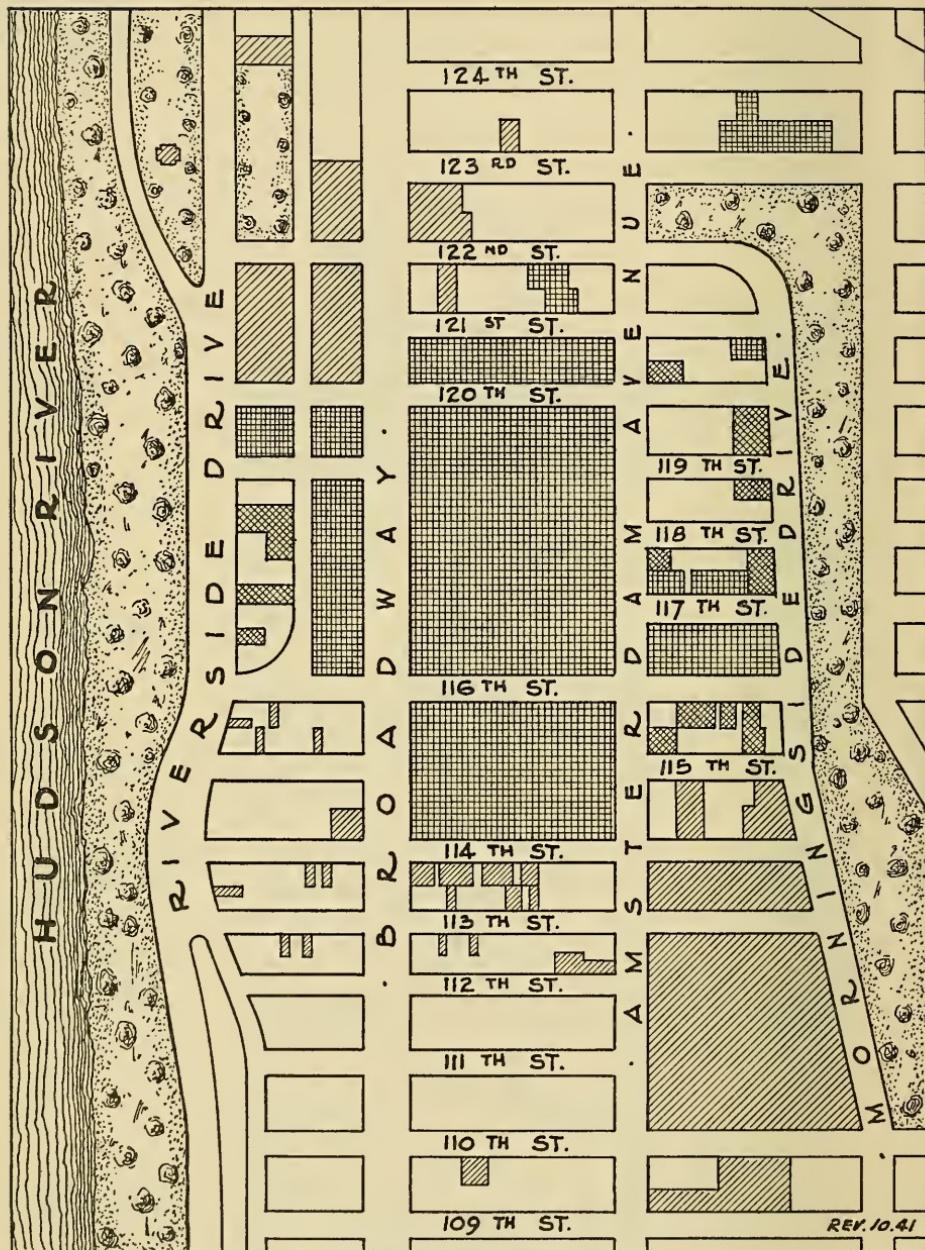
90 Horace Mann School	95 Macy Hall	101 Lincoln School and
91 Thompson Hall	96 Russell Hall	Research Bldg.
92 Macy Annex	97 Grace Dodge Hall	102 Grant
93 Milbank Chapel	98 Whittier	103 Sarasota
94 Main Teachers College Hall	99 Lowell Annex	104 Bancroft
	100 Seth Low	

PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

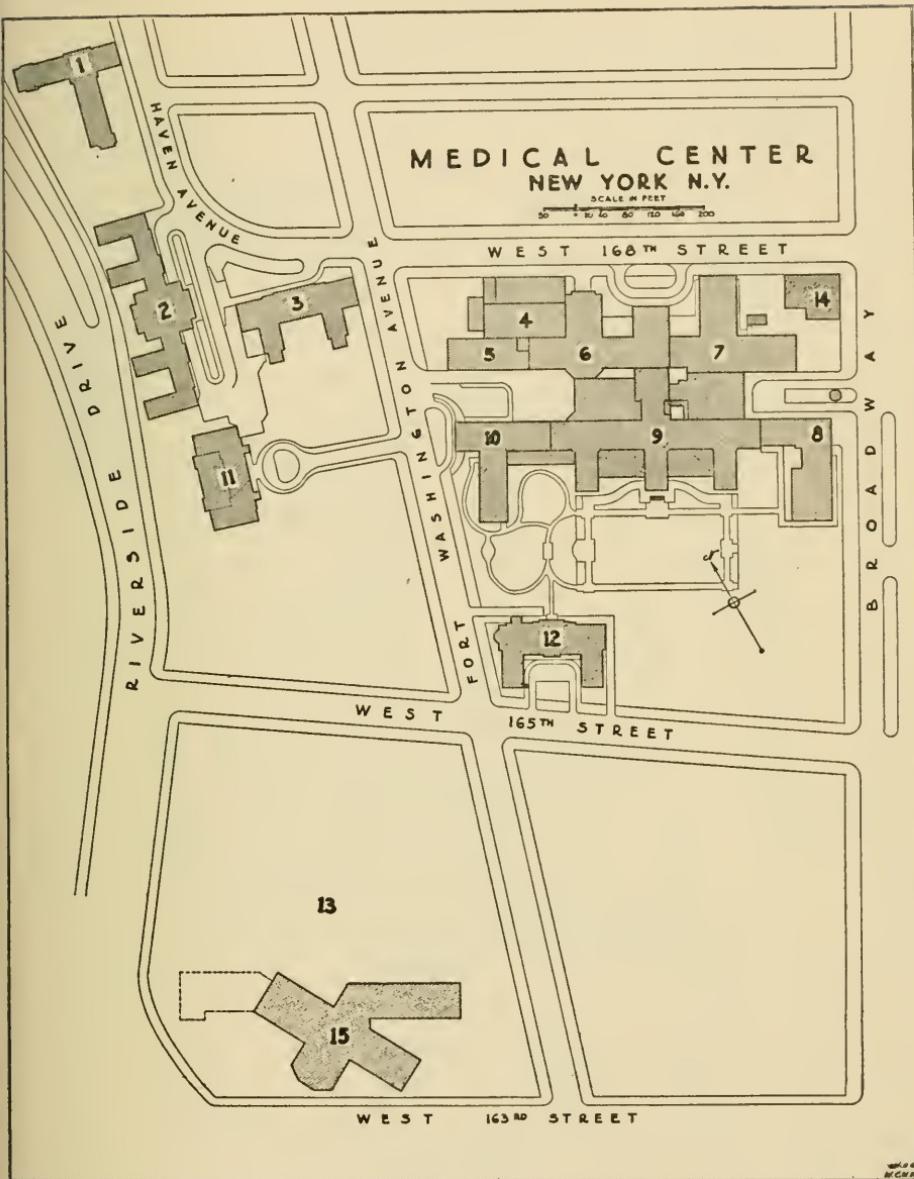
A CENTER OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, OF THE HEALING ART
AND OF RELIGION



[Large Hatching] COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES
[Small Hatching] OTHER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY
[Diagonal Hatching] OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING FRATERNITY HOUSES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

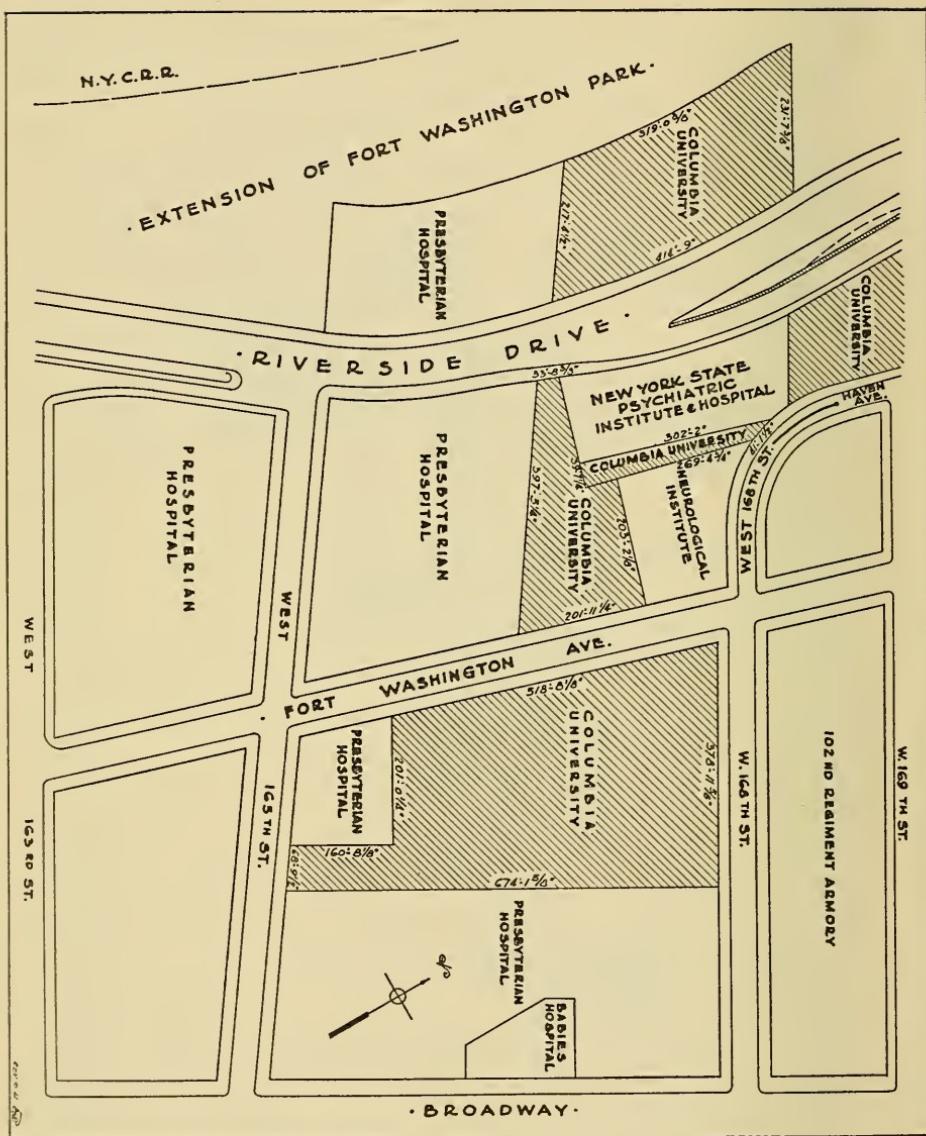
PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, MEDICAL CENTER



1. Bard Hall
2. New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital
3. Neurological Institute
4. Power Plant
5. Service Building
6. College of Physicians and Surgeons
7. Vanderbilt Clinic
School of Dental and Oral Surgery
8. Babies Hospital
9. Presbyterian Hospital
10. Harkness Pavilion
11. The Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing
12. The Institute of Ophthalmology of Presbyterian Hospital
13. Property of Presbyterian Hospital
14. Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center
15. Nightingale Hospital

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

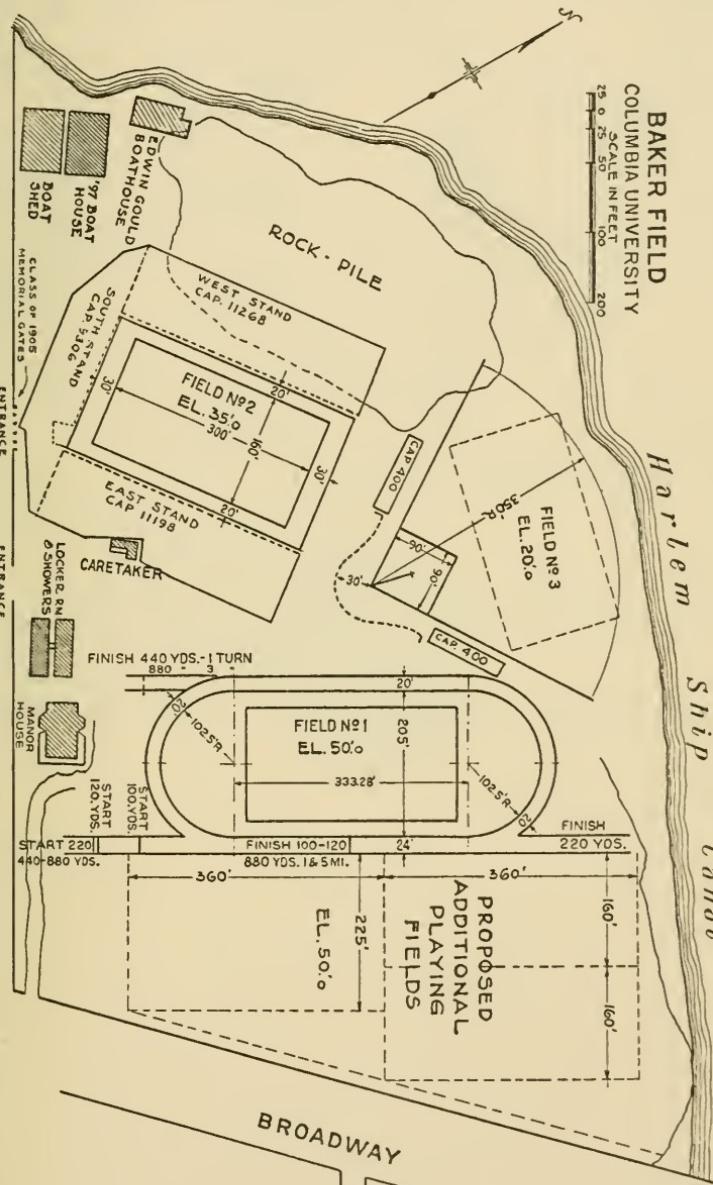
OWNERSHIP OF LAND INCLUDED IN
THE MEDICAL CENTER



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BAKER FIELD

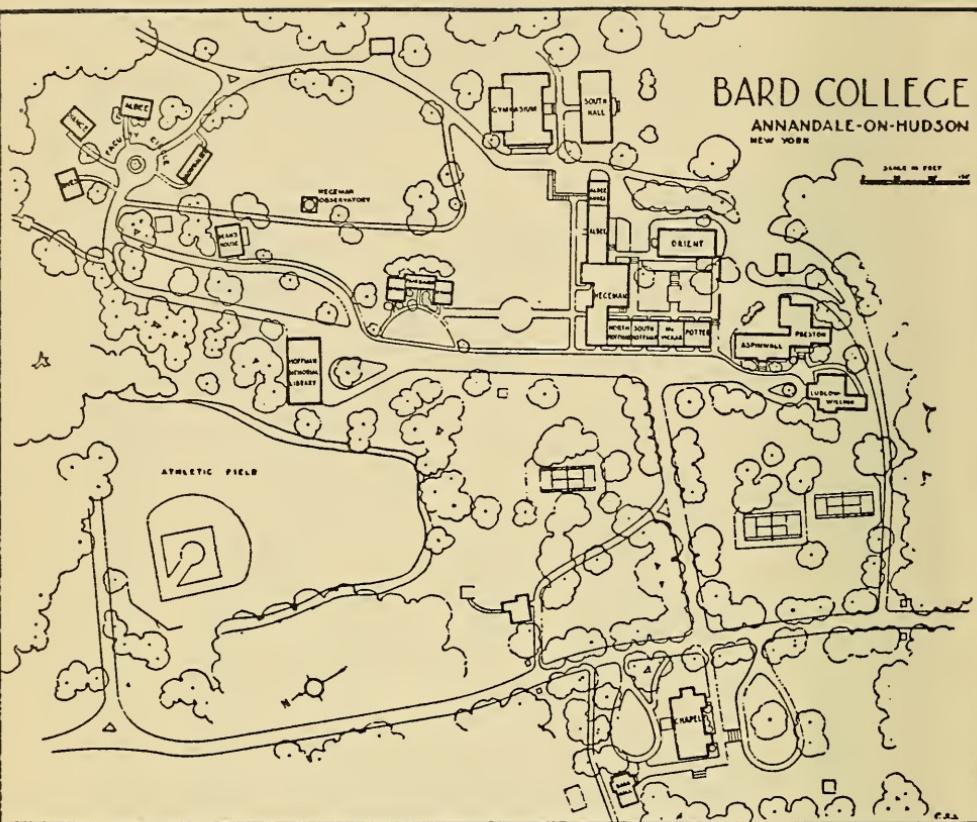
THE STUDENTS' PLAYING FIELDS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



BARD COLLEGE

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK

SCALE IN FEET



Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Columbia College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1943-44.

In accordance with action taken by the College Faculty in April, 1943, Columbia College during the year under review has operated on a three-term, instead of a two-semester, basis. This arrangement, necessitated by the exigencies of war, will continue for the duration, with terms beginning on or about July 1, November 1, and March 1 of each academic year. Although this change was made primarily to meet the needs for the training of men for the National Government, particularly the Navy Department, the desire of those students below draft age to accelerate their academic work before going into war service was not overlooked. Consequently the policy of admitting new students to the College has been expanded for the duration to include admission in June as well as in September and February. Admission of new students at the beginning of each term also enables the College to maintain a more even civilian enrollment from term to term than would otherwise be possible.

As long as the present emergency lasts, it is likely that few of those admitted at the beginning of any term will be able to complete their course of study without interruption. Indeed, nearly all of the 500-odd leaves of absence granted during the year have been to permit students to enter military service. More than fifteen hundred members of the College are now on leave in uniform and, as Dean McKnight pointed out in his report of last year, they are scattered over the entire world. Some have made the supreme sacrifice and have thus joined the ranks of those illustrious sons of Columbia who, on other occasions, gave their lives in the service of their country and of humanity. The College will not soon forget what they have done. The devotion to their Alma Mater of those in the service is a source of greatest satisfaction. No day passes without bringing to the office of the Dean and to members of the instructional

staff dozens of letters which without exception indicate the filial attachment of these men to the College and the expressed desire on the part of many of them to return to Morningside as soon as possible for the completion of their College work. The sending to all College men in the service of a monthly news letter, *Memorandum from Morningside*, which was instituted in the Dean's office last year, has been continued. From the responses of the recipients it would seem that nothing that the College has done to date for its absentee members has been more appreciated.

The three-term arrangement which prevails in the College at present has not only caused us to modify our time of admission of new students but our graduation exercises as well. In addition to participating in the Commencement exercises held early in June for the entire University, the College has held graduation ceremonies at the end of each term for those seniors who complete the requirements for the degree at that time. These exercises, simple in character, were attended by the seniors, their families, members of the instructional staff, and other friends. At the exercises held at the end of the first term, addresses were made by the President of the University, Chaplain Bayne and Dean McKnight. Those who attended the exercises at the end of the second term had the pleasure of listening to President Butler and Professor Mark Van Doren of the Department of English. The exercises for those receiving their diplomas at the end of the third term took the form of a reception at the Men's Faculty Club where brief remarks were made by Deans Carman and McKnight. Inasmuch as the usual Class Day exercises were omitted this year, the presentation of prizes and other awards which are normally associated with this occasion were made part of the third-term exercises.

Although many arguments have been advanced in some quarters for the permanent retention of the three-term arrangement, the staff and student body of the College are almost unanimously opposed to its continuance beyond the termination of the present emergency. This opposition rests not upon mere whim or fancy but upon the experience of the year under review. Acceleration as we now have it in the College means lack of adequate time for the preparation and digesting of material, physical debilitation, routinization of instruction, and consequent low-

ering of morale. It would seem imperative, therefore, that at the earliest possible moment the College return to its pre-war calendar of Winter and Spring Sessions. For those College students who may desire to accelerate there seems no good reason why they cannot be taken care of by the Summer Session which, under its normal administration, has already ably demonstrated its ability to provide sessions of varying length for its heterogeneous clientele.

Throughout the year the College has overlooked no opportunity to support in fullest measure the war program. Individually and collectively, staff and students have, through the University Committee for War Relief, the Columbia College Committee on War Relief, the Red Cross, the National War Fund, and other agencies, contributed generously. On invitation of the military authorities several members of the staff have visited nearby army camps and hospitals for consultation or talks on subjects of current interest. But the outstanding contribution of the College to the war effort has been our participation in the Navy College Training Program. Thanks to the carefully laid plans of last year and to the cordial coöperation of both the naval authorities and the instructional staff with Dean McKnight, in whose charge all naval students doing academic work in the College are placed, most satisfactory results have been achieved. Not only have most of the V-12 students given a good account of themselves scholastically but many of them have participated in campus activities or otherwise identified themselves with the civilian student body. The results achieved should in no small measure be credited to Captain Richards and Commander Grover. Their presence on Morningside has enriched the College and, indeed, the entire University. We are indebted also to Union Theological Seminary for the use of Hastings Hall. Without it our present coöperation with the Navy would have been much restricted.

Although the winning of the war has been of foremost concern throughout the year and will continue to be until victory is achieved, the College is no less interested in the tasks and opportunities of the post-war period. No one, of course, knows with absolute certainty what lies ahead. Yet in light of the historic past we ought to be able to gain some sense of direction — to re-assess, as it were, our strengths, our weak-

nesses, our vices, our ideals, and to identify basic trends and problems. From the point of view of the College certain of these trends and problems are clearly discernible.

We must be prepared to do our part in the national task of making the difficult transition from war to peace. Millions of young men have interrupted their academic careers to enter the armed services or to work in defense industries. As a consequence the civilian student ranks of Columbia College and its sister institutions the country over have been thinned. Thousands upon thousands of these young men, many of them matured by the hardships of war, will return to civilian life after a longer or shorter interruption of their studies. To those who decide to resume their formal studies should be added those who before the war might never have thought of going to college but have been motivated to do so by their wartime experience. Modern war not only spurs industry; it stimulates youth to prepare for greater rewards and for greater responsibilities. Our own students whose careers have been interrupted as well as those who have seen military service and come to us for the first time will, in all probability, lay before us every kind of individual hope, plan, or predicament in their search for encouragement, advice, or solution. The adjustments required loom large. Nearly all of those who come to us will have to adjust from a military world where most of the decisions of life are made for the individual to a world in which the individual must make his own decisions. Some will nearly have finished their college work. Others will all but have forgotten their earlier start. Still others, as a result of the war, will have been trained in narrow technical fields quite remote from their normal ambitions. Were we to detail such related items as admission procedures, housing, curriculum, testing, guidance, and placement — to mention only a few — this report would have to be greatly expanded. These problems have specially concerned the staff of the College and its Committee on Instruction during the year and, as far as it is humanly possible, plans and procedures have been formulated to deal with them.

Transcending in importance the problems growing out of the transition from war to peace are those related to the character and effectiveness of Columbia College as an educational institution. These problems are not new. Indeed, for half a century or more they have been of prime

concern to all those interested in the College and in its future. And, if one may be so bold as to suggest, they should continue to be of prime concern at all times, for smugness and complacency on the part of any institution of learning or of any individual in it are apt to be symptoms of dry rot and retrogression.

During the year two special committees have wrestled with problems concerning the College. The first of these in point of time is the Committee on College Plans, of which Professor Steeves is chairman. Appointed by the Committee on Instruction on July 19, 1943, at the request of the President of the University, it is charged with the important task of taking inventory of the College with respect to curriculum, student and Faculty personnel, mechanics of administration including guidance, and public relations. Subcommittees on various aspects of the curriculum and other important matters have greatly facilitated the work of this Committee. It also has had generous assistance of staff members from all parts of the University. This Committee under date of September 15, 1943, submitted on behalf of the Faculty a preliminary report to the President of the University. Its final report will, in all probability, be made sometime during the coming academic year.

The second committee, known as the Committee on the State of Columbia College, appointed by the President of the University in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees dated December 6, 1943, is composed of three Trustees, three members of the College Faculty, and three alumni of the College. This Committee is specifically charged with the duty of considering the problems confronting the College in its relationship to the University and to report from time to time to the President and the Trustees any conclusions or recommendations it may feel would be of benefit to the College. Several lengthy meetings of this Committee have been held, and the first of what in all likelihood will be a series of reports is to be made in the near future.

Though the scope of the Committee on the State of Columbia College is somewhat broader than that of the Committee on College Plans, they have much in common. Both are interested in the welfare of the College. Both are convinced that the College should continue to be an integral part of the larger University. To separate the College physically or intellectually from the rest of the University would in the opinion of both

committees be a tragic mistake. Both realize that the removal of the College to a rural setting would deprive its Faculty and student body of the intellectual stimulation and educational opportunities which they now derive from being part of a great university located in the heart of a great metropolitan center. Both desire that the College should maintain and strengthen its reputation as a national rather than a local or city college. While they feel that the College should coöperate with the professional schools and graduate departments of the University, both are outspoken in believing that the College should remain a liberal arts college and a citadel of general education in the best sense of these terms.

Both realize, in this connection, that the mere reading and discussion of the "great books," even when supplemented by a knowledge of the social sciences, is not enough to equip men for the world of tomorrow. The modern world is not only a world of ideas and a world of institutions, it is a world of techniques controlled by science. It is, therefore, imperative that those who are to dwell in the world of tomorrow should know what science is and what science does. It is not enough that one should have a bit of physics or a smattering of chemistry. Science is a language and a mode of thought. Properly conceived and taught, science is a great humanizer and along with the humanities and the social sciences forms the third pillar of any solid educational structure. Finally, both committees are in agreement that Columbia College is logically and naturally the heart of the University and should be so regarded by all those responsible for the good name and future reputation of both the College and the University. The reports of these two committees are certain to be landmarks in the history of the College and are eagerly awaited.

Meanwhile, at the risk of trespassing on the committees' territory the office of the Dean ventures to comment briefly on the present state of the College and to indicate its more immediate and fundamental needs.

Thanks to the educational statesmanship of Dean Hawkes, to whom we are indebted beyond words, Columbia College today occupies an enviable place among collegiate institutions. Though at the moment one or two departments — notably Government — need strengthening, the College has a highly competent and coöperative staff. Remembering that no institution is any better than its personnel, greatest care should be exercised in the years ahead to maintain and even improve the present

excellence of the Faculty. At no time should the College be regarded as a training ground for the inexperienced or as affording positions, even though temporary, for dull minds and second-raters.

Secondly, the College has a balanced and carefully articulated curriculum. Evolved through a quarter of a century, it not only affords a fitting introduction to the more advanced work of the College and the University but also makes possible without recourse to systematic indoctrination the acquisition of that common educational background so much desired by educators everywhere. Men who know something about our classic heritage in literature, philosophy, and fine arts; about the development of Western society since the Middle Ages; and about the ways of experimental and mathematical science are men equipped to face the modern world on all fronts. They have learned to move in it freely with their minds; they have disciplined themselves by mastering the rudiments of the three great realms of knowledge. If, moreover, they have achieved a fair degree of facility in self-expression and deepened their knowledge of one of the three main branches of learning — usually the one closest to their professional choice — it is safe to permit them to enter a professional school or to concentrate on some branch of knowledge taught for the most part in seminars and reading courses. On this latter item the Committee on College Plans will undoubtedly have more to say in its final report.

The third great source of strength within the College stems from its personnel and guidance work. Dean Hawkes and his colleagues early realized that it was highly important to devise ways and means of ascertaining the quality of mind, ambition, temperament, and talent of each student and to have sufficiently intimate knowledge to insure his making the best use of his college opportunities with the least possible lost motion. It is unnecessary to review here the methods and procedures devised over the years to handle this important problem. During the year, however, three steps have been taken, all with a view to strengthening this phase of our work. First, Dean McKnight, who has charge of personnel and guidance in the College, has been made chairman of the group of Assistants to the Dean. Second, under his leadership frequent meetings of the Assistants to the Dean have been held, principally for the purpose of examining our present personnel and guidance arrangements with a view

to making recommendations for their improvement to the Committee on College Plans. Third, the personnel of this same group has itself undergone change. During the year Professor Fred S. Keller and Mr. William A. Hance have gone on leave for war service. To carry on the advisory duties of the former and to care for the expanded premedical work of the College, Professor Charles R. Dawson of the Department of Chemistry and Professor Edwin B. Matzke of the Department of Botany were invited to become Assistants to the Dean. The resignation of Mr. A. Dexter Hinckley, who for many years had ably carried the major responsibility of advising pre-engineering students, left another gap in the ranks of our advisory staff. In selecting his successor it seemed opportune that henceforth greater care be exercised in ascertaining whether a student who was "science-minded" really ought to go forward to engineering or was better fitted by inclination and talent to devote himself to mathematics, physics, chemistry, or some other science. In the past we have had in proportion to numbers too few Columbia College students majoring or specializing in the physical sciences. To share Mr. Hinckley's former duties and to address themselves especially to the task of discovering on the basis of ambition and aptitude those students who should go into engineering and those who should devote themselves to mathematics and the physical sciences, the office of the Dean has chosen Professors Robert von Nardroff of the Department of Physics and Frank H. Lee of the Department of Drafting, and Dr. Walter C. Strodt of the Department of Mathematics.

Great as are its strengths the College is not without its weaknesses. These stem largely from physical, social, and recreational deficiencies of long standing. The College desperately needs a new gymnasium as well as convenient and adequate space for outdoor informal sports and competitive games. The present gymnasium is inadequate in almost every way. It is old and unsanitary, poorly equipped and, from the point of view of the College, poorly located. Anyone who has ever used its locker rooms, running track, or handball courts is only too well aware of its shortcomings. It is without bowling alleys, squash courts, and other facilities which one might expect to find in a building which is devoted to physical development and recreation. With the possible exception of the auxiliary playing floor, the whole place is dingy, uninviting, unhealthy,

and the very antithesis of what quarters for physical education work should be.

The need for a playing field is no less imperative. At present, students of the College have only what is left of South Quadrangle for outdoor exercise and recreation. Impromptu games of touch football and softball are very popular at Columbia. So is tennis. Yet our facilities for all these games are woefully inadequate. Baker Field, it may be argued, should be put to use. Unfortunately, its location practically restricts its availability for other than intercollegiate activities. Even for this purpose it is at present far from perfect, as an alumnus of the College indicated in a recent issue of the *Alumni News*. True, the building of tennis courts at Baker Field might ease the demand for courts on Morningside Heights, but it is hard to see how it could be made to relieve the need for informal games and other forms of physical recreation near at hand.

The problem of adequate physical facilities becomes the more insistent from the point of view of maintaining the national character of the College. Columbia College is famous for its intellectual atmosphere, but this alone is not sufficient to attract the normal all-round youth of the country which the College wants. This is particularly true of those who live outside the metropolitan area. Youth in its teens enjoys physical play, games, and contests. In making a choice among educational institutions, young men and their parents compare the physical facilities of Columbia with those of Amherst, Princeton, Cornell, the great Midwest state institutions, and other places. Boys also compare the physical facilities of Columbia with those of the secondary or preparatory school from which they graduated. These comparisons are all to our disadvantage. As long as what is left of South Quadrangle continues to be used as a playing field it cannot be landscaped. We thus have neither a good playing field nor a sightly campus. Were the fences which now enclose South Quadrangle removed and the area landscaped it would remove a blot from our outward appearance and make a more attractive College to look at and reside in. Certainly we would no longer feel called upon to apologize for a campus eyesore.

Columbia College is also handicapped by lack of a Student Center containing facilities for undergraduate social and recreational needs. In

spite of the progress that has been made in past years in providing residence accommodations, the College is very much in need of a building sufficiently commodious for the following:

1. Offices for all student activities
2. Meeting rooms for student groups
3. Billiard and ping-pong rooms
4. Lounge and card rooms
5. Facilities for hobbies, such as a darkroom for photography and a shop for wood and metal working
6. Several small dining rooms, supported by a central kitchen (perhaps the John Jay kitchen) via tunnel
7. Soda fountain and grill room (the Lion's Den transferred from John Jay Hall)
8. An auditorium with removable seats to permit use for receptions and dances

Some of these facilities were available in Hartley and John Jay Halls before these residence units were taken over by the Navy but were far from satisfactory. Inadequate as they were, their loss was so keenly felt that arrangements were made during the past winter whereby the Alpha Delta Phi house at 526 West 114th Street was converted into a social center for civilian and V-12 students. Under the able directorship of Mr. David C. Furman, the Assistant to the Dean in charge of social affairs, it has served a most useful educational purpose. Certainly everyone familiar with its contribution to the life of the College during the last few months would agree with the President of the University when, at the official opening of the temporary center, he emphasized the indispensability of this branch of our educational endeavor. Such a center would focus student interest and draw together the active elements of the undergraduate body by including those who, for one reason or another, find it impossible to reside on the campus.

In the interest of improving the quality of our student body, keeping in mind especially our geographical distribution, the College is in urgent need of additional funds for scholarship aid. To be specific, forty large scholarships should be established, ten to be awarded each year on a national basis. These scholarships should be tenable for the four years of College residence, carry stipends of between nine hundred and a thousand dollars annually, and should be reserved for students of the

highest intellectual ability and promise. None should go to a boy who had not distinguished himself as a student and a leader in a first-rate school.

Our present scholarship funds are adequate to meet the normal financial needs of our students. These larger awards would undoubtedly attract exceptional boys from all sections of the country to compete for an award that is large enough to cover all but personal expenses. In the years ahead the problem of securing the kind of geographical representation we desire will be increasingly difficult. But close coördination between those who handle the public relations of the College and those who administer the proposed scholarships would unquestionably be very helpful. Even some of those who were unsuccessful in their quest for the larger awards might because of their aroused interest enter on smaller awards.

Finally, the College suffers in its public relations. Publicity Columbia has always had in plenty, but this publicity has not always been to its advantage. The popular idea of Columbia—that it is huge, impersonal, co-educational, radical, and essentially a “diploma factory”—has not arisen spontaneously from contact with the facts but is a fair interpretation of the publicity that has appeared in the newspapers during the past twenty years. This impression on the part of the public that the University is a mass of 30,000 indiscriminate degree-hunters should be replaced by the idea of an integrated group of schools of which the College is one. Furthermore, insistence on the fact that Columbia College is among the smaller institutions in the East, that it is for men undergraduates, and that it has its own buildings, dormitories, dining rooms, and tradition is a prerequisite to its proper appreciation. Mention of its Faculty—some of whom are nationally known—and of its contribution to American educational theory and practice are also indispensable to create a predisposing atmosphere of respect and respectability. The phrase “Columbia College, Columbia University” should be gradually endowed with meaning, or rather meanings, in the plural, all of them factual and favorable.

The elimination of these weaknesses which now severely handicap the College entails financial expenditure. But if the College is to remain a national institution and to continue its leadership, the outlays must be made. We are at the parting of the ways. We must make a decision and a

decision that cannot be postponed. Either we go forward or backward. Circumstances beyond our control make it impossible for us to stand still. If we have faith in the future of America and believe that the College should have a part in shaping that future there can be little question of what our decision will be.

The year covered by this report has witnessed many changes in the office of the Dean of the College. For many years Dean Hawkes and his office staff labored under difficulties occasioned in large measure by lack of space and adequate secretarial assistance. Both of these have been remedied. In making the necessary physical changes Dean Arnaud, Comptroller Schley, and Mr. Reheis and other members of the Buildings and Grounds staff gave generously of their time and thought. To them this Office is grateful.

Finally, though this report carries the signature of the Dean of the College, he is merely the spokesman for the Faculty and his administrative colleagues. To his co-worker Dean McKnight, who has carried more than his share of the burden, he is under special obligation.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY J. CARMAN

Dean

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Law

for 1944



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SCHOOL OF LAW
REPORT OF THE DEAN
FOR THE YEAR 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculty of Law I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Law for the period beginning with the Spring Session of 1944 and extending to the beginning of the Spring Session of 1945. Due to the accelerated law course begun in February, 1942, and the abnormal conditions created by the war, my reports for the last several years have covered parts of two academic years, which accounts for the fact that this report covers three sessions beginning in February, 1944, and extending to February, 1945.

THE WAR AND THE LAW SCHOOLS

In my last three reports I called attention to the drastic decline in law-school registration in the United States due to the war. By October, 1943, the total number of law students in the 110 schools approved by the American Bar Association had decreased 83 percent below the pre-war registration. During this period our own registration decreased 77 percent. Beginning with the autumn of 1944, there was a marked improvement in law-school registration throughout the country. The figures for the 110 schools approved by the American Bar Association are not available, but 83 of these schools, which are members of the Association of American Law Schools, reported a total registration in the autumn of 1944 of 4,655, as compared with 3,663 in the autumn of 1943. This is an increase of 27 percent. During this period our own registration increased from 118 in October, 1943, to 163 in October, 1944, an increase of 38 percent.

With the beginning of the Spring Session of 1945, there were 178 students registered in Columbia Law School as compared with 116 during the Spring Session of 1944, an increase of 53 percent. Today the School is

slightly larger than one third of its pre-war size, i.e., 35 percent. Notwithstanding its reduced size, it is the largest of the exclusively day law schools in the United States.

The student body at the date of this report consists of the following:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First year	47	35	82
Second year	31	19	50
Third year	23	13	36
Graduate	2	0	2
Nonmatriculated	0	2	2
Special	6	0	6
<hr/>			
TOTALS	109	69	178

The improvement in law-school registration in the autumn of 1944 is largely due to two factors. First, an increase in the number of women students. Second, an increase in the number of discharged veterans who have entered law schools. Between October, 1943, and October, 1944, the number of women students in 83 member schools of the Association of American Law Schools increased from 814 to 1,001, thus bringing the proportion of women students to 21 percent. In addition, the number of veterans in the various law schools has substantially increased within the last year.

In Columbia Law School the number of women students increased from 49 in February, 1944 (42 percent of the total) to 67 in October, 1944 (41 percent of the total). In February, 1945, there were 69 women registered in the School (39 percent of the total). The increase of 20 in the number of women students since February, 1944, added to 31 veterans now registered in the School, accounts for 51 of the 62 additional students who have been added to our student body within the last twelve months. It is expected that within the next twelve months the number of veterans in the School will increase substantially, whereas the number of women is not likely to increase very much. Already the number of women students is becoming stabilized.

The decline in our registration from October, 1940, to June, 1944, and

the recent increase beginning in October, 1944, are shown by the following table:

Date:	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1941	Feb. 1942	June 1942	Oct. 1942	Feb. 1943	June 1943	Oct. 1943	Feb. 1944	June 1944	Oct. 1944	Feb. 1945
Number of students:	505	415	348	151	191	125	89	118	116	85	163	178

With the decrease in law-school registration due to the war, there also has been a marked decrease in the instructional staffs. Thus, the number of Faculty members in 1940 in 83 member schools of the Association of American Law Schools was 715 full-time and 394 part-time. By 1943 the number had decreased to 367 full-time (51 percent of normal) and 229 part-time (58 percent of normal). In 1944 the number had increased to 378 full-time (53 percent of normal) and 292 part-time (74 percent of normal). While the 1944 figures show an improvement over 1943, it should be noted that the improvement is almost entirely in the part-time staffs.

Columbia Law School has been more fortunate than most schools in holding its teaching staff, due largely to the fact that a majority of our Faculty are over fifty years of age and only two members are under forty. In 1940 our Faculty consisted of 25 full-time members and one part-time member. In 1943 there were 15 full-time members (60 percent of normal) and two part-time members (200 percent of normal). In 1944 there were 17 full-time members (68 percent of normal) and two part-time members (200 percent of normal). Counting the two part-time members as the equivalent of one full-time member, our Faculty appears at present to be 71 percent normal. However, these figures are somewhat misleading, as they do not take into consideration the effects of the accelerated course.

In 1940 our School, with a Faculty of 25 full-time members and one part-time member, conducted only two sessions during the calendar year (Winter and Spring). The entire Faculty, except one or two on sabbatical leave, were present each session. The accelerated course requires that three sessions be conducted each calendar year, but most members of the Faculty teach only during two sessions. Thus, of the present Faculty of 17 full-time members and two part-time members, not more than 14 are present during the Winter or Spring Sessions and only 8 are present dur-

ing the Summer Session. Taking this into account, our Faculty is at present only 56 percent normal during the Winter and Spring Sessions and 32 percent normal during the Summer Session. Even when our Faculty regains its pre-war size, it will still have less teaching manpower per session than in pre-war days so long as the accelerated course is continued. This fact, combined with the fact that for at least five or six years after the war our student body will be at least 50 percent larger than it was in 1940, necessitating the sectionalizing of many of the classes, will require a temporary increase in the size of our teaching staff over that of 1940 if the same standards are to be maintained after the war as prevailed before the war. This problem probably could be solved by adding to our regular staff one or two visiting professors for one or two sessions at a time and by appointing several younger men to be lecturers for a limited term to aid in the teaching work.

THE ACCELERATED LAW COURSE

Beginning in February, 1942, the Law School has conducted an accelerated course whereby a student may, if he so desires, complete the three academic years in two calendar years by attending three sessions each year. In setting up the accelerated course, Columbia, unlike many other law schools, did not change the length of the Winter and Spring Sessions. They remain as before the war sixteen weeks each. A Summer Session of fourteen weeks was added. While many of the first-year courses are given in each of the three sessions to meet the needs of students entering in February, in June, or in September, this arrangement has not altered the sequence of courses for those students beginning in September. Thus, a student may, if he so desires, take the regular pre-war course of 96 weeks by attending only the Winter and Spring Sessions of each of three years. If he elects to accelerate his graduation by attending the Summer Sessions, his work will be compressed into 90 weeks, although he is required to complete the same number of points (76) as he would be required to complete in the 96-weeks course. The difference is that if he does not accelerate, the work is spread over a longer period of time and he does not attend school during the summer months.

The accelerated course of 90 weeks was authorized as a war measure by the Court of Appeals of New York and by courts in other states. Also,

it was sanctioned by the Association of American Law Schools and by the American Bar Association. Many law schools which offer an accelerated course changed their academic calendars to provide three sessions of fifteen weeks each during each calendar year. For those students who accelerate their work this arrangement has certain advantages, but such an arrangement makes it impossible for a student who does not wish to accelerate his work to obtain the 96-weeks course which was offered before the war. Either he must condense his work into 90 weeks or spread it over 105 weeks. Experience indicates that Columbia was wise in preserving the pre-war 96-weeks course spread over a period of 32 months, including two summer vacations, while at the same time making it possible for those who wish to accelerate their graduation to do so by completing their work within 24 or 28 months, depending upon whether they attend two or only one summer session.

There is a difference of opinion among members of the bar and among law teachers as to whether the accelerated course should be continued after the period of demobilization following the end of the war. There are some who believe the pressure of attending school the year round produces a state of fatigue among students and that they do not derive the maximum benefit from their studies. Also, in those schools where the teaching staffs are not large enough to conduct an accelerated course without overburdening the faculty with teaching, the quality of the instruction is very likely to be impaired. In a school where the teaching staff is large enough to relieve each member of teaching during one session each calendar year, the quality of the instruction should not be affected by an accelerated course. Even so, the pressure upon the student remains. It is also claimed by some that the presence in the same class of students who have arrived at different stages of their law training interferes to some extent with the conduct of the class. On the other hand, some law teachers are of the opinion that the possibility of acceleration is a desirable innovation and should be continued as a permanent policy provided: (1) that acceleration is optional with the student; (2) that the law school maintains an instructional staff of sufficient size to conduct three sessions a year without overburdening the Faculty with teaching; (3) that the more important first-year courses are given in each session in order that beginning students may obtain their courses in a proper sequence.

It is not necessary at this time to resolve the controversy over the advantages and disadvantages of the accelerated course as a permanent policy. The demands of returning veterans to complete their schooling, already long delayed, with all reasonable speed will most likely force those law schools which have the necessary teaching manpower to continue the accelerated course for several years after the war. Our Faculty expects to continue the accelerated course in a somewhat improved form for a time following the war in order to meet the veterans' needs. This will give the Faculty an opportunity to observe the effects of acceleration under more normal conditions than has been the case during the war. We shall then be in a better position than at present to decide whether it should be made a permanent policy of the School. Many new factors may intervene to affect our decision, such as the economic conditions of the country after the war and the possibility of peace-time compulsory military training.

Since the inauguration of the accelerated course the numbers of beginning students entering the School in February, in June, and in September are as follows:

<i>Date of entrance:</i>	Feb. 1942	June 1942	Sept. 1942	Feb. 1943	June 1943	Sept. 1943	Feb. 1944	June 1944	Sept. 1944	Feb. 1945
<i>Number of students:</i>	23	34	44	19	11	46	21	21	58	32

THE G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE LAW SCHOOLS

Since the publication of my last report, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act has been enacted (Public Law 346). Under the educational provisions of this law it will be possible for veterans of the present war to take any kind of course of training or education they may desire, at the Federal government's expense, in any approved educational institution to which they can gain admittance. The extent to which veterans will avail themselves of this opportunity will be influenced by the rate of demobilization, by economic conditions, by the opportunities for employment, and by the desires and ambitions of the veterans. It is a reasonable assumption that many thousands of these veterans who would not undertake a college or professional school course at their own expense may decide to do so with government aid. Moreover, the backlog of classes of young men who in-

tended to go to college or to professional school, but were delayed in doing so by the war, will be seeking admission to such institutions. As a result, the demands upon the universities and professional schools may greatly surpass those of pre-war years and may exceed their capacities to do a proper educational job. Many of the universities are now considering ways and means of necessary expansion to meet the contingency, but there is a limit to feasible expansion unless educational standards are to be sacrificed.

More serious than the impairment of the effectiveness of our educational institutions, due to overcrowding, is the danger of large numbers of veterans undertaking courses of instruction for which they are not fitted, with consequent waste of their time and waste of public funds. Also there is the danger that, without proper guidance and some restraint, the number of young men and women seeking to prepare themselves for various kinds of professional work, such as law and engineering, may greatly exceed the number that these professions can absorb, thus leading to unemployment and frustrated desires, with consequent social ills. These dangers place upon the law schools of the nation a responsibility which they cannot justifiably ignore.

Proper personal and vocational guidance by government agencies and by the universities will aid in preventing many veterans who lack the necessary qualifications to do good work from entering law schools, but it will not prevent all who are not qualified from applying. Furthermore, it will not prevent an excessive number of veterans who may be qualified from undertaking the study of law and ultimately being admitted to the bar. Unless the law schools of the nation recognize their responsibilities in the matter and limit the number of students by a selective process which takes into account not merely the applicant's educational background, ability, and character, but also the approximate number of young lawyers who are likely to find professional employment after admission to the bar, there is a real danger that within five years after the war there will be thousands of young lawyers who are unable to earn a livelihood by legal work, to say nothing of their utter lack of prospects of attaining what might be termed reasonable professional success.

Some expansion by the law schools after the war is both necessary and desirable. If the registration in law schools in 1939 reflects the number of

law students necessary to provide the annual additions to the profession that are needed, it is obvious that the decreased registration during the war period has created a deficit which can be wiped out only by increasing the number of students over the 1939 figures for a period of years after the war. It has been calculated that this deficit would be eliminated in five years after the war if the number of beginning students admitted to law schools each year was increased 50 percent over the number admitted in 1939. Every effort should be made to discourage a greater expansion of law-school registration in the interests of the veterans, of the profession, and of the nation.¹

The Faculty of Columbia Law School has resolved to limit the number of beginning students each year during the period of demobilization to approximately 300, which is 50 percent more than the number annually admitted for several years prior to the war. Allowing for students who withdraw before graduation, such limitation will keep our total registration at approximately 750, as compared with 505 in 1940. This decision was reached partly in recognition of the School's responsibility in avoiding the training of an excessive number of lawyers and partly because our physical facilities will not accommodate a larger number. Although we have reason to expect at least one thousand applicants annually during four or five years after the war, the admission of more than 300 per year would place such a burden upon our physical facilities and teaching staff that the high educational standards that we have heretofore maintained would be definitely impaired.

The decision to limit the number admitted to one third of the number of probable applicants should enable us to select a student body of unusually high quality. Moreover, the educational subsidy provided veterans by the Federal government should result in a substantial increase in the number of applicants from all sections of the country, thus enabling the School to maintain a student body not only of the highest quality but also more national in character than has heretofore been the case.

A Faculty Committee, consisting of Professors Cheatham, Dowling, and Powell, has been appointed to consider the various educational needs

¹ This matter was discussed in detail in my address at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago, September 12, 1944. The address was published in the *New York Law Journal*, September 18, 1944.

of veterans and what the Law School should do to meet these needs. The committee has submitted a report with recommendations which will be acted upon by the Faculty during the current session.

CURRICULUM REVISION

The Faculty has continued its studies, begun in 1942, of the assumptions underlying present-day legal education, the content and organization of the curriculum, and teaching methods, to the end that with the return of our students after the war the School will be ready to give them the best possible preparation for their profession. Since the work began, eleven reports of committees dealing with various matters have been submitted to the Faculty for consideration. In my report for 1942 I pointed out why such study was needed and in my report for 1943 I discussed in detail the new course in legal method and the new courses in civil procedure which had been agreed upon by the Faculty.

During the period under review, the materials for the course in legal method were prepared, in mimeographed form, and the course was given for the first time by Professors Dowling, Patterson, and Powell to students entering the School in September, 1944. Our experience with the course during the Winter Session indicates that it is of great value to beginning students. The materials are being revised in order to improve them for teaching purposes and it is hoped that within the next year they will be ready for publication in final form. The course is given three times during each calendar year for the benefit of beginning students entering the School in September, in February, and in June. It is planned that in each session different members of the Faculty will take part in the conduct of the course, partly because of the necessities of the accelerated law course, and partly to obtain the benefit of the assistance of a considerable number of the Faculty in perfecting the materials. In the present Spring Session, the course is being given by Professors Dowling, Llewellyn, and Powell. In the Summer Session of 1945 it will be given by Professors Dowling, Hays, and Powell.

Since my last report, Professors Michael and Hays have prepared in mimeographed form materials for the new procedure courses described in my report for 1943. The materials for Professor Hays's course will be

completed this spring and it is expected that the materials for Professor Michael's course will be completed by next autumn.

In December last the Faculty agreed upon another important change in the first-year curriculum. Since 1928 a course in the development of legal institutions has been required of first-year students, for the purpose of instruction in legal historical method and of supplying a historical introduction to Anglo-American law. As a part of the general reorientation of the curriculum it was thought desirable that historical materials should be made to serve the further functions (1) of enlightening the student on the interplay of law and political, economic, and intellectual factors in society, and (2) of affording some training in synthesis along different and broader lines than the conventional case course heretofore given. The committee to which this phase of curriculum revision was referred has reported with an outline of a course which the Faculty has approved. To achieve the objectives mentioned this projected course has been planned on the principle that the problems should be characteristic of American legal development (as, e.g., matter relating to Bills of Rights), and that the problems should embrace matter of fundamental importance in the study of law (as, e.g., the distinction between law and equity).

The course as reconstituted is to be presented in the materials as the problem of the foundations of American law. The long period of nearly 200 years when our law was either a part of or a close copy of the English legal system makes it essential that the origins of particular devices, rules, techniques, and traditions should be established. It is proposed, however, that the emphasis should be constantly upon the American manipulation of these transplanted institutions, and the distinctively American changes and contributions. It is also proposed that the study of particular problems be carried to the point of contact with the appropriate courses in the curriculum.

The course, as planned, will be divided into four parts: (1) the foundations of American law; (2) political factors in the growth of the law; (3) economic factors in legal development; (4) social factors in legal development.

Professor Goebel is now engaged in preparing the materials for the new course which, it is hoped, will be ready for use by next autumn.

THE FACULTY

During the period under review, seven members of the Faculty were absent on leave while engaged in military or government service. Two members were upon a partial-service basis. Others, although continuing their University work, were devoting their spare time to some form of activity in aid of the war effort. A number of the Faculty have continued to participate in various scientific and professional enterprises.

Professor Jacobs, a Captain in the Navy, continued in charge of the Casualties and Allotments Section and was Director of the Dependents Welfare Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Professor Hamilton, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, who has been overseas for nearly two years, entered France with the invasion of Normandy and is now stationed in Paris, France.

Professor Deák, who has been abroad for more than a year in connection with important work for the Federal government, is now Civil Air Attaché, United States Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

Professor Berle, who from 1938 until 1944 was Assistant Secretary of State, has recently been appointed Ambassador to Brazil.

Professor Wechsler, who has been with the Department of Justice for several years, was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States. In addition to his official duties, he served as a member of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Committee reported to the Court last autumn and the rules have since been submitted to Congress following their promulgation by the Court.

Professor Gellhorn, who has been in the service of the Federal government in various capacities for several years, was appointed Vice-Chairman and Public Member, National War Labor Board, Region II.

Professor Jessup continued to act as Assistant Director of the Naval School of Military Government conducted by the University. He also was a consultant to the Navy Department. Last July, at the request of the Treasury Department, he served as Assistant Secretary General of the United States Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods.

Professor Handler, who, until July, was Associate Public Member, National War Labor Board, resumed his University work last Septem-

ber upon a partial-service basis. Since his return, he has delivered two interesting public lectures: one before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on "Current Developments in Labor Law and Labor Relations"; the other before the New York County Lawyers Association on "Copyrights and the Anti-trust Laws."

Professor Chamberlain continued to act as consultant to the Department of State. He also devoted considerable time to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, an organization of some fifty or more private agencies working in coöperation with government agencies on foreign relief.

Professor Hanna continued to serve as a member of the Economic Principles Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers. During the year he also began the direction of extensive research on war claims for the Foreign Property Holders Protective Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Professor Llewellyn brought to completion his work as reporter on the Revised Uniform Sales Act for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute and has continued his work on the bills and notes and banking phases of the Uniform Commercial Code. During the year, he delivered the first of two lectures on "How Appellate Courts Decide Cases" before the Brandeis Lawyers Society in Philadelphia. The lecture was published in the *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*, Volume XVI:220. He also prepared an extensive report on curriculum and teaching methods for the Committee on Curriculum of the Association of American Law Schools. The report was published in the *Handbook* of the Association for 1944.

Professors Dowling and Patterson were engaged, on the invitation of the two organizations of life insurance companies, the Life Insurance Association of America and the American Life Convention, in a study of the legal situation created by the decision of the Supreme Court in June, 1944, that insurance is interstate commerce. The memoranda which they prepared were concerned with the validity of state tax laws affecting life insurance companies and with the basis of Federal and state legislation for establishing such validity.

Professor Patterson, who continued as a member of the Council of the

Section of Insurance Law, American Bar Association, delivered an address before the Section at its annual meeting in September, 1944, on "The Future of State Supervision of Insurance." He also continued as Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Work in Law of the Association of American Law Schools, and as a member of the committee of that Association in charge of the publication of the XXth Century Legal Philosophy Series.

Professor Magill served as chairman of a committee on post-war tax policy, which, under a grant from the Falk Foundation, will publish a report this spring. He was also a trustee of the Academy of Political Science, of Vassar College, of Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, of Tax Foundation, and he became a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.

Professor Schiller resumed last year the study of native customary law in Southeast Asia and Indonesia and is engaged in the preparation of two volumes dealing with that subject. Upon the publication of preliminary materials the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations invited him to attend the conference of the Institute held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in January, 1945, where he participated in the sessions devoted to racial relations and colonial administration.

Professor Hays acted as consultant to the Department of Justice on matters relating to alien property and the powers of the Alien Property Custodian. He also served as arbitrator in various labor controversies.

Professor Cheatham continued to act as government appeals agent, Selective Service, and Professor Dowling continued as chairman of the University subcommittee in charge of relationships between the University and Selective Service.

In addition to his work in the Law School, Professor Gifford continued to give courses in law in the School of Business and in the School of Engineering. He also served as arbitrator in an important labor dispute.

In September, 1944, I addressed the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Chicago on "The G.I. Bill of Rights and the Law Schools," and in December, 1944, I addressed the College Entrance Examination Board at its annual meeting in New York on "Educational Implications

of Peace-Time Compulsory Military Training." I also continued my work as a member of the Law Revision Commission of New York, and served as arbitrator in several labor disputes.

While we have no reason to believe that the absent members of the Faculty will not return to the School after the war, we should be mindful of the fact that some of them may not return. Already, there are several vacancies in our staff which should be filled within the near future. Included among these vacancies is the Cardozo Professorship of Jurisprudence, established in 1939 as the result of the bequest of Justice Cardozo. This chair has never been filled, partly because of the war and partly because of the unavailability of a suitable incumbent who is not already a member of our Faculty. The fact that two members of our Faculty have for years been working with distinction in the fields of jurisprudence and legal philosophy and the further fact that there is no available outsider distinguished in these fields who, if brought to the Faculty, would add much to what we are already doing, raise the question whether it would not be advisable to appoint as Cardozo Professor one of our present Faculty members now working in the fields of jurisprudence and philosophy and use the income thereby released to add a new member to the Faculty who would strengthen our work in areas of the law which at present need strengthening. This and other possibilities of using the income from Justice Cardozo's bequest so as to carry out his desires and at the same time to serve best the interests of the Law School should be carefully considered.

When I became Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1928, the Faculty was composed largely of young men with promise. With the passage of the seventeen years that have elapsed, this promise has to a great extent been fulfilled. Today the Faculty includes among its members an unusually large number of the most distinguished legal scholars and teachers in the country. For more than a decade the School has taken a position of leadership in the development of legal education, and its graduates have proved the effectiveness of their training by their achievements at the bar and in the government service. But with the same passage of time, the Faculty has advanced in years. Most of its members have passed fifty and only two are under forty years of age. Wise, experienced, and competent, they will, during the next five years, be at the peak of their effectiveness. But

it is important that in the near future some younger members be added to the ranks. This should be borne in mind in filling vacancies during the next few years, lest we find in another decade that the Faculty is predominantly a group of men growing old together with diminishing vigor and usefulness.

PUBLICATIONS

The only book by a member of the Faculty published since my last report is the revised edition of Professor Hyde's monumental work on International Law, published in three volumes by Little, Brown & Company under the title *International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States*.

Professor Hyde's book, which is an enlargement of the first edition published in two volumes in 1922, is designed to cover the entire field of public international law. The attempt has been made chiefly to mirror the views of the United States, as revealed in various documentary forms up to the autumn of 1941, just before the United States entered the war. Effort has been made, moreover, to point to the expectant conduct of States when certain factual situations arise. Special attention is called to the interpretation of treaties, both by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Permanent Court of International Justice. The matter of responsibility of States has been subjected to special scrutiny. Various aspects of the conduct of war have been noted. The final chapter is devoted to a study of international organization for peace, and was prepared in 1944.

During the year, various members of the Faculty contributed their usual quota of articles to legal periodicals and other scientific journals.

LAW LIBRARY

Since my last report 6,379 volumes have been added to the Law Library, bringing the total to 254,349 volumes. The collections now comprise about 140,000 volumes in Anglo-American law, including over 29,000 textbooks; 75,000 volumes in foreign law; 28,000 volumes in international law; 10,000 volumes in comparative law, jurisprudence, biography, and bibliography; and 3,000 rare volumes which are kept in the Treasure Room. The library is today one of the world's great law libraries, both in size and in excellence. The time is not far distant when the stack space

in Kent Hall will be hopelessly inadequate to house the collections. Already it is necessary to remove annually a large number of volumes to South Hall in order to make room for new additions of greater importance. A solution of this problem must be found within the near future in order to maintain the library at its present high level of usefulness.

During the year the results of a survey of Latin American serial holdings, instituted in the preceding year, became evident with the acquisition of a large number of new sets and the completion or near completion of others. Special efforts also were made to acquire the current text material of value.

As a result of intensive efforts, many scarce early session laws were purchased to augment an already excellent collection, which for most states is complete or nearly so in the original issues.

Though the European book market remained almost completely closed, the Law Library was fortunate in having a member of the Faculty, Professor Deák, in Portugal. He made many purchases for the library, not only of Portuguese and Spanish material, but also of otherwise unobtainable publications of enemy and occupied countries, including some official gazettes. This material was not received during the year, but arrangements for its shipment have been made.

The use of the library increased somewhat during the last twelve months, following a corresponding increase in student enrollment. During part of this period, the library not only served the Law School but also served the Naval School of Military Government, which terminated its Columbia University activities shortly after the beginning of the calendar year.

REGISTRATION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

The registration during the Spring Session of 1944 was as follows:

Graduate	3
Third year	26
Second year	27
First year	58
Special	2
TOTAL	116

The registration during the Summer Session of 1944 was as follows:

Third year	20
Second year	27
First year	35
Nonmatriculated	3
TOTAL	85

The registration during the Winter Session of 1944-45 was as follows:

Graduate	2
Third year	29
Second year	46
First year	83
Nonmatriculated	2
Special	1
TOTAL	163

In June, 1944, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to fifteen candidates, the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate, and the degree of Jur.Sc.D. was awarded to two candidates. In October, 1944, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to six candidates. In February, 1945, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to thirteen candidates and the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate.

During the twelve months period beginning February 5, 1944, and ending February 3, 1945, scholarship aid amounting to \$7,055.05 was awarded as follows:

	Amount	Number of students
Spring Session, 1944	\$2,630.05	19
Summer Session, 1944	1,200.00	10
Winter Session, 1944-45	3,225.00	22

No graduate fellowships in law were awarded during this period.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Mason H. Bigelow, '12 Law, was elected President of the Alumni Association of the Law School at the annual meeting held last June. Since that time, two meetings of the Standing Committee of the Asso-

ciation have been held, at which plans were made for aiding alumni who are members of the armed forces in finding suitable positions after the war; for organizing local law alumni clubs in the various sections of the country; and for bringing about a closer relationship between the alumni and the School. Following a custom of many years standing of giving a luncheon in honor of the class which graduated fifty years ago, a luncheon was held on February 1 at the Lawyers Club in honor of the class of 1894 Law. Judge Marvin R. Dye, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, was the principal speaker on this occasion.

BOARD OF VISITORS

The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Trustees for the academic year 1944-45, held a luncheon meeting in the Faculty House on February 17, 1945. While the war has made it difficult to arrange meetings of the Board since 1941, the following members of the Board were present: Colonel Alfred McCormack, *Chairman*, Theodore Kiendl, Chief Judge Irving Lehman, Robert McCurdy Marsh, George Z. Medalie, Justice Bernard L. Shientag, Senator Pliny Williamson, and Wallace P. Zachry. The principal topics discussed were various plans of the Faculty for the improvement of the School during the post-war years. Professors Dowling, Patterson, and Powell explained in detail the new first-year course in legal method. The members of the Board were very much interested in the course and most of them expressed approval of its aims and purposes. The meeting was stimulating to the members of the Faculty who were present, and it is hoped that frequent meetings of the Board may be arranged in the future.

The members of the Board appointed for the academic year 1944-45 are: Mason H. Bigelow, '12 Law, New York City; Louis Connick, '15 Law, New York City; Justice Martin W. Deyo, '28 Law, Binghamton, New York; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, '25 Law, Albany, New York; Brigadier General William J. Donovan, '08 Law, Washington, D.C.; Justice William O. Douglas, '25 Law, Washington, D.C.; George A. Ellis, '08 Law, New York City; James W. Husted, '25 Law, New York City; Theodore Kiendl, '13 Law, New York City; Chief Judge Irving Lehman, '98 Law, New York City; John M. Lowrie, '12 Law, Galesburg, Illinois; Colonel Alfred McCormack, '25 Law (*Chairman*), Washington,

D.C.; Robert McCurdy Marsh, '03 Law, New York City; Andrew Penn Martin, '14 Law, Cleveland, Ohio; George Z. Medalie, '07 Law, New York City; Walter S. Orr, '15 Law, New York City; Eustace Seligman, '14 Law, New York City; Justice Bernard L. Shientag, '08 Law, New York City; Senator Pliny Williamson, '03 Law, New York City; Wallace P. Zachry, '22 Law, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG B. SMITH

Dean

April 10, 1945

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the activities of the School of Medicine for the academic year 1943-44. Due to the accelerated program, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded on December 23, 1943, and students were admitted to a beginning class on January 3, 1944.

For the period July 1 to December 23, 1944, 463 students were enrolled in the regular course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, distributed as follows:

First year	118
Second year	113
Third year	124
Fourth year	108

At the close of that period 107 students were awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On January 3, 1944, a new class was admitted and the enrollment for the period January 3 to June 30, 1944, was 472, distributed as follows:

First year	121
Second year	110
Third year	118
Fourth year	123

There were 1,686 applicants for admission for the class beginning January 3. The students had prepared in 212 different colleges and universities. The class admitted January 3 had prepared in thirty-four colleges. The graduating class of December 23, 1943, obtained internships in forty-two different hospitals in all sections of the country. Forty-six students who were registered under the Graduate Faculties of the University took their work at the Medical School during the year. Instruction in the medical sciences was provided as usual for the students of the School of Dental

and Oral Surgery. Seventeen students were enrolled in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. The February registration in the Department of Nursing was as follows:

First year	143
Second year	115
Third year	83
Total	341

There were awarded, in addition to the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, fifteen of Master of Science in public health, forty-one of Bachelor of Science (nursing), and four of Doctor of Medical Science.

We report with profound sorrow the death of Mr. Dean Sage, President of the Boards of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and the Babies Hospital and the Board of Directors of the Neurological Institute. The Medical Center is in no small degree a monument to his vision, his courage, and his wisdom. The professional staff of the hospitals and the Medical School, as well as future generations of students, will always be deeply indebted to him.

It is with regret, also, that we announce the death of Professor Haig H. Kasabach of the Department of Radiology, whose interest in activities and teaching of students as well as care of patients will long be remembered.

Among the numerous gifts to the Medical School during the year, special comment should be made on the grant of \$400,000 from the Bernard M. Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine. The greatly increased importance of this phase of medicine in rehabilitation of ex-service men and injured or otherwise incapacitated civilians constitutes a major challenge. Relatively little is known as yet about the fundamental mechanisms of physical medicine, and the grant has been given primarily for research in physiological and biophysical action of physical agents. It is greatly to be hoped that the fundamental research and training programs envisioned may make important contributions to our knowledge and to the adequate preparation of workers in these fields.

Dr. J. Frederick Eagle, who was graduated in December, 1943, was the recipient of the Dr. William Perry Watson Prize, awarded to the mem-

ber of the graduating class who shows the most efficient work in the study of the diseases of infants and children during the medical course. The Janeway Prize, given each year to the graduate who, in the opinion of the Faculty, has ranked highest in efficiency and ability, was awarded to Dr. Gilbert H. Glaser. Mr. George Nichols, Jr., of the second-year class, was awarded the Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof Prize for outstanding work during the year in the field of pathology.

Due to the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Training Program, there was less need for scholarship aid the past year. An average grant of \$410 was made to twenty-five students. These awards were made to women students and men students who were not physically qualified for the Army and Navy training programs and who under ordinary circumstances would work during their vacation periods but were unable to do so due to the accelerated program.

Dr. George A. Perera, physician in charge of the Student Health Service, reports that the over-all activities of the Student Health Service have been greatly altered during the past year by the additional requirements of the Army and Navy training programs, which began in July, 1943, and by specific epidemiological problems. The total medical and dental student body is 670.

The total number of consultations has been doubled this year. The total number of Clinic visits increased from 1,122 to 1,860. The number of students hospitalized more than doubled and those admitted to the overnight ward increased from 23 to 123. This large increase has been explained by Dr. Perera as evidence of the demands of the accelerated schedule and military exercises, the requirements of the Army and Navy to report all minor illnesses, and the general stress of the war period. Dr. Perera's recommendations are being studied, and it is planned that certain changes will be made to better meet the needs of the students and to aid the physician in charge of the Student Health Service.

During the past year, postgraduate courses were given to 1,324 physicians, including about 250 Army officers. The enrollment of civilian physicians was as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	17
Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital	6
Montefiore Hospital	40

Mount Sinai Hospital	184
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	97
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	703
Presbyterian Hospital and Medical School	277

In addition to the postgraduate courses listed above, instruction for residents in affiliated hospitals was provided for:

Anatomy of Sinuses	11
Dissection of Head and Neck	21
Embryological Development of Nasal Cavities and Sinuses	11
Histopathology of Nose and Throat	8
Histopathology of the Ear	9
Histopathology of the Eye	9
Surgical Anatomy of Temporal Bone	10

Eight candidates were registered for the degree of Med.Sc.D. in the graduate program, and four degrees were awarded.

The Post-Graduate Medical School offers a wide variety of short "refresher" courses of two distinct types—courses for general practitioners and advanced courses for qualified specialists. The largest number of courses for general practitioners are offered in the field of internal medicine, gynecology, and pediatrics.

Appended to this report is a list by departments of members of the School staff who are in the armed services or engaged in special assignments outside the University. These colleagues are making important contributions and taking an active part in the war in every theater of operation. We all are proud of their achievements and look forward eagerly to their early return.

FUTURE NEEDS OF THE MEDICAL CENTER

During the year the Faculty and Medical Board of the hospitals at the Center have given much time and study to the future needs of the Medical Center. The importance of making plans now for its over-all development in the light of growing opportunities for medical education, research, and public service suggests a restudy and such amplification as may be warranted of the recommendations made jointly in 1937 by the Faculty of Medicine of the University and the Medical Boards of the

Hospitals. The decision of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital to move to the Center and the need of expanding present facilities in anticipation of the return from the military services of members of the staff require immediate consideration of this program.

It is gratifying to record the substantial progress that has been made since the Recommendations of 1937. The integration of the program of the Neurological Institute with the other hospital units has been accomplished. Effective January 1, 1944, all the voluntary hospitals at the Center were merged into a single corporate organization. The plan of centralizing all the teaching and research activities and most of the diagnostic services under the University has gone forward satisfactorily. The development of nursing education under University direction in close coöperation with the hospitals has created a strong program which can now be expanded into much-needed graduate instruction in this professional field. The Washington Heights District Health Center and the strengthening of teaching and research in public health have laid the foundations for a unit of national importance. The recent additions of personnel and financial aid from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, for tropical medicine, give impetus to this highly important subject.

There is no change from the expression of the staffs in 1937 that the Medical Center should not be expanded beyond a size necessary to carry out the functions originally planned for undergraduate instruction of approximately 100 medical and fifty dental students per class, together with the development and demonstration of sound graduate instruction in the clinical and related specialties. The utilization of affiliated hospitals for both undergraduate and graduate medical education has worked out satisfactorily. The graduate plan conforms to the most progressive thinking and practical method of conducting advanced professional education and is possible in large degree because of the laboratories for graduate medicine given to the institution in 1936 by the Commonwealth Fund and the Martha M. Hall Foundation.

There is need for increased ward services for medicine in order more effectively to conduct the teaching in the undergraduate medical course. The Department of Medicine has the heaviest responsibilities of any department in the instruction of students. The present medical service in the Presbyterian Hospital is inadequate for proper teaching and super-

vised experience for the student body of 100 per class. It has been possible to provide satisfactory instruction only by utilizing the present service and staff through the summer vacation periods when about one fourth of the students obtain their basic third-year clinical clerkship. Any program contemplated should, if possible, bring the medical service into more satisfactory balance with its responsibilities.

The need of a proper dermatological service has been discussed for many years. At present, only a few beds on the medical wards are available. There is a large ambulatory dermatological service in the Vanderbilt Clinic. Sufficient hospital beds are not available to care for the patients needing hospitalization. An adequate dermatological service requires special equipment and to function properly should be set up as a separate service. It is estimated that twenty to twenty-five beds would adequately cover the needs of dermatology.

The future will bring demands upon medicine which today cannot be visualized. The "F" Floor in Presbyterian Hospital, now used for housing personnel, should not be assigned for any permanent service at this time, but should remain available for future needs. The importance of tropical diseases following the war and probably for many years may be cited as an example of future needs. The Center should make plans for the proper care, study, and teaching in this group of disorders.

The Recommendations in 1937 included facilities for teaching and research in up-to-date methods of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the locomotor system. The war has accentuated the urgent need of better training as well as specialized skills in medicine, surgery, nursing, physical therapy, and occupational therapy as related to the disorders and injuries of the bones and joints. Since about 70 percent of battle injuries involve the extremities, war casualties force early attention to this particular group of problems. The large number of injuries in war industries makes the question of prime importance in the civilian war effort and in the industrial activities of the future. The close relationship of arthritis, one of the greatest causes of crippling and incapacity in this country, to other disorders of the joints indicates the need for sound medical as well as surgical therapy.

At the beginning of the present century, orthopedic surgery was devoted essentially to children afflicted with congenital and acquired

deformities or chronic infections such as tuberculosis of the spine or extremities. As a rule, their treatment was by braces or plaster casts. The field has now broadened to include all age groups. Bone and joint tuberculosis and the deformities due to rickets and poliomyelitis have become less prevalent with earlier diagnosis and preventive treatment, but the number of spine and joint disabilities among adults has increased.

In recent years there has been a marked trend toward the handling by the orthopedists of the acute infections, neoplasms, and traumatic conditions of bones and joints. The method of treatment today is the application of general surgical methods and techniques to these problems of the locomotor system. Traumatic conditions of the extremities are becoming less and less the problem of the general surgeon and are being dealt with either in special fracture wards or on orthopedic services.

Orthopedic surgery as now understood by leaders in the field should be included in the comprehensive program of the Medical Center. The Presbyterian Hospital is making plans to provide for such an addition to its functions. The New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital has decided to move to the Center in order more effectively to carry out its educational, research, and hospital services.

The present fracture service at the Presbyterian Hospital deals with traumatic conditions as well as with many of the neoplasms and infections, both acute and chronic. The planned orthopedic service will deal chiefly with deformities, chronic infections, and other disabilities, but will also meet with problems similar to those on the fracture service. Both groups will deal with surgical conditions of the same system, and the staffs require similar training in the principles of general surgery. It seems wise to combine these two groups as soon as possible into a single orthopedic department responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of all the diseases which belong properly to this field of practice.

In view of the considerations just cited, it has been recommended that the University combine the present fracture subdivision of the Department of Surgery and the present Department of Orthopedic Surgery into a new Department of Orthopedic Surgery under a single executive officer. It has also been recommended to the Presbyterian Hospital through the Planning Committee of the Medical Board that a single orthopedic service of approximately fifty adult and twenty-five children's

beds for orthopedics, and approximately thirty beds for fractures, be created.

It has been suggested that sufficient facilities in the Presbyterian Hospital be made available for adult orthopedics and that, if possible, the fracture unit be combined with it; also, that the orthopedic service for children be housed in the Babies Hospital on the floor corresponding with that in Presbyterian Hospital, providing that can be done without interference with provisions for additional low-priced private rooms for children and other needed facilities in the Babies Hospital. It will be necessary to extend the Vanderbilt Clinic to take care of an expanded outpatient service for orthopedics and to include in the expansion of Harkness Pavilion about fifty high- and low-priced rooms for private patients with orthopedic conditions, as well as offices for the staff in orthopedic surgery. A survey of the Babies Hospital would seem to indicate that a proper rearrangement of space will provide all the facilities which are desired, including the twenty-five orthopedic and five fracture beds for children.

Another development of special significance accentuated by the war casualties is plastic surgery. The staff has developed a group of experts in this field who are known everywhere for their skill and contributions. The courses in plastic surgery offered during the past year for Army medical officers have attracted wide and favorable official recognition. A peculiar opportunity is afforded to contribute to this important newer field of surgery, which has the most profound implications in the lives of those who are disfigured from war injuries, burns, deformities, civilian injuries, congenital defects, tumors, or other causes. If the fracture service is combined with orthopedics, the present beds now devoted to fractures would be available for plastic surgery.

Rapid developments are occurring in thoracic surgery also. The staff includes several men who are making noteworthy contributions in this field. The demands for proper facilities for the care and treatment of patients with diseases requiring this type of treatment are increasing. With the contemplated assignment of semiprivate rooms to the ward services, a small unit in thoracic surgery can be created.

As emphasized in the Report of 1937, "there is need at the Center for facilities for the care of those of the hospital staff and their families who

may be ill from one of the communicable diseases. There are now no satisfactory provisions in New York City for private patients with contagious diseases." It had earlier been intimated that New York City might build near the Center a hospital for contagious diseases, which would serve the needs satisfactorily. Plans have now been developed to include such a unit in the proposed new City hospital for tropical and communicable diseases which, it is contemplated, will be erected on property along Riverside Drive which the University and Presbyterian Hospital have been asked to transfer to the City of New York for the purpose.

There is general agreement that tropical diseases constitute one of the major problems of the war and promise to become a world-wide challenge for an indefinite period following the end of hostilities. The widespread incidence of these disorders among the armed forces and the probability of their increasing greatly among civilians later through commercial contacts, shipping, and travel are fully recognized. Important ports of entry such as New York are particularly likely to need facilities and resources to deal with the problems that will arise. It is entirely logical that in New York City there should be for the care and study of tropical diseases facilities and a staff of experts of even greater importance than in the earlier centers in Hamburg, London, and Liverpool.

A second consideration of great importance, which fortunately can be readily combined with a project in tropical diseases, is that of the adequate graduate training of health officers and the promotion of research in a wide range of public health problems. The Department of Health of New York City has its excellent laboratories, and recently the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., was created, financed by City and outside funds. The erection of the Washington Heights District Health Center and its joint operation by the City and the University has led to one of the important teaching-research programs in public health work of the country.

For several years, discussions have been held between the City, Columbia University, and the Presbyterian Hospital on the feasibility of a joint program in public health teaching and research, the care and treatment of contagious diseases in this area of the City, and, more recently, in the creation of a much-needed unit for the treatment and study of tropical

diseases in which adequate training of physicians and other health workers in this field of medicine can be provided.

On May 12, 1944, a conference was held in which representatives of the City Planning Commission, the City Departments of Health, Hospitals, and Public Works, and the University participated. The City of New York is prepared to go forward under authority of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate with preliminary plans for a joint undertaking at the Medical Center. The project would include the Public Health Research Institute, the laboratories of the Department of Health, facilities for the instruction of public health officers and for research in this important field of medicine, a hospital of about 350 beds for tropical diseases with flexible arrangements to accommodate a unit for communicable diseases. Both hospital units are needed by the Medical Center as essential parts of its long-term program. Under an agreement with the City, the staff of the hospital would be nominated by the University in a manner similar to the appointments to the staff of the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

The Faculty of Medicine is of the opinion that such a development in tropical medicine, contagious diseases, and public health instruction and research as described would provide in New York City one of the greatest centers of its kind in the world. The Committee on Administration recommended to the Trustees adoption of the joint program with the City of New York in tropical medicine, contagious diseases, and public health as tentatively outlined if the necessary arrangements with the Presbyterian Hospital and the City of New York can be worked out.

Anticipation of the needs of our staff when they return from military service is urgent. It will be necessary, particularly, to provide additional low-priced hospital rooms and office accommodations for their patients in order that, as far as possible, the staff may concentrate their professional activities in the wards, laboratories, offices, and private facilities at the Center. These men include many excellent teachers and investigators. They constitute, to a large extent, the future source of supply of our staff. The obligations felt toward these colleagues are fully recognized by everyone in the Hospital and the University. These accommodations are provided for in the proposed enlargement of Harkness Pavilion.

Since the Memoranda of 1937, the City of New York, in coöperation with the Presbyterian Hospital and the University, has begun construc-

tion of the Florence Nightingale Hospital on the South Property. This institution, when completed, will provide excellent opportunities for research and therapy in all phases of malignancy. It should provide a great asset to the community, the hospitals, and the Medical School.

The growing importance of dentistry in many phases of health and medical services is leading properly to specialization and closer coöperation in many medical and surgical problems. It is clear that added facilities are needed to carry these plans forward. The extension of the Vanderbilt Clinic to Broadway should, if possible, be run up to the full eight floors, thus allowing the expansion of the dental school and clinics on the three top floors.

The relationships of public health research and teaching for students in medicine, nursing, dentistry, and public health fields require an increase in our present facilities and resources. The joint undertaking with the City New York described above would provide the necessary facilities.

A special study of the problems of nursing education has been made. It is the opinion of those responsible for this part of the Medical Center program that the most effective educational plan requires that the enrollment of undergraduate student nurses should be limited to 110 students in the first-year class and 100 in each succeeding class. This number of undergraduate nurses, together with the necessary number of supervisors, can, at present, be housed in Maxwell Hall. For years the Center has had affiliate undergraduate students from other schools. In so far as housing and supervision go these students are no different than our own. Up to the present time there have been approximately 115 of these affiliates. It is contemplated that in the future the total will not exceed 120. It should be pointed out that these affiliates, who are at the Center for twelve weeks, play a most important part in manning the services to which they are assigned.

Instead of having 310 to 330 undergraduate nurses, we are really obligated to house and supervise 430 to 450. This number cannot be adequately cared for under present conditions. Furthermore, they are occupying space designed and needed for hospital purposes. There is an obvious need for additional housing facilities for undergraduate and affiliating nurses.

The need of well-organized graduate training in specialized fields of nursing is now clearly recognized. Such a program should parallel the graduate training in the medical specialties by the creation of about fifty nursing residencies in obstetrics, pediatrics, orthopedics, otolaryngology, neurology, medicine, surgery, dermatology, urology, and ophthalmology. This proposal, if carried out, would bring many benefits to the hospitals and at the same time require consideration in the plans for housing hospital personnel.

It is generally agreed that, apart from the resident and intern staff, the only housing of personnel in the hospital buildings should be the following:

- (a) Essential people who are on call for the proper functioning of the hospitals.
- (b) Nurses who have just graduated and who need six months or more to find out what they are best fitted for. These will be general-duty nurses and others who for one reason or another cannot find or afford outside accommodations at once.
- (c) Valuable general-duty nurses who wish to live in.
- (d) The fifty nursing residencies to which reference has been made above.

It is estimated that the four groups would total 150 to 200 people. Graduate housing requires more space and different types of accommodations than does undergraduate housing. If the whole graduate housing program were to be carried out, it would appear to necessitate a separate building.

An intramural convalescent building would be of advantage in facilitating ward care and in reducing ward costs, but there is not agreement that such a unit should be built at the Center.

The new additions to the Medical Center during recent years and the plans for the predictable future contemplate larger research and hospital staffs whose activities cannot be carried out satisfactorily without increased laboratory and library facilities and personnel. The present Library is quite insufficient for even the current needs. Any plan for the future must envisage a substantial increase in space, reading and special reference cubicles, stack rooms, and the other adjuncts of a modern library. Likewise, it will be necessary to increase the laboratory facilities

and workers in order to provide more diagnostic, and particularly for the increasing demands of therapeutic, laboratory determinations and expanding research.

In the over-all planning sufficient storage and ancillary space should be provided for the multiplying activities, and among other things the hospital laundry might be removed from its present position in the very center of the Medical School.

In keeping with this supplement to the "Review of the Program of the Medical Center" made in 1937, the following recommendations for the ultimate development of the Center have been made, each item to be considered and passed upon individually. The estimated capital expenditure and cost of operation of each have been prepared.

1. Enlargement of Harkness Pavilion
2. Combined orthopedic and fracture service
3. Dermatological service
4. Plastic surgery service
5. Housing for undergraduate nurses
6. Housing for graduate nurses
7. Expansion of operating rooms (Floor P)
8. X-ray expansion (Floor C)
9. Additional elevator service
10. Increased dining room and kitchen facilities
11. Miscellaneous alterations and storage space
12. Enlargement of Vanderbilt Clinic
13. Alterations to Babies Hospital
14. Alterations to Eye Institute
15. Alterations to Neurological Institute
16. Expansion of Dental School
17. Facilities for tropical and communicable diseases
18. Increased facilities for public health teaching and research
19. Additional library facilities
20. Additional diagnostic and therapeutic laboratories
21. Intramural convalescent hospital

POSTWAR MEDICAL EDUCATION

One of the most important national problems of the postwar period will be that of providing educational opportunities for medical officers when they are discharged from the military services. Plans should be made now in order to give assurance to the men at present or shortly to

be in the services that opportunities will be provided for them later and also to encourage the educational institutions and hospitals to proceed with arrangements to meet this opportunity.

There will be two main categories of discharged medical officers for whom plans should be made. The first includes those whose normal program of medical education and hospital training has been abbreviated or partially interrupted by the war. The second group embraces those physicians called from established practices who will need intensive short refresher courses to prepare them to return again to civilian life. Many of these men will have had in their military service little that is of value in maintaining skill or knowledge in their previous field of practice.

The solution for the first group will be through hospital residencies and fellowships in institutions capable of providing satisfactory training. Programs of this kind were well established in certain institutions before the war and are being retained in essential form through the emergency. They consist of a continuation of residencies on specialized hospital services and advanced instruction in the medical sciences concerned as outlined by the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties and certain universities.

The medical officers of the first group will on discharge seek hospital posts for periods of approximately one to three years. The demand from the young medical officers will obviously be urgent. The number of such educational opportunities will have to be greatly increased, although not to the number which will result in lowering of the standards of training. Many hospitals now have affiliations with medical schools to provide the training in the basic sciences, but more such arrangements should be worked out promptly in order to prepare for the increased demands following the war. Particularly will it be necessary for medical schools to formulate or augment existing programs in the basic sciences to provide instruction for periods of six to twelve months in association with the residencies in order that this phase of graduate medical education be covered adequately.

In regard to the financial implications, the medical officers will be eligible for mustering-out pay, tuition expenses, and a modest maintenance allowance as contemplated in the educational and rehabilitation

bill passed by the Congress, if they qualify for the benefits. A sound plan of instruction for these men includes further education in the basic sciences so necessary in advanced training and especially needed by most of the younger physicians in the services. The graduate program of the University formulated in 1932 was planned to meet just these responsibilities.

The members of the second group particularly require short refresher courses designed for those who before the war were already established in practice either as qualified specialists or as general practitioners. Courses of less formal instruction for these two types of practitioners should be separate and adapted to their respective needs. Many in both groups should have intensive instruction in recent developments in medical science and practice before they return to their civilian responsibilities. Most of such courses should be from thirty to ninety days in length, some longer, and can be largely self-supporting. Although the instruction should be largely clinical in the hospital wards and outpatient departments, central direction by an educational institution is highly desirable. Fortunately, this University and its affiliated hospitals are well prepared to meet these new demands. Over 200 short intensive postgraduate courses for physicians and discharged medical officers are already organized and available.

Another problem of great urgency is the re-establishment as promptly as possible of a level of premedical college preparation required by modern medical instruction. Previous to the war, about 98 percent of medical students in this country had had three years of college education and 76 percent possessed an academic degree. The present preparation of only fifteen months prescribed by the Army Specialized Training Program, for example, is insufficient. The medical schools are coöperating fully with the government in the abbreviated and accelerated programs as a war measure, but everyone familiar with the situation is agreed that an early return to proper standards is highly desirable in the national interest. Plans will have to be formulated to carry through the transition of several years following the end of hostilities. The implications in relation to the laws of the forty-eight states for licensure to practice, the adjustments in college curricula to meet the irregular earlier preparation of many of the men and the uneven dates of their discharge from the

military services for several years after the end of the war, and, possibly, new techniques in their selection for medical studies, as examples, will have to be studied.

A third problem will be the necessary adjustments in the medical course itself. Specialization required by present-day practice for a growing proportion of the population leads increasingly to group practice and an extension to every section of the country of adequate hospital, laboratory, nursing, dietary, and other essential health services. The hospital is everywhere recognized as the essential nucleus of practice for many illnesses and for many medical services—and often the vehicle of obtaining for local communities the highest quality of recent medical graduates. Young doctors trained in teaching-hospital centers seek opportunities where they can practice what and how they have been taught.

Associated with the changes in medical care for the population arising out of developments in the science of medicine itself are the influences of broad social and economic factors which require adequate presentation in medical education. It is most important, therefore, that the professional education be permeated with an understanding and presentation of the basic social and economic problems and trends with which medicine is expected to deal and which also are likely to modify if not determine the forms and opportunities of practice in the future.

A fourth problem is the revision of the curriculum itself and the adaptation of its content to the new demands. Emphasis upon disease prevention and control as well as upon early diagnosis and appropriate treatment is permeating all fields of instruction. The medical, legal, and economic implications of the mental disorders need to be more fully presented to students. The wide range of functional nervous disorders should receive deserved attention. It is apparent that in response to recent world events, changes in the composition of the population, the control and treatment of communicable diseases, and recent discoveries, more emphasis than heretofore should be placed upon parasitology, the medical and health problems of the tropics, chemotherapy, the special diseases of adult and old age, biophysics, genetics, industrial medicine, legal medicine, the care and treatment of trauma (especially burns, injuries, and shock), nutrition, the correction of physical defects, the maintenance of physical and mental fitness, aviation physiology, and the broad range

of environmental factors in health as well as in disease. It will not be possible nor desirable merely to add these and other new topics to the old curriculum. The whole structure of medical instruction must be re-examined in the light of present-day requirements. In many instances existing departments and programs will have to be reorganized and vitalized.

The Faculty of Medicine is fully prepared to cope with these and related problems. It looks forward eagerly to the return of its many members who are now in the services and to the challenging opportunities of the future.

Despite the sharp reduction in the departmental staffs and the greatly increased burden of teaching and clinical responsibilities in the hospitals and outpatient services, the instruction of medical students has been maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level, although below that of peace times. Adequate standards of learning and achievement must now await the return of more normal schedules, better prepared students, and sufficient staff. Great credit is due the reduced staff and the hurried students for the continuance of their high performance under existing conditions.

A brief statement of the teaching and research activities of the various departments follows.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

Professor SAMUEL R. DETWILER, Executive Officer

Professor Dudley J. Morton, who for many years has been in charge of the teaching of gross anatomy, has resigned as Associate Professor of Anatomy, and is devoting practically his entire time to clinical studies and practice. His new title is Associate Clinical Professor of Anatomy. Following the resignation of Professor Morton, Professor Raymond C. Truex was placed in charge of the course in gross anatomy, with the collaboration of Professors Sherwood L. Washburn, Herbert O. Elftman, and Dr. William B. Atkinson. Dr. E. B. Kaplan of the Hospital of Joint Diseases has been appointed Instructor in Anatomy.

Professor Raymund L. Zwemer has been granted leave of absence in order to take a post with the United States Department of State. Dr. Benjamin Glick and Dr. Roland Hipsley, Instructors in Anatomy, have also been given leave of absence for military service. Dr. Julius K. Littman, formerly on military leave, has returned as Instructor.

During the academic year, anatomical instruction has been offered to seventy-three Army medical officers grouped as follows: plastic surgery, eighteen; neurosurgery, twenty-five; and surgery of the extremities, thirty. In connection with the graduate medical program, forty-six residents from affiliated hospitals in New York City received instruction in the Department. Twenty-two of this number attended Professor DeGraaf Woodman's course on dissection of the head and neck, and twelve were registered in Professor Detwiler's course in special senses. Professor Harry H. Shapiro offered two courses in applied anatomy of the head and neck to graduates in dentistry and a course in anatomy for graduates in orthodontia, with a total registration of thirty-five.

Professors Philip E. Smith and Wilfred M. Copenhaver have devoted the major portion of their time, exclusive of teaching, to a revision of the Tenth Edition of *Bailey's Histology*. In his research, Professor Smith has continued the endocrine studies reported last year. Professor Earl T. Engle is conducting research on the influence of the thyroid gland upon menstruation. Dr. David Danforth and Dr. S. B. Gusberg, Residents in Sloane Hospital, are working under Professor Engle's direction.

Professor Aura E. Severinghaus has given practically his entire time to his functions as Assistant Dean. Dr. Louis Levin is investigating the role of the anterior pituitary gland and the adrenal cortex on protein metabolism. Studies on fecal excretions of estrogens are in progress.

Professor Dan Moore, in charge of the electrophoresis laboratory, is investigating the physiochemical properties of the plasma proteins and hemoglobins of various species. His experiments are directed toward a better understanding of the powers and the limitations of electrophoresis and the ultracentrifuge. He is collaborating extensively with various departments of the school in this research.

Professor Copenhaver has published recent researches dealing with the relation of the development of the embryonic liver to blood formation. Professor Zwemer has published the results of researches on the plasma volume after lymph heart destruction, on the cytogenesis of corticoadrenal cells, and on thyroadrenal relationships. His researches have been supported by a grant from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, and he has been assisted in his work by Dr. B. E. Lowenstein. Dr. Zwemer was elected to the council of the New York Academy of Sciences and has continued as secretary of its Biology Section.

Professor Washburn is engaged in studies to show the effect of removal of the seventh cranial nerve and the zygomatic arch in newborn rats. He is serving as Secretary of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Professor Elftman is engaged in researches dealing with problems in biomechanics. He has contributed a chapter to *Medical Physics* on the structure and function of the skeletal and muscular systems. In coöperation with Professor Zwemer, he is investigating the effect of administration of gold salts upon the

vitamin-C content of blood plasma and the distribution of gold in the tissues. He has given a course in anatomy and physiology to the students in physical and occupational therapy.

Professor William M. Rogers has been perfecting his electronic apparatus for the recording of electric potentials in nerve and muscle. He has also been investigating the effects of anterior poliomyelitis and of peripheral nerve injuries upon skeletal development. Professor Shapiro, in collaboration with Professors Charles Bodecker and William Lefkowitz of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, has completed a histological study of the effects of experimental papillectomy on tooth eruption and tooth components.

Dr. William B. Atkinson has established a program of investigation upon various aspects of the endocrinology of pregnancy in the mouse. He has completed for publication a study on the endocrine factors involved in the desensitization of the uterus to implantation and deciduomal formation. Professor Adolph Elwyn has prepared a laboratory manual for the neuroanatomical courses.

Professor Detwiler is engaged in researches dealing with various factors influencing structural changes in the retina under light and dark adaptation. He is also studying regeneration of various components of the brain and behavior after experimental ablation in the embryo.

Dr. Antonio Bestard, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy in Asunción, Paraguay, has been a guest of the Department for six months. He has been observing anatomical techniques and teaching methods.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY

Professor A. RAYMOND DOCHEZ, Executive Officer

The accelerated program of teaching medical bacteriology and immunology to medical and dental students was continued through the year 1943-44. In preparation for military service, special emphasis and increased time have been devoted to the study of parasitology. A short course of special training in infections due to hemolytic streptococcus was given to selected medical officers of the Air Service of the United States Army. Professor Rhoda W. Benham continued the course in medical mycology given jointly by the Departments of Bacteriology and Dermatology, and in addition gave special instruction in this subject to a number of officers of the Army and Navy.

During the past year the number of bacteriological and serological examinations made by the diagnostic laboratory has remained at approximately the level of the previous two years—a total of 50,235 specimens were examined. Of this total, 32,423 were handled by the Wassermann laboratory and 17,812 by the diagnostic laboratory.

Research on poliomyelitis was continued by Professor Claus W. Jungeblut

and his associates. The interference phenomenon between simian and murine strains of virus was further investigated. Little or no interference was observed between Theiler's mouse virus and monkey poliomyelitis virus. The serological relationships between two mouse-adapted strains of human poliomyelitis virus (SK, MM) and Theiler's virus of mouse encephalomyelitis were examined on the basis of quantitative cross-neutralization tests. In collaboration with Dr. Paul Brutsaert, efforts were made to adapt one murine strain of human poliomyelitis virus (MM) to fertilized hen eggs and hatched chicks.

Professor Beatrice C. Seegal has continued her studies in collaboration with Dr. Emily Loeb of the Department of Medicine on the in vivo activity of cytotoxic serums. Work is under way to determine if possible the antigenic fractions responsible for the effects observed. In association with Dr. Margaret Holden, a study of the antibiotic substances in plants is in progress. Work continues on the anaphylactogenic nature of bovine albumin preparations as part of a project carried out at the request of the Subcommittee on Blood Substitutes of the National Research Council.

In December, 1943, Professor Theodor Rosebury was granted leave of absence for war service. The comparative study of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis and fusospirochetal infections of the mouth, carried on by Dr. Ada Clark and Professor Rosebury in coöperation with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin of the Dental Faculty, was completed. In Professor Rosebury's absence, Dr. Clark has been in charge of the teaching of dental students in bacteriology. As in the previous year, the greater part of the laboratory work for the dental students for the concluding two weeks of the course was devoted to the bacteriology of the mouth. Dr. Clark has carried on studies of the aerobic non-hemolytic streptococci of the mouth with special emphasis on the isolation of *Streptococcus salivarius* and the possible relationship of this organism to subacute bacterial endocarditis. She has also participated in the instruction of medical students in the enlarged course in parasitology.

During the past year Professor James T. Culbertson, in collaboration with Dr. Harry M. Rose, has studied several aspects of filariasis. Extracts of a cotton-rat filaria, *Litomosoides carinii*, were used as antigen in tests of skin sensitivity. Positive reactions were obtained in patients suffering from onchocerciasis, loiasis, and infection with *Wuchereria bancrofti*. It appears that the cotton-rat filaria antigen may be useful in the diagnosis of human filariasis.

With the aid of a grant from the Winthrop Chemical Company of New York, Dr. Rose and Professor Culbertson were enabled to visit Puerto Rico and to treat forty patients with human filariasis. In the lighter infections some were free from microfilariae at the end of two months' treatment. In others with more severe infections no change in the number of circulating microfilariae was noted at the end of the two months' period. A later check will be made on the efficacy of the treatment. Dr. Paul Brutsaert of the Government

Laboratories, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has successfully initiated work in Professor Culbertson's laboratories on an in vitro method of cultivation of *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

Dr. M. Maxim Steinbach and Mr. Charles Duca have pursued research related to the importance of constitutional factors in tuberculosis and on the possibility of effective chemotherapy of tuberculosis. A large number of chemicals have been tested for their in vitro effect on the growth of the tubercle bacillus.

Dr. Charles L. Fox, Jr., has developed methods for the chemotherapy of burns, wounds, and shock. Sodium salts instead of plasma or blood were used successfully in 101 cases of burns at Presbyterian, Babies, Harlem, Beth David, and Kings County Hospitals and in an additional eighteen cases of traumatic and hemorrhagic shock at Harlem Hospital. Studies (in collaboration with the Departments of Medicine, Physiology, and Surgery) showed that in profound shock, treatment with sodium salts alone restored the plasma volume and its proteins. These studies have contributed to the treatment of shock. Studies on the action of the sulfonamides and improvements in their clinical use have been continued.

Dr. Margaret Holden, in coöperation with Mrs. Julia Weld, has been studying the interference phenomenon as manifested by filterable viruses. In collaboration with Professor Beatrice Seegal, she has been studying the action of antibiotic substances obtained from plants.

Dr. Helen Purdy Beale has been studying the quantitative precipitin reaction using various strains of tobacco-mosaic virus.

Because of the influence of war conditions, graduate work in bacteriology has been diminished during the year. There have been nine candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, four of whom have been inactive because of military service. Two students, Mrs. Dorothy Naiman and Mr. Walter Kessler, have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and one, Mrs. Sylvia Greenfield Moses, the degree of Master of Arts. There were a small number of unclassified graduate students taking special courses.

It has been possible to continue a certain amount of graduate student research. Mr. Saul Frances has made a study of respiration of *E. coli* by means of the Warburg apparatus when grown with and without the presence of sodium sulfadiazine. Mrs. Alice W. Knox collaborated with Professor Jungeblut and Dr. Brutsaert in the adaptation of a strain of murine poliomyelitis virus to the young chick, and in efforts to restore the virulence of *Trypanosoma gambiense* by cultivation in special living tissue media. Mrs. Naiman has completed her studies on the effect of X rays on the resistance of rats to *Trypanosoma lewisi*. Mr. Charles Duca has continued working on the influence of age on the course of experimental tuberculosis in animals. He has also collaborated with Dr. M. Maxim Steinbach in studies on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis.

and on the influence of constitutional factors on tuberculous infection. Miss Eleanora Molloy collaborated with Dr. Harry M. Rose in a study of primary atypical pneumonia and in an investigation of the nature of respiratory infection during the recent influenza epidemic.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Professor HANS T. CLARKE, Executive Officer

Teaching methods and personnel in the Department of Biochemistry have remained unchanged during the year. The enrollment of graduate students has continued but, as in the previous year, at a lower level than formerly.

The members of the Department have been active in research, a considerable fraction of which has been devoted to problems of the war. Last year's contracts with the Office of Scientific Research and Development (O.S.R.D.), through the Committee on Medical Research, have both been renewed, and that concerned with plasma proteins has been widened in scope to include chemical studies of various blood substitutes and antibiotic agents, under the general direction of Professor Clarke. Much of Professor Clarke's time has been given to his duties as Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in the coördination of the work carried on in various industrial and academic research laboratories, on the elucidation of the constitution and towards the synthesis of penicillin. Professor Edgar G. Miller, Jr., has devoted much time and thought to the problems of the University committee on postwar developments.

In the field of academic research Professor Miller has continued his investigations, in collaboration with Dr. Victor Ross, of sperm metabolism. Professor Goodwin L. Foster has further developed the isotope dilution method for the estimation of amino acids. Professor David Rittenberg and his collaborators, Dr. Konrad Bloch and Dr. David Shemin, have carried out with the aid of heavy nitrogen extensive studies of the "kinetics" of nitrogen metabolism and of the mechanism of growth in regenerating liver and in tumor tissue. With the aid of deuterium and heavy carbon they have also been able to establish the importance in intermediary metabolism of acetic acid. They also have demonstrated the conversion of dietary cholesterol to pregnanol in the human subject.

Professor DeWitt Stetten, Jr., and Dr. George E. Boxer have completed a study of the rate of turnover of choline in phosphatides and have initiated extensive studies of the metabolism of glycogen and other carbohydrates with the aid of deuterium. Professor Stetten, in collaboration with Professor Homer D. Kesten of the Department of Pathology, has encountered an apparently new type of dietary defect, acute interstitial myocarditis, which develops on diets containing ethyl laurate.

In addition to continuing, under O.S.R.D. contract, his studies on the composition of typhus vaccines, Professor Erwin Chargaff with his group has studied the polysaccharides and nucleoprotein of tubercle bacilli and has pursued his extended investigation of the chemistry of blood coagulation.

Of the visiting scientists, Dr. Gwei-Djen Lu has studied the metabolism of the carcinogenic agent butter yellow, and Dr. Zacharias Dische has investigated the mechanism of anaerobic glycolysis and of phosphorylation in normal and in tumor tissue.

Professor Maxwell Karshen has with two assistants been solely responsible for the instruction of biochemistry to students of dentistry, six of whom have been permitted to assist in investigations of the relation of fluoride to dental caries. Professor Karshen has also continued, in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum, his studies of periodontoclasia.

DEPARTMENT OF CANCER RESEARCH

Professor WILLIAM H. WOGLOM, Acting Executive Officer

Because of the nature of its work this Department has not been touched by the accelerated schedule and thus has been able to continue its course much as before.

The investigations of Professor Woglom on carcinogenesis, referred to in previous reports, are nearing completion and will soon be ready for publication. Other experiments, on which he has been more recently engaged, concern the question whether viruses are responsible for mammalian tumors. It may be said at once that despite the employment of several hitherto untried procedures there has been not the slightest indication of such an origin, though it is only fair to say, also, that the work is still in a preliminary stage.

Another phase of this problem is under investigation by Professor Gray H. Twombly, who is continuing an experiment mentioned in last year's report. Despite the success of Dr. Alfred Taylor, of the University of Texas, who describes the production of tumors in mice with cell-free fluids from fertile eggs in which mouse tumors have been grown, Professor Twombly has been unable to elicit them by such means. This confirms reports, published or unpublished, from other laboratories.

Dr. Jacob Heiman has completed a series of experiments on the inhibiting effect of testosterone propionate and progesterone on the appearance of spontaneous mammary adenocarcinoma in mice. Very few of the treated animals developed these neoplasms, the incidence being even lower than that in mice injected with testosterone only, as previously reported. Dr. Heiman has now under way work on the effect of the antireticular cytotoxic serum of Bogomollets upon the growth of benign and malignant tumors in mice and rats.

Professor Edward L. Howes, of the Department of Surgery, has almost

completed his experiments on the early stages of carcinogenesis, which demonstrate certain differences between the tissues of susceptible and unsusceptible animals in their reaction to carcinogenic agents.

Dr. Gwei-Djen Lu, a Fellow of the International Cancer Research Foundation and a visiting scholar in the Department of Biochemistry, has been studying in tumor-bearing animals an enzyme that affects the general carbohydrate metabolism of the host and has been seeking any relationship that may exist between vitamins and tumor growth.

Dr. Louis Herly, a part-time volunteer, is studying the possibility of distinguishing between benign and malignant lesions, especially of the breast, by the manner in which they fluoresce in filtered ultraviolet light.

Professor Woglam continues as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Cancer Research Foundation and as editor of *Cancer Research*.

Ten lectures have been given by members of the Department, and two papers have been published. During the year the Yale University Press published *The Riddle of Cancer*, Professor Woglam's translation of Professor Charles Oberling's *Le Problème du cancer*.

The following firms have generously continued to supply pharmaceutical products for experimental purposes: Roche Organon (through Dr. R. J. Floody) and Schering Corporation (through Dr. Erwin Schwenk).

DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Professor HARRY S. MUSTARD, Director

There were seventeen students registered as candidates for the degree of Master of Science: thirteen physicians, three dentists, and one statistician. The degree was conferred upon fifteen, two students taking the course on a two-year basis. In addition to these, there were twenty-nine special students, including twenty-one medical officers of the United States Navy.

In coöperation with the Navy School of Military Government, the staff of the DeLamar Institute organized an intensive teaching program designed to train medical officers in the fundamentals of public health practice and tropical medicine. Since September, 1943, twenty-one officers have been registered at the Institute. Most of these men are now on active duty in the Far East or in Europe.

Supported by funds from the Josiah Macy, Jr., and the John and Mary R. Markle Foundations, the Institute has begun its program of teaching and research in the field of tropical medicine. The Division of Parasitology, under Professor Harold W. Brown, began operation on January 1, 1944. Professor Brown is engaged in a study of the treatment of filariasis, in collaboration with the United States Navy.

An intensive course in certain aspects of tropical diseases, covering the eight weeks of the fourth quarter, was offered for the first time. It was attended by most of the candidates for the degree, four special students, and the Navy group. Plans are now being formulated to broaden and intensify post-graduate studies in industrial hygiene and in public health aspects of dentistry.

In addition to the regular teaching of third- and fourth-year medical students in biostatistics, epidemiology, industrial hygiene, sanitary science, and public health practice, the Institute, through the Professor of Parasitology, has participated in the teaching of second-year students, and has given a series of lectures in tropical diseases to the fourth-year class. The Institute has also provided a course in public health for students in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

The following are the major research studies being carried on at the Institute: treatment of filariasis, in collaboration with the United States Navy; epidemiology of dental caries; streptococcus studies, in collaboration with the New York City Department of Health; effects of radium emanation on lungs and kidneys of radium workers; dangers to workers in use of formaldehyde glue; toxic properties of Koroseal, Diphenyl Monophosphate and mildew-proofing products.

The Director and other members of the staff continue to serve as consultants or in an advisory capacity to a number of outside agencies and to certain agencies of the United States Government. Emeritus Professors Haven Emerson and Earle B. Phelps have been most cordial in assisting in meeting teaching problems created by staff vacancies.

Visitors to the Institute from abroad and from South and Central America included health officers and others from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Great Britain, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY

Professor A. BENSON CANNON, Acting Executive Officer

The Department of Dermatology has made every effort to meet the demands of the accelerated teaching program as effectively as possible despite the obvious difficulties involved. It was definitely felt by the staff that the two chief necessities in the teaching of both the third- and fourth-year students were that the instruction in syphilis be increased and that an opportunity be given to see as many actual cases of skin diseases as possible. The Syphilis Symposium for fourth-year students, which had been omitted during the previous year due to difficulty in scheduling, was again organized under Professor J. Lowry Miller's direction. Among the outside lecturers and demonstrators who contributed to the effectiveness of these sessions were Dr. John F.

Mahoney, who spoke to the group on the treatment of early syphilis with penicillin, Dr. Edwin P. Maynard, on cardiovascular syphilis, and Dr. J. R. Liss of City Hospital, who presented a very excellent demonstration of gross pathology of syphilis.

Special ward rounds have been a part of the teaching program for some time. It has been decided to place the organization of fourth-year teaching under the direction of Professor J. Lowry Miller, and that of the third year under the direction of Dr. Leslie P. Barker.

There have been several phases of investigative work carried on during the past year. Closer collaboration between the clinical studies of the fungus diseases and the mycological laboratory work has seemed particularly important due to the great increase in the number of cases of fungus infections and with special regard to the prevailing epidemic of ringworm of the scalp. To this end Professor Miller has undertaken a clinical investigation. Professor Rhoda W. Benham has collaborated with Professor Miller in the mycological and cultural studies connected with this investigation. Professor Benham has also been continuing her study on the nutrition of the fungi and has given a number of special lectures on this subject during the past year. She gave lectures on fungi for the new course in tropical medicine under the auspices of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health, has coöperated with Professor David C. Bull in giving some sessions on ringworm of the foot to a group of Army doctors assigned here for special study, and has presented material on pathogenic fungi to a group of Army doctors stationed at Mitchell Field.

The study of arsphenamine in the intensive treatment of patients on the special ward has been completed. A total of 332 cases was treated, and the results of this work were presented at the Chicago meeting of the American Medical Association by Professor Cannon. Based on the work done on the ward with massive arsenotherapy in the treatment of early syphilis, an intensive plan of treatment was devised for ambulatory cases in the Vanderbilt Clinic. The results of this study were presented before the New York Medical Association at its May meeting. A fourth paper is now in preparation dealing with the experimental work in the Vanderbilt Clinic in the treatment of early syphilis with intramuscular and subcutaneous injections. At the termination of the study with arsphenamine in the treatment of early syphilis, studies with the use of penicillin were started. The results to date have been most satisfactory.

Professor Paul Gross has continued his experimental work on metal poisoning, which was made possible by a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Professor Gross and Professor Beatrice Kesten have carried forward their clinical studies on the treatment of psoriasis with lipotropic substances. Dr. William Curth has undertaken a study of the treatment of acne cases with estrogenic hormones incorporated in an ointment base for

topical application. Through the courtesy of Professor Martin H. Dawson, crude penicillin has been made available for trial in the local treatment of certain cases of superficial infections of the skin. This work has been under the direction of Professor Lewis B. Robinson.

Professor Cannon gave a paper at the June meeting of the American Dermatological Association on the apparent cure of several cases of subacute disseminated lupus erythematosus with iodine in the form of tincture of iodine or Lugol's solution given internally—an observation not previously presented.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Professor WALTER W. PALMER, Executive Officer

Conditions due to the war, as they were described in last year's report, continue. A few additional men have left for service in the armed forces or work related to the war effort. The change in grand rounds made necessary by the reduced staff has resulted in an improvement in instruction, and the inauguration of clinical conferences on Saturday mornings, 11:30 to 1:00, has produced good results. The physician in charge presents his patient or patients. Then the several phases, physiological, chemical, and pathological, are discussed by experts in these fields. If the subject offers a special clinical aspect, a representative from the service in question discusses the problem. The level of the presentation is set for both students and staff. During the year the amphitheatre has been crowded, indicating the popularity of these exercises.

The method of presentation of subjects described above is the logical outcome of the progress in clinical medicine. No longer is it possible for any one man in clinical medicine to encompass the entire field. A well-rounded staff has men who become experts in a certain subject and should know more than any other member about it. When a problem impinges on his sphere of knowledge, both students and staff are desirous of hearing his views. The facilities of the Service have been used under an arrangement with Professor Franklin M. Hanger for teaching physical diagnosis. Dr. Julia M. Jones, Assistant in Medicine, and other members of our resident staff have given valuable assistance in maintaining both these courses of instruction.

Through an arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Professor Edgar M. Medlar has been appointed as Associate Professor of Pathology and Visiting Pathologist assigned to the Tuberculosis Service. Professor Medlar's investigations are supported by the John Hegeman Memorial Fund. His work promises to contribute materially to the progress of the work in this Service, as well as to the field in general.

Professor I. Ogden Woodruff reports on the first experience with the accelerated intern program at Bellevue. As far as the members of the armed forces are concerned, this means a nine months' internship only. This year

with the rotating type of internship, three months medicine, three months surgery, and three months chest or pathology has been tried. How it will work out from the standpoint of the interns remains to be seen. It has seemed that all who were entering the Army and the Navy should have some medical and surgical experience. An exchange of impressions in September will enable a determination as to whether the present setup is working satisfactorily.

On the medical side every effort is made to offer the interns a maximum amount of clinical experience. Two senior Attendings are constantly on duty and frequent consultation rounds are held in which the juniors actively participate. Appreciation to the other senior members of the Attending Staff for their cordial and active coöperation has been expressed by Professor Woodruff. With teaching, check rounds, and staff conferences they come to the hospital four days each week throughout the year irrespective of whether they are officially on duty.

Professor Woodruff further reports that effects of the accelerated program are beginning to manifest themselves by the increasing amount of time needed for the students to be in any way sure of fairly elementary physical diagnosis, but that there seems to be no staleness or lag of interest.

Postwar plans for rehabilitating Bellevue involving the expenditure of some \$15,000,000 are being developed. If the plans contemplated are carried through, the First Medical Division will have about 140 beds. Adequate facilities for teaching and laboratory investigation are to be provided.

In coöperation with the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, a two weeks' intensive course, chiefly in nontuberculous diseases, was given at Bellevue Hospital to seventeen physicians. Those registered were from various states and from Central and South America.

Under the University's contract with the Army, nine medical officers were given a one month's course in the surgical aspects of pulmonary disease, under the supervision of Professor Adrian V. S. Lambert. In addition, four medical officers, who will be assigned to hospital ships bringing casualties from the theaters of war, were given three weeks' instruction in the collapse therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. Two students enrolled in the DeLamar Institute were given instruction for a period of two months.

Individual arrangements were made for the instruction of a number of postgraduate students, some from South America, sent under special fellowships. These included one physician from Peru, sent by the Institute of International Education; one physician from Ecuador, sent by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau; one resident surgeon and one assistant resident physician, sent by the Commonwealth Fund from Tennessee; and one physician from China, sent by China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The entire Attending Staff of the First Division has cheerfully carried the extra load due to the depleted staff and the accelerated program.

In the past year, forty-one members of the fourth-year class have served clinical clerkships and substitute internships on the Research and Clinical Services of the Goldwater Memorial Hospital. This experiment in student teaching on a medical service devoted to chronic illness continues to be a valuable and interesting training for the students.

The Department is occupied in research carried on under the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Professor David Seegal reports that his research service under an O.S.R.D. contract has continued to serve as an experimental and clinical testing station for various blood substitutes. The results of the study carried on by Professors Forrest E. Kendall, Arthur J. Patek, Jr., Joseph Victor, and Drs. Alice Lowell and Henry Colcher with Professor Seegal indicate that with proper chemical controls certain preparations may prove to be useful plasma substitutes. Professor Kendall, Dr. Liese Lewis, Professor Victor, and Miss Anne Schwachman have carried on an urgent war problem for the Federal Security Agency. Lieutenant Max Bovarnick was assigned to the laboratory for six months to work on certain aspects of this study.

The O.S.R.D. problem on adaptation to high altitude carried on by Dr. C. G. King and Dr. Hylan A. Bickerman has been completed.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council and of the National Selective Service System, re-examination of 1,000 men rejected in New York for cardiovascular diseases was carried on under the supervision of Professor Robert L. Levy. About 18 percent of men so rejected could be reclassified from 4F to 1A. As a result of this work, criteria for the examination of registrants have been modified and reclassifications have been done in other sections of the country, not only in cardiac diseases but also in other fields. Many facts of interest concerning the types of cardiac disease encountered in the adult male population have been brought to light.

With the aid of a grant from the Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council, a study of blood pressure in Army officers has been made by Professor Levy. This has been based on 22,741 records in the Office of the Surgeon General, 5,000 records obtained from Colonel Albert G. Love and made a number of years ago, and the reports of necropsy protocols in the Army Medical Museum. The statistical analyses have been made with the help of Miss Dorothy L. Kurtz in the Record Room of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. John R. Fertig, Professor of Biostatistics, has served as adviser in the final presentation of the material.

Professor Alvan L. Barach reports that studies of subjects exposed to simulated high altitudes have continued in the low-pressure chamber at Welfare Island. Measurements have been made of the arterial blood gases and of mental and bodily function at altitudes between 42,000 and 47,000 feet. These studies have included the use of new apparatus.

Professor Alexander B. Gutman, serving as Emergency Laboratory Consultant, Army Air Forces, has aided in establishing stations for grouping and typing of hemolytic streptococci at air bases in different parts of the country. At these stations data are being collected relative to the geographic and seasonal correlation of hemolytic streptococcus infections with the incidence of rheumatic fever. The data already available provide additional evidence that Group A hemolytic streptococcus infections are an inciting factor in rheumatic fever.

Professor Michael Heidelberger has continued research principally on war problems, acting as consultant on a project classified as "secret" and carried out by Professor Forrest E. Kendall at Welfare Island and Dr. L. A. Julianelle at the Public Health Research Institute of New York City, and as principal investigator in another such project carried out jointly with Dr. E. A. Kabat, Research Associate in Biochemistry. Professor Heidelberger, with Manfred M. Mayer, a graduate student, is also carrying on immunochemical studies in human malaria under a contract classified as "restricted" between the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the University. Medical officers of both the Army and the Navy have visited the laboratory to acquire some of the methods developed. At the request of the Pneumonia Commission, the study has continued of human volunteers immunized with the capsular polysaccharides of pneumococci.

Dr. Sidney C. Werner has worked under a government contract of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to study the excretion of urinary neutral 17-ketosteroids in burns and the effect of methyl testosterone in these patients.

Professor Franklin M. Hanger, Jr., has continued his studies of the nature of the protein changes occurring in certain types of liver derangements. He has also devised an ingenious method by which certain physical properties of the albumin fraction may be studied in various infections and diseases of unknown origin.

Professor Martin H. Dawson has continued clinical trials of penicillin. A summary of 100 cases was published in the March 4, 1944, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Recently particular attention has been given to the treatment of subacute bacterial endocarditis and meningitis. Eight out of eleven cases of subacute bacterial endocarditis have apparently been successfully treated.

Dr. Harry M. Rose has continued his work on problems concerning primary atypical pneumonia, with particular regard to the etiology of the disease. Observations on the development of cold agglutinins and agglutinins for certain strains of indifferent streptococci in atypical pneumonia were made. The work on virus and bacterial infections was carried out in collaboration with Miss Eleanora Molloy and Miss Katherine C. Mills, that on helminth infections, in collaboration with Professor James T. Culbertson.

Professor Robert F. Loeb, with Drs. George A. Perera, Abbie Knowlton, and Alice Lowell, has made studies on the effect of desoxycorticosterone on arterial blood pressure. Their earlier observations that this substance causes elevation of blood pressure in Addisonian patients as well as dogs have been confirmed. Studies are under way attempting to discover the mode of action of desoxycorticosterone in bringing about hypertension.

Professor Victor has written a review on volumetric and manometric methods for measurement of cell respiration and other processes for the volume on *Medical Physics* edited by Otto Glaser. In collaboration with Dr. Chen-Hsiang Huang, Professor Victor has studied the effect of a western strain of equine encephalomyelitis infection on the metabolism of chick embryo tissue. Dr. Alfred Steiner has demonstrated that there is a temporary decrease of the serum cholesterol level in patients who are fed soya lecithin.

Dr. Emily Loeb has continued studies with Professor Beatrice Seegal on the role of infection in the progress of chronic glomerulonephritis. Further work with Professor Seegal on cytoxic sera has resulted in the production of chronic nephritis in the rat.

Professor Levy, with Dr. Herbert Ogden, has carried on a study of the significance of auricular premature beats with particular reference to prognosis. Dr. René Wégria, with Dr. Harry Aranow, Jr., has found that intravenous injection of lanatoside C is particularly useful in acute cardiac failure because of the relatively wide margin between therapeutic and toxic dose. Dr. Wégria, in collaboration with Dr. Katherine Smull, in their studies of the effects of large doses of salicylates in rheumatic fever, both intravenously and by mouth, has found that the blood levels of the salicylate have been moderately lowered by administration of sodium bicarbonate. Dr. Wégria, in observations on the effect of digitalis shortly after the occurrence of acute cardiac infarction, finds that with the development of congestive failure this drug may be given with safety and benefit. Evidently the dangers of its use after coronary occlusion have been unduly stressed in the past.

Professor Barach reports that repeated bronchial relaxation in patients with intractable asthma has been found to be much better than simple palliative therapy. Continued studies on the use of the equalizing pressure chamber to immobilize the lungs in advanced pulmonary tuberculosis have shown that arrest of lung movement in some cases is followed by collapse of cavities of considerable size. A portable model has been contructed which promises to make this therapy practicable.

The research activities of the group working with Professor Dickinson W. Richards during the past year can be divided into the investigations at Bellevue Hospital and those at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Alice Lowell, resident physician on Professor Seegal's staff at Goldwater Memorial Hospital, has been coöperating with them in the shock project at Bellevue. The research staff at Bellevue Hospital has been made up of the original nucleus under Pro-

fessor André F. Cournand working under the grant from the Commonwealth Fund, and in addition a group of research fellows and technicians working under an O.S.R.D. contract, some of these individuals being affiliated with the New York University Department of Physiology and the others with this Department. Professor Cournand and Dr. Richard Bloomfield of the New York University group are making a special study of pressure tracings from the femoral artery, the right auricle, and the right ventricle under conditions of shock and other diseases. The state of respiration and circulation in pneumothorax and following total removal of the lung have been among the conditions under investigation.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, the work has been under the immediate direction of Dr. Eleanor Baldwin, assisted by Dr. Lucile Moore. The studies of shock at the Presbyterian Hospital have been restricted to measurements of the circulation in severe burns, carried out in collaboration with Professor Allen O. Whipple's group in the Department of Surgery. In the field of respiratory physiology, Dr. Baldwin is collecting the material which has accumulated at both the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals on the general subject of pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema and has been able to derive from this a new classification of these conditions. Dr. Baldwin is also making studies of the respiration and circulation of patients with chronic heart disease. In coöperation with Dr. Aranow and Dr. Wégria of the Department of Medicine, and Dr. Robert P. Nobel of the Department of Physiology, measurements of the circulation using the catheterization technique are being made before and after digitalis therapy.

Professor Alexander B. Gutman, with Mrs. A. B. Gutman, has synthesized a new substrate, phenolphthalein monophosphate, which makes possible a greatly simplified method for determining serum acid and alkaline phosphatase activity. With Mrs. Arline DeLamater he has developed an improved method for preparation of uricase which promises to result in a more highly purified enzyme than yet obtained. Also, they have worked out a gasometric method for uric-acid determination which appears to be more specific than the colorimetric methods now in use.

Professor Heidelberger, with Miss Graciela Leyton, of the Institute for Bacteriology, Santiago, Chile, has made a study of the mutual equivalence of the four components of complement in different animal species. Complement is an unstable complex in animal blood of importance in immunity to certain infectious diseases and widely used in diagnostic tests.

Drs. David E. Green and Sarah Ratner have isolated the 1-amino acid oxidase of animal tissues in highly purified state and are studying the chemical nature of its prosthetic group. Dr. Ratner has continued chemical analyses of the glutamic-acid polypeptide of p-aminobenzoic acid isolated from yeast by former Professor Alvin Coburn and Dr. Green. Mr. Paul K. Stumpf has analyzed the factors which determine disintegration of bacteria by exposure

to ultrasonic irradiation and has worked out conditions for extracting enzymes, antigens, etc., in undenatured form from disintegrated bacterial cells. Dr. Green has obtained glutamic-acid transaminase in highly purified state from heart muscle.

The Constitution Clinic, under Professor George Draper's direction, reports studies of subjects with cancer of the breast and uterus, and hyperthyroidism. The early reports from the observations made for the Navy on pilot selection were most promising. A similar study for the Army is now in progress.

During the year Franklin A. Stevens has succeeded in identifying and removing several inactive fractions from ragweed pollens without detracting from the activity of the solutions.

Professor Randolph West has carried his studies of the effect of methyl testosterone in the test tube on some of the enzyme systems having to do with protein metabolism.

Dr. Werner has found thiouracil useful in the control of hyperthyroidism of recurrent toxic goiter postoperatively. Under the impetus of Professor George Daniels of the Psychiatry Department, he has studied glucose tolerance and a high protein diet in fatigue, in order to further observe the studies of Dr. Sidney Portis of Chicago indicating that as a result of fatigue there is a tendency for hypoglycemia which is believed to be controllable by diet and psychotherapy.

In association with Professor Alwin M. Pappenheimer of the Department of Pathology and Mrs. Katherine Edsall Smith, Professor William P. Thompson has described Bartonella-like bodies in the red cells of several patients after splenectomy.

The National Tuberculosis Association has made to the School a grant for the support of the investigation of "The earliest development and later evolution of tuberculosis lesions of the lungs." This grant will provide for a study of the data which has been accumulating for about fifteen years, and the results should add to the knowledge of the behavior of these early lesions and their proper management.

The staff of the Department is credited with sixty-three publications for the year.

Drs. Arthur J. Antennuci and Edmund R. P. Janvrin were promoted from Associates in Medicine to Assistant Clinical Professors of Medicine.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY

Professor TRACY J. PUTNAM, Executive Officer

This Department, as others, has felt the exigencies of the war. The loss of members of the Faculty into the service and the additional teaching load imposed by the accelerated program and courses for the Army have thrown a

heavy burden on the remaining staff. A month's course in neurosurgery was given twice in the summer and fall of 1943, and the neurologic portion of a course in neuropsychiatry was given in 1944. Because of these increased loads, many members of the Faculty have been able to devote time only to the administrative aspects of investigation. The new clinical clerkship in the third-year class was continued.

Professor Frederick A. Mettler has continued his investigations into the results of extirpations of the primate brain. It appears that the accepted version of the respective function of Areas four and six requires revision. The problems of "release" and "spasticity" are gradually becoming more clearly defined.

Professor Paul F. A. Hoefer's work in electrophysiology has progressed. He has completed a report on the findings in cases of head injury, and with Dr. Abraham Mosovich is preparing a report on cases of seizures and brain tumor. With Dr. Samuel A. Guttman, he has published a method of localization of transverse lesions of the spinal cord by means of electromyography.

Professor Henry A. Riley has begun the preparation of another volume of his Atlas based on Nissl preparations. This is a long-term project. Professor Abner Wolf has carried a particularly heavy load of teaching but has managed to continue his important studies on insect vectors.

Drs. Jerry C. Price, Heinrich B. Waelsch, Frederick T. Zimmerman, and David D. N. Nachmansohn have continued an interesting group of studies in epilepsy. Dr. Waelsch suggested the use of glutamic acid for the control of petit mal attacks. This was given a thorough clinical trial by Dr. Price, with encouraging results. Both Dr. Waelsch and Dr. Nachmansohn have studied the effect of glutamic acid and of other drugs on the enzyme system of brain cells and have laid an important foundation for future work. This group of studies was initiated by the facilities provided by the Rosett Gift, through the generosity of Mrs. Joshua Rosett. This gift was exhausted in 1943, and Dr. Waelsch accepted a position at the Psychiatric Institute, where he remains in close contact with other members of the group. Continuation of the work has been made possible by contributions from Parke Davis & Company, William Markham, and other contributors.

Dr. Nachmansohn has succeeded in preparing a relatively pure selection of cholinesterase. This has introduced a new tool into pharmacology and physiology and should do much to facilitate understanding of the metabolism of nervous tissue.

Dr. Zimmerman is completing an experimental study of brain injury. Dr. Ernst Herz has continued with the preparation of a series of teaching films especially intended for undergraduate instruction. He has also made a beginning of a thorough review of the diseases of the dystonia and athetosis group.

Dr. Joseph Moldaver has worked on the electrophysiology of muscle in

various disorders, particularly poliomyelitis, under a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. His work has attracted particular attention in relation to the much debated forms of treatment advocated by Sister Kenny. He has also studied a group of peripheral nerve wounds, in collaboration with Commander Thomas Hoen of St. Albans Hospital.

The technical advances made by Dr. Charles Sheer deserve mention. He has devised a most ingenious apparatus for the Head Injury Project and has introduced the use of frequency modulation into physiologic amplification. With Dr. Moldaver, he has designed a new apparatus for the more exact determination of chronaxia. Dr. Sheer has designed an electric-frequency analyzer which promises to be a great addition to our facilities.

Dr. Guttman has investigated the use of furmethide as a test for lesions of peripheral nerves and the use of ergotamine for the relief of postpuncture headaches. Dr. William Williamson has introduced a new technique of perimetry utilizing the phenomenon of afterimage.

Several government projects are being completed. The results are confidential and can be disclosed only through official channels. As a result of this completion, Dr. Elvin A. Kabat and Dr. John G. Lynn, IV, will shortly return to their previous duties in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

Professor MARGARET E. CONRAD, Executive Officer

The two developments of special importance during the year have been the participation in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps and the formulation of plans for a graduate nursing program of study leading to the Master of Science degree.

The Bailey-Bolton bill was passed by Congress in July, 1943. It provides for the payment of tuition and other standard fees for students in the basic nursing course; outdoor uniforms; maintenance for the first nine months; and individual monthly stipends for two and one-half years. The last six months of the course are to be a service period during which the employing institution or agency pays the student. The student in return signs a commitment promising to continue in nursing for the duration of the war, accepting her assignments wherever she may be most needed, in military or civilian services. Thus the previous plan of Federal aid to schools of nursing becomes one of assistance to individual students whose professional careers may be fashioned according to the needs of the country.

Ten of our students had enrolled at the Bryn Mawr College Summer School of Nursing in June, 1943, with Federal scholarships under the previous plan. It was understood that they would become Cadets if the Bailey-Bolton bill were passed.

The decision about extending our participation in the Corps was one for the University and the Hospital, since both educational standards and nursing service to patients were involved. The resolution adopted by both institutions was:

Resolved: That the present participation in the program of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps be extended to future classes and to students now enrolled in the School for whom the necessary adjustments in educational schedules can be made, providing that the academic program of the University and the nursing services of the Hospitals at the Medical Center shall be preserved; with the definite understanding that it was essentially a war measure which should terminate with the return of peace conditions.

Careful study of the clinical assignments of the second- and third-year students proved that it would be impossible to accelerate their course to complete the required services within the thirty months' period required by the United States Public Health Service. Enrollment was therefore opened to the first-year class; twenty-two students enrolled in November, bringing our total to thirty-two Cadets.

The proposal for a graduate program in nursing education, providing instruction and experience for preparing specialists in various clinical fields and leading to the degree of Master of Science under the Faculty of Medicine, has been recommended subject to completion of satisfactory hospital arrangements. Miss Dorothy Rogers, who resigned as Director of Residence last summer, has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Nursing (part-time) to develop this program.

During the summer of 1943, we were again in partnership with the Federal Government and Bryn Mawr College, in a Summer School of Nursing. The other coöperating schools were the Lincoln School of Nursing and St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and the University of Rochester. Professor Conrad again served as Dean. The details of the academic program were handled by Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, one of our Instructors in Nursing, who was granted a leave of absence to serve as Associate Dean. Miss Ruth Galloway was our other representative, in the position of infirmary nurse.

Registration figures for the Winter and Spring Term are as follows:

	<i>Winter (Sept.)</i>	<i>Spring (Feb.)</i>
THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS, FINISHING	30	2
Degree, 13		Diploma, 2
Diploma, 17		
THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS	94	81
Degree, 61		Degree, 48
Diploma, 33		Diploma, 33

SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS	114	115
Degree, 80	Degree, 82	
Diploma, 34	Diploma, 33	
 FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS	150	143
Degree, 99	Degree, 95	
Diploma, 51	Diploma, 48	
 TOTALS	388	341

Forty-one graduates have received the degree of Bachelor of Science during the year. Diplomas were awarded to ninety-two members of the class of 1944 at the Graduation Exercises in the Hospital Garden on June 8. The address was given by Mr. Thomas Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Seventy-two graduates were admitted to the State licensing examinations: twenty-three in October, thirty-seven in January, and twelve in April.

The year has furnished further proof of the good fortune in being an integral part of the School of Medicine. The instruction in the basic sciences and in the clinical fields has been maintained at a high level. Both the Faculty and the students in nursing are fully appreciative of the coöperation which has accomplished this result.

Miss Eleanor Lee, Assistant Professor of Nursing, has been on leave of absence for the entire year to serve as Executive Secretary of the Recruitment Committee on the local Red Cross Nursing Service. Miss G. Harriet Mantel acted in her position during the year. Miss Florence Vanderbilt became Director of Health and Student activities, replacing Miss Dorothy Rogers in Maxwell Hall. Miss Helen F. Pettit was appointed Assistant Professor of Nursing.

The death of Mr. Dean Sage has robbed the Department of Nursing of one of its most loyal friends. His position as President of the Presbyterian Hospital Board of Managers enabled him to make effective his high standards of education and service in the field of nursing.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Professor BENJAMIN P. WATSON, Executive Officer

The Department has been notably strengthened by the appointment of Dr. William E. Studdiford, Jr., as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Professor Studdiford received his postgraduate training in the Sloane Hospital for Women and was a member of the staff when he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in New York University. We welcome his return.

A large proportion of the staff is still in active military service, and several interns and residents have been called to duty in the course of the year. The remaining members have carried on the work with devotion and energy, and standards have been maintained.

It is the definite impression in this Department that military discipline has decidedly improved the attitude of the students; they have worked hard and have attained grades equal to, or above, those of former years.

There has been little time or opportunity for research in the Department, but certain lines of work have been carried on. Dr. Howard C. Moloy in the course of the year has arranged for the reproduction of various types of abnormal pelvis which will soon be available as teaching models. They will be available to other medical schools. The toxemia study, carried on by Professor A. J. B. Tillman, and the endocrine studies, carried on by Dr. Charles L. Buxton, have had to be abandoned temporarily, as both men are on active duty with the military forces.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Professor JOHN H. DUNNINGTON, Acting Executive Officer

The personnel of the Department of Ophthalmology has been reduced by the entrance of Dr. Alson E. Braley, Assistant Professor, and Dr. John S. McGavic, Instructor, into the armed forces and by the resignation of Dr. Raymond G. Ingalls, Instructor. Two new appointments were made as Instructors—Dr. Robert R. Chace and Dr. Frank Payne. The routine departmental work has been continued uninterruptedly through the unselfish efforts of the remaining members.

The research activities have necessarily been curtailed, but Professor Karl Meyer has continued his investigations on the chemical properties of penicillin. He has also instituted work on factors involved in natural resistance to bacterial infections.

Professor Ludwig von Sallmann, working under the auspices of the Knapp Memorial Foundation, has studied the hydrogel qualities of the vitreous; the penetration of different chemotherapeutic agents and alkaloids into the eye by various methods. Professor Manuel Uribe Troncoso, under the auspices of the Mary Harriman Fund, has continued his experimental investigations on glaucoma, devising a diathermic operation for its relief.

Professor George K. Smelser, in addition to further experimental work on exophthalmos, has devoted a large part of his time to a study of the healing of corneal injuries. In this investigation, done under an O.S.R.D. contract, particular attention has been paid to the effect produced by local anesthetics and chemotherapeutic agents on this process.

Dr. DuPont Guerry of the resident staff was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medical Science. His thesis was "Angiodiathermy of the Long Posterior Ciliary Arteries and Its Use in the Treatment of Glaucoma." The instruction of the resident staff was ably supervised by Professor LeGrand Hardy.

Dr. Arnold Knapp continues his active interest in the work of the Department and has proven a great stimulus to the younger men and in the research work conducted under the Knapp Memorial Foundation.

During the year there were twenty-eight publications by members of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Professor JOHN D. KERNAN, Executive Officer

There have been no major changes in the undergraduate teaching in otolaryngology during the past academic year. Each group of students is instructed as a whole in the methods of examination. Then they receive individual instruction in the clinic. Ward rounds are made in Babies Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and in the Neurological Institute.

The courses for graduate students and residents have been continued, although the attendance has been curtailed because of the reduction in the number of residents in the affiliated hospitals.

Work in the chemical laboratory and the bacteriological laboratory has continued under the direction of Professor Harry Neivert. At the present time, the work is chiefly on posttonsillectomy hemorrhage and the effects of various foods on the nasal secretion.

Dr. Franz Altman is experimenting on the operation for Meniere's Syndrome. The hearing and deafness clinic has continued under the direction of Dr. William J. Greenfield. Dr. Nathan Soifer, a resident, is working with rabbits on the control of sinus infections by the use of sulfa drugs.

Professor George R. Brighton has continued the course in the technique of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy during the year. This course was given twice for the benefit of the residents and outside practitioners.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Professor JAMES W. JOBLING, Executive Officer

New appointees to the Department were: Allen H. Seeger as Assistant from Buffalo General Hospital; Eugene R. Studenski as Assistant from Beth Israel Hospital; Dr. Celia White as Assistant in Pathology to assist with the teaching of the dental students; Dr. Edgar M. Medlar as Associate Professor of Pathology assigned to Medicine; Mrs. Lois Zucker as Research Associate in Chemical

Pathology; Margaret Bevans as Instructor at Goldwater Memorial Hospital; and Dr. Joseph Victor as Assistant Professor.

A series of twenty-four lectures in pathology was arranged at the request of the Aviation Medical authorities and given at Mitchell Field from October to January. Among the members of the Department who took part were Professors Maurice N. Richter, Abner Wolf, Homer D. Kesten, Edith E. Sproul, and Paul Klemperer, and Drs. David Cowen, Donald D. Parker, and William J. Pyles. Lectures were also given by other members of the hospital staff from the Departments of Medicine and Surgery. The course was much appreciated, and mimeographed copies of lectures have been bound and distributed.

Professor Alwin M. Pappenheimer continued to serve as a member of the Committee on Pathology of the National Research Council and also as Civilian Consultant to the Army Medical Museum.

Dr. Pyles has been working as Clinic Physician in the Tropical Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory and Clinic, which is a part of the New York City Department of Health. In November, 1943, he was sent to Guatemala by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Dr. Pyles has also given lectures in the second-year course in parasitic diseases.

Special lectures were given during the course in pathology for the second-year students by the following: Professor Klemperer, Mt. Sinai Hospital; Professor Richter, New York Post-Graduate Medical School; Dr. Henry L. Jaffe, Hospital for Joint Diseases; Dr. David Marine, Montefiore Hospital; Dr. Joseph Victor, Goldwater Memorial Hospital; Dr. Otto Bessey, Director, Nutrition Laboratories, New York Department of Health; Dr. Lester Cahn, Dental and Oral Surgery; and Dr. Sidney C. Werner, Department of Medicine.

Professor Sproul has been in charge of the teaching of the dental students. Dr. Dorothy L. Stevens has been giving lectures to the student nurses. Professor Wolf and assistants have been giving courses in neuropathology for the military neurosurgeons and neuropsychiatrists.

As in previous years, members of the Babies Hospital Pathological Laboratory have collaborated with the resident pathologist at Sloane Hospital in the post-mortem examinations of the Sloane Hospital infants, and Professor Wolf and Dr. Cowen have examined all the neurological material of the laboratory. They performed fifty-nine autopsies from the Neurological Institute in addition to many brains examined from Babies Hospital, Sloane Hospital, and Presbyterian Hospital. There were 164 fresh-tissue examinations of neurosurgical specimens and 364 neurosurgical biopsy specimens.

Research in the Department has necessarily been curtailed because of the abnormal conditions. However, some of the members have found it possible to continue with original investigations. Professor Jobling is working experimentally on arteriosclerosis. Professor Pappenheimer, in collaboration with

Dr. Hans Kaunitz, has continued studies on various phases of vitamin-E deficiency. Professor Sproul, with the assistance of Mrs. Elvira Morpeth, is investigating enzyme systems of Rous sarcoma.

Dr. Herbert C. Stoerk has been studying the effect of various experimental conditions upon the involution of the thymus and also the relation of the thymus to choline esterine synthesis. Professor Kesten has further investigated the effect of soya lecithin on experimental atherosclerosis of rabbits. The effect of soya lecithin on the tolerance of rats to low atmospheric pressure is also under investigation.

Professor Wolf and Dr. Cowen are pursuing their investigations of human toxoplasmosis, with emphasis on the problems of vector transmission, transplacental infection, and the age factor. Professor Henry S. Simms, with the assistance of Dr. Mary Parshley and Professor Edward L. Howes from the Department of Surgery, has been concerned with the growth requirements of various tissue cells in the process of wound healing.

Mrs. Julia T. Weld has studied a substance produced by the growth of *B pyocyaneus* which has the property in high dilution of dissolving collagen. She is also interested in the production of antibiotic substances by certain molds.

Dr. Benjamin N. Berg and Professor Theodore F. Zucker have continued their studies on gastric ulcers in rats in relation to dietary deficiencies. Professor Zucker has been interested in the nutritional value of certain vegetable proteins and has shown that small supplements of animal protein insure adequate reproduction and lactation.

Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen's important studies on the celiac syndrome are being continued with the financial aid of the Commonwealth Fund.

Assistance towards the research work of the Department has been received from the following sources, to which we wish to make grateful acknowledgment: The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation; University Patents, Incorporated; American Lecithin Company; William J. Matheson Commission; Commonwealth Fund; Fund for Wound Healing from the Office of Scientific Research and Development; Traders Oil Mill Company; William R. Warner and Company.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Professor RUSTIN McINTOSH, Executive Officer

Professor John D. Lytle resigned his position at Columbia on March 31, 1944, in order to accept the position of Professor of Pediatrics and head of the department at the University of Southern California. Dr. Elvira Goettsch resigned on June 30, 1944, in order to accept an assistant professorship of pediatrics, also in the University of Southern California. Although these losses

of valued members of our teaching force are keenly felt, their academic promotion constitutes a well-deserved mark of recognition.

Dr. Conrad M. Riley resigned his position as Instructor on September 13, 1943, in order to accept a commission in the United States Navy. Dr. Charles A. Lang resigned his position as Associate on August 7, 1943, for considerations of health but, finding the life of obligatory leisure too onerous to tolerate, he happily resumed his active teaching duties on February 1, 1944.

Dr. Hattie E. Alexander was promoted at the beginning of the academic year to the position of Assistant Professor. Her important investigative work on the biology of *Hemophilus influenzae* and on the therapy of infections caused by this group of organisms received merited recognition in the form of the Mead Johnson award for 1943.

Appointments of Dr. Alberta W. Parker and of Dr. William A. Silverman to the rank of Assistant were made in line with their executive positions on the house staff of Babies Hospital. Dr. Hilde Bruch, returning in October, 1943, from a two years' leave of absence for special study, resumed her close connection with the Department of Pediatrics as an Associate in Psychiatry assigned to Pediatrics. During part of her leave she had participated in the research activities of the Committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council, which were published in Bulletin #108 under date of October, 1943.

Dr. Celia White held the Holt Fellowship from January 1 to June 30, 1944, and Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, the Koplik Scholarship from April 1 to June 30, 1944.

On account of the manpower shortage, which has affected this Department severely, research activities were limited by comparison to those of recent previous years. Assisted by gifts generously donated by the Commonwealth Fund, Professor Alexander has continued her studies of *Hemophilus influenzae* infections, and Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen has carried on her studies of chronic nutritional disturbances in infants and young children. A part of Professor Alexander's time is devoted to special studies under the aegis of the Influenza Commission of the National Research Council; and both she and Professor Donovan J. McCune are actively engaged in research on prophylaxis of certain anaerobic infections, supported by O.S.R.D. funds. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the above-mentioned contributions to the work of this Department, and also of gifts from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, from the Mead Johnson Company, from the General Electric Company, and from Mrs. Brooks Emeny in support of various research projects.

The accelerated teaching schedule continues to exercise a baneful effect on the quality of the teaching, as well as on the receptive capacity of medical students. It must be recognized, too, that the quality of our teaching necessarily suffers because of the reduction in the hospital intern and resident staff, enforced by the Procurement and Assignment Service. Lacking an adequate

house staff, we have been forced to call in student volunteers at all times to help in carrying the clinical load of the hospital. This affords a small number of students a signal educational opportunity, of which they have been commendably eager to take advantage. Nevertheless, the extra load thrown on the house officers in teaching new substitutes on a schedule of rapid turnover has rendered it impossible to maintain the highest standards of clinical study. In addition, the health record of the house staff has been notably poor, due largely to the factor of fatigue.

Fifteen publications appeared from the Department during the academic year covered by this report.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor CHARLES C. LIEB,¹ Executive Officer

It was with the greatest regret that Professor Charles C. Lieb, for many years head of this Department, was obliged because of ill health to retire. His long and devoted service to the University and the Medical School has made an invaluable contribution to the training of generations of medical students. Not only was he active in the direct instruction of classes, but he also served for a long term as chairman of the second-year class Faculty and always took an active part in the shaping of educational policies and the administration of the institution. He will be greatly missed, and it is the expression of everyone that he may enjoy his well-earned leisure.

Dr. Harry B. van Dyke has been appointed by the trustees as Professor of Pharmacology and Executive Officer of the Department effective October, 1944. Dr. van Dyke comes with a rich experience in teaching and research, with special interest in the various newer fields of pharmacology, some of which have quite recently been brought into the foreground because of the war.

The instruction of medical and dental students in the interim has been carried forward by informal instruction, to which a number of the departments have contributed. The general supervision has been under the Department of Physiology. The entire Faculty is deeply grateful to Professor Magnus I. Gregersen and his colleagues for their coöperation in working out a satisfactory temporary arrangement for this year.

Further reorganization of the Department was necessitated by the resignation of Professor Michael G. Mulinos, who has accepted a post in another medical school. Dr. Mulinos has for years taken an active part in the direction and instruction of students, and his services will be greatly missed.

¹ Retired December 31, 1943.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor MAGNUS I. GREGERSEN, Executive Officer

Several members of the Department continue to be on leave of absence. These include Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, Associate Professor, and Dr. Howard J. Curtis, Assistant Professor, who are both connected with the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago; Major Harold A. Abramson, United States Medical Corps, Assistant Professor, who is with the Chemical Warfare Division; Dr. Joseph H. Holmes, who joined the Medical Corps of the United States Army Air Forces last September; and Dr. Elizabeth E. Painter, Instructor, who is working with Dr. Curtis at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. New appointments during the past year include Dr. Samuel Gelfan, Assistant Professor; Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, first appointed as Instructor and subsequently as Assistant Professor; Dr. Robert P. Noble, Instructor; and Mrs. Clarissa Hager as Assistant in Physiology. Dr. Gelfan was formerly Director of Research at the Van Patten Laboratories, and Dr. Gellhorn came here from the Carnegie Institution of Washington in Baltimore. Dr. William Cole, Professor of Physiology at Rutgers University, and his colleague Dr. James B. Allison, Associate Professor of Biochemistry at Rutgers University, have continued their association with us as visiting lecturers in physiology.

The following graduate students in physiology received their Doctor of Philosophy degrees during the past year: David Goldman, who worked with Dr. Kenneth S. Cole; Ingrith J. Deyrup, Instructor; Olive Huber, Instructor, Hunter College; William W. Walcott, Instructor; and Marjorie B. Zucker, Instructor.

Professor Gregersen has arranged for the teaching of the course in pharmacology until Professor Harry B. van Dyke, the newly appointed Professor of Pharmacology, takes up his duties here in October. Dr. Gelfan has been placed in immediate charge of the course. He is being assisted by Dr. Gellhorn, Dr. S. C. Wang, Assistant Professor, and by other members of the Department of Physiology. The course will include lectures on special topics by Dr. E. K. Marshall, Professor of Pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Dr. Carl Schmidt, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Dr. James Shannon, Professor of Pharmacology at the College of Medicine, New York University, and others whose generous assistance is deeply appreciated.

The investigations on shock, initiated three years ago, have been continued under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Additional financial support for these and related studies has also been received from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

Dr. F. J. W. Roughton, Research Associate, Professor Walter S. Root,

and Professor Gregersen have continued their studies with the dye and carbon monoxide methods of measuring blood volume. These studies have reopened the important question of metabolism of carbon monoxide by the body. Special methods are being developed in the laboratory to explore the problem further. During the spring, Drs. Roughton, Root, and Gregersen spent several days in Dr. Sid Robinson's laboratory at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, conducting blood volume tests on subjects acclimatized to extreme tropical heat.

Studies on therapy of experimental shock have been carried on by a team consisting for the most part of Drs. Allison, Cole, and Walcott. Recently, Dr. Gelfan has also taken part in this program. The success of the study must be attributed very largely to the development by Dr. Walcott of a standard procedure for inducing hemorrhagic shock in dogs.

Professor J. L. Nickerson and Dr. Curtis have prepared a final report (now in press) on the new type ballistocardiograph which they developed here. A direct comparison on man of the ballistic and Fick methods of measuring cardiac output is being made by Professor Nickerson and Dr. Robert P. Noble in collaboration with Professor Dickinson Richards of the Department of Medicine. Professor Nickerson recently published a description of the Decade Photometer which he designed in response to the urgent need for a simple and reliable instrument for measuring plasma dye concentration. Critical tests with this instrument, now being manufactured under a subcontract with the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, have been very gratifying. Dr. Nickerson has also made important contributions in the precise measurement of the local fluid loss in traumatic shock.

Uncompleted studies by Professor Root, Drs. Noble and Huber have opened up interesting problems in relation to the mechanisms regulating the volume of red cells in active circulation. Professor S. C. Wang and Dr. R. R. Overman have obtained promising results in a study of the nervous factor in shock. Dr. Gellhorn, employing radioactive technics, has continued his studies on the rate of transcapillary exchange of sodium, with special attention to the effects of anesthesia, hemorrhage, and pitressin. Dr. Noble and Professor Gregersen are taking part in a group study of burns which has been organized at the Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Allen O. Whipple, Professor of Surgery.

Scientific papers in press include a report of histamine shock by Dr. I. Deyrup; an account of the properties of the smooth-muscle contracting substance in shed blood by Dr. M. Zucker; two papers on hemorrhage by Dr. W. W. Walcott; and a report by Professor Gregersen on a simplified procedure for determining blood volume in which several features of the dye method, hitherto precluding its routine clinical use, have been eliminated.

In May, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, formerly George Higginson Professor of

Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, gave two lectures to the present first-year class. Dr. Chiao Tsai, Ministerial Professor of Physiology in the National Central University, Chengtu, China, was a visitor in the laboratory from October to January. During his stay here, he and Dr. Zucker collaborated in an investigation which served to explain earlier differences in their observations on the smooth-muscle contracting substance in shed blood. Brief visits by a number of other scientists have been the occasions for profitable conferences on various physiological problems connected with the war.

Dr. Roughton delivered a Harvey Lecture this year entitled "Recent Work on the Respiratory Chemistry of the Blood." During December he held several seminars on this and related subjects before a selected group of scientific workers. In April he was invited to give the Hanna Lecture in Cleveland.

Professor Gregersen continues to serve as a member of the Subcommittee on Shock, Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. Professor Root has been re-elected Secretary of the Eastern New York Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Professor NOLAN D. C. LEWIS, Executive Officer

Although it has been necessary to make a number of changes in the personnel due to the enlistment in the armed forces of some of the younger members of the staff, the educational program has not suffered to any great extent, and the routine work and consultations have been carried on about as usual.

Of the ten psychiatrists composing the University group, two are on leave of absence for war service, and the Department has suffered a serious loss in the death of Research Associate Giles W. Thomas on January 13, 1944. He had been on the staff since 1934 and was a pioneer investigator of the emotional factors in rheumatoid arthritis. He contributed a great deal in his work on the medical wards, and there will be a posthumous publication of his studies.

Dr. Sadie Zaidens joined the staff on August 1, 1943. She is an experienced dermatologist with interests in psychosomatic medicine. Dr. Jacob Arlow became a member of the staff on October 1, 1943. He is engaged in psychosomatic research under the direction of Dr. Flanders Dunbar.

In the psychological department of Vanderbilt Clinic no tests were given between October 16 and December 15, 1943, as Dr. Zygmunt Piotrowski, the psychologist, was called to duty at the Army Rehabilitation Center, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. On December 15, Hanna F. Faterson, Ph.D., was appointed on a temporary basis. Intensive long-time service to large numbers of patients referred to the psychiatric social service is still not possible because of the limited staff of social workers.

The undergraduate teaching schedule has continued essentially the same as during the previous year. The Department has continued to take an active part in the Saturday student conferences given by the Department of Medicine for third-year students. These are a valuable means of introducing the psychiatric viewpoint in the medical setting and are thus accepted by the student as a part of his instruction in medicine.

The coöperation by the medical department of the Merchant Marine in sharing experience in clinical material on war neuroses has continued this year. This contact affords examples of front-line conditions important for training students, the majority of whom will enter the armed services.

The Department of Psychiatry has conducted a three months' postgraduate course for members of the United States Army School for military neuropsychiatry. The Psychiatric Institute and all subdivisions of the Department have participated.

Professor Robert B. McGraw and Professor Edwin G. Zabriskie of the Department of Neurology arranged a lecture course for home nursing personnel, New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, on the attitude of the family toward the returned soldier, particularly the neuropsychiatric group. These lectures were very well received. Dr. Viola Bernard held a seminar of five sessions for Special Interviewers for the Handicapped, United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Dr. Earl H. Adams has continued his work in connection with the Student Health Program at Columbia University. Since 1934, he has been building up a psychiatric service primarily for the emotional problems of male undergraduate students. It is available also for consultations in psychiatry and neurology for members of the graduate schools and Faculty.

Despite the war situation which has prevented, interrupted, and postponed work on certain problems, the research workers in the Department have been able to continue a large number of investigations, many of which have a direct bearing on the war effort; others elucidate factors in psychopathology and neurology that will be utilizable in clinical practice for many years to come; and some are of basic scientific significance with as yet no immediately useful formation.

Fifty-nine published articles and books have appeared from the Department during the past year; and in addition, thirty-two unpublished articles and special papers have been given before various medical societies.

Active researches at the Psychiatric Institute include: (1) investigation of the lipid metabolism of the nervous system; (2) studies on the biochemical changes in the blood serum following shock therapy; (3) a study of the role of glutamic acid as a therapeutic agent in epileptic and mental patients; (4) research on subliminal auditory and visual perception; (5) an attempt to establish the pathology of multiple sclerosis, diffuse sclerosis, and some en-

cephalo-myelitides as expressions of allergic reactions in the central nervous system; (6) neuropathologic changes resulting from diets deficient in essential amino acids; (7) acetylcholine convulsive shock therapy; (8) electroshock therapy; (9) various investigations in electroencephalography; (10) experimental production of convulsive seizures in monkeys; and (11) studies in medical genetics on nearly 2,000 pairs of twins.

During the academic year Dr. Dunbar's book *Psychosomatic Diagnosis* was published. This represents a final report on fourteen years' experience on the medical and fracture services of the Presbyterian Hospital, originally undertaken through a grant from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

Dr. Arlow has been studying a new group of serial admissions in order to determine the percentage of cases entering the hospital at a time when brief psychotherapy, such as is at present available, could modify the course of the illness. The serial admissions group studies over the past fourteen years have been followed in order to check (a) the accuracy of diagnostic impressions and (b) the effectiveness of therapy in those accepted for treatment. The preliminary estimate is that the importance of emotional factors in illness for the disease groups studied can be demonstrated in about 80 percent of the cases. However, only about one half of these arrived at the hospital at a time when the disease process is sufficiently reversible to warrant palliative treatment.

Dr. Ruth Moulton has continued her studies in coöperation with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin of the Dental Department. A study is ready for publication on vaginal and oral smears as a psychosomatic technic, which represents a comprehensive two years' research. Dr. A. Louise Brush, in her research on hypertensive and coronary admissions to Presbyterian Hospital, has also followed the favorable cases in the Vanderbilt Clinic. An analysis is now being made of the accumulations of findings. A number of other interesting psychosomatic problems have been started, but it is too early to make any comments on progress.

Professor George E. Daniels has been appointed a member of the recently organized Research Fund Committee for Psychosomatic Medicine, which will be administered by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This group will function toward a better integration of research in this field and will attempt to stimulate interest in the most promising projects.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Professor ALLEN O. WHIPPLE, Executive Officer

In addition to the regular schedule, the Department has carried out the special training courses for Army medical officers in surgery of the extremities, plastic surgery, and thoracic surgery, the latter course being given at the Bellevue

Hospital Chest Service, the other two at the Medical Center. In all these courses a preliminary basic course of ten days in wound healing, shock, burns, blood and blood substitutes, and oxygen therapy was given.

Projects under the Office of Scientific Research and Development have been carried out in the study of burns and contaminated wounds, in wound healing, in the development of gauze and cotton in the form of absorbable cellulose to control hemorrhage, and in a nonsuture technic of vascular anastomosis.

During the months of July, August, and September, Professor Whipple was sent to Great Britain and North Africa as special consultant of the National Research Council to study the use of penicillin in burns and war wounds, especially from the standpoint of its local application. This assignment gave an unusual opportunity to study the development of this new bacteriostatic substance in its application to patients in both civilian and military hospitals, but perhaps the most valuable experience was meeting and conferring with the surgical consultants in the British and American armies, learning about their problems first hand, and in discussing common interests with the medical officers in the general hospitals.

Professor Whipple enjoyed several interesting visits with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #2 of the E.T.O.U.S.A., and has expressed unbounded admiration for their fine organization and splendid *esprit de corps*. This Unit was considered the best of the base hospitals and was visited by officers from all over the British Isles as the model in organization and personnel.

Our accelerated program continues to be our most difficult task in teaching and organization. Some courses have been modified because of the shortage of staff, especially intern and resident. The third-year students, as clinical clerks, have been of the greatest assistance in the operating rooms, where the load of operating has increased over previous years.

The instruction has been increased to both the third- and fourth-year groups in the management and care of traumatic lesions, and use has been made of the clinical material in the projects in burns and infected and contaminated wounds.

The fracture service of the Department has continued throughout the year at full activity. The instruction in the treatment of trauma has been particularly emphasized. Because of the fact that practically all the male students are members of the armed services, special attention has been given to the treatment of fractures and other injuries of the locomotor system, which constitute about 70 percent of the battle injuries. This service has made a most important contribution in the instruction of potential medical officers.

The instruction in the orthopedic service under Professor Alan deForest Smith has continued as heretofore with particular emphasis upon problems of

rehabilitation and the correction of defects which might be seen in postwar medical surgical services. The plans of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital to move to the Medical Center were discussed earlier in this report. Close integration of orthopedic surgery with general medical and surgical units at the Medical Center promises to be a step of the first significance.

At Bellevue Hospital under Professor C. J. McGuire, Jr., the instruction of students in surgery has been carried on actively. The wide variety of emergency surgery and other problems which come to Bellevue Hospital have been fully utilized in the effort to emphasize proper, prompt, and adequate treatment of injuries, shock, burns, and other emergency problems. This type of instruction is proving to be invaluable.

DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY

Professor GEORGE F. CAHILL, Executive Officer

New appointments in the Department of Urology include those of Dr. John K. Lattimer and of Dr. Thomas J. Sullivan as Instructors. Dr. Lattimer has been granted a leave of absence for military service.

The teaching of the undergraduates has been on the same basis as formerly, the students participating in the functions of the Department more than ever. The enthusiastic help of the students has made possible the hospitalization of more cases than in the previous year.

Collaboration of members of the staff with members of other departments in investigative problems has continued. Papers have been presented by all members of the staff before various medical societies and an additional number have been published in different medical journals.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, Director

There were 703 physicians enrolled in the Medical School during the year ending June 30, 1944, compared to 595 the previous session. The large variety of short, intensive courses offered during the past year continued to attract large numbers of physicians from civilian practice who could not have remained for longer periods. Physicians from forty-two states and sixteen foreign countries were enrolled.

The following table gives the number of enrollments in each of the teaching departments and in interdepartmental courses:

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS BY DEPARTMENTS

Dermatology and Syphilology	80	Pathology	10
Gynecology	57	Pediatrics	68
Medicine	247	Radiology	0
Neurology and Psychiatry	28	Surgery (including anesthesia)	45
Ophthalmology	69	Traumatic Surgery	61
Orthopedic Surgery	14	Urology	8
Otolaryngology	14	Interdepartmental courses	81

The School Library has over 16,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and reprints. There were about 12,000 visits of readers to the Library during the school year. Although these figures show some decline in the use of the Library, in a period when members of the teaching staff and house staff carried heavy responsibilities that left little time for study, or were in service, the librarians were able to give increased assistance in reference work and preparation of bibliographies. Again during the year most of the teaching departments gave substantial sums from their departmental funds to purchase more books and journals for the Library than the budget could provide.

In the laboratory devoted to bacteriophage service, under the Department of Bacteriology, observations have been continued in regard to the treatment of staphylococcal infections with bacteriophages, with particular attention to low-grade chronic infections of bones. The matter is of peculiar importance at the present time because we may expect to have many patients with infection of the skeleton in the near future.

The study of bacteriophages in the control of dysentery and cholera has been continued, and several confidential communications concerning this work have been transmitted to the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy. Bacteriophages prepared in our laboratories are in Africa and in the South Pacific. It seems not improbable that bacteriophages for the prevention of dysentery and cholera may be destined to play an even more important role in Burma than they did in North Africa.

The studies of bacterial endocarditis due to streptococci of the viridans group made substantial progress. The observations are now in course of presentation in a series of papers in the *American Journal of Pathology*.

The investigations have been transferred also to the clinical field with evidence of some success, and clinical arrest of endocarditis lenta has been achieved at the Post-Graduate in patients infected with *Streptococcus salivarius* by courses of therapy which included penicillin as the most important bacteriostatic agent.

Financial grants for aid in the research program have been received from

the American Medical Association, the Overly Research Foundation, the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, the Lambert Pharmacal Company, the Lehn and Fink Corporation, and the Upjohn Company.

The Department of Dermatology and Syphilology continued the three-year course of training for specialization, though with somewhat decreased enrollment. By the end of the calendar year, the registrations in this long course were on the upgrade, with several physicians enrolled after having been discharged from Army service. There were no substantial changes in the curriculum.

In addition to conducting the regular teaching program, the members of the staff remaining at the Post-Graduate have continued their research programs outlined in some detail in last year's report. A large number of new investigative projects are under way and will be reported upon their completion.

The number of clinical courses offered by the Department of Gynecology was curtailed because there was not enough nursing and secretarial help available to maintain a full clinic schedule.

Efforts were still being directed to improving the technical staining methods of vaginal smears, particularly to increase the accuracy of the early diagnosis of malignancy. Several other investigations are under way in clinics and laboratories, dealing with such subjects as the action of ovarian lipid extracts in the treatment of the menopause and of conjugated estrogens in the treatment of endocrine disturbance other than the menopause; the value of culposcopic examinations by direct observation of the pelvic viscera as a diagnostic method; and the therapeutic value of sulfathiazol in acid jelly in the treatment of trichomonas vaginalis and monilia infestations and in the treatment of dermatophytosis of the vulva.

The teaching activities of the Department of Medicine were centered on short, intensive courses in the various fields of internal medicine, and the registrations were gratifying. The seminar in internal medicine and the part-time courses were not given in the fall of 1943, but many of the one-week courses were offered twice during the school year to meet the demand for courses of this type. Every effort was made to maintain high teaching standards in all courses that were retained in the curriculum.

Because of the continued drain on the personnel of the Department, research work was further limited during the year to those branches in which it was possible to employ full-time paid workers. The Department now has six research assistants carrying on investigations. Many of the projects reported on last year have been continued. Financial assistance for their work was obtained from the Oliver Rea Scholarship Fund, the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, the Nutrition Foundation, the Sandoz Chemical Works, and the Lederle Laboratories. Also, the Difco Laboratories made a grant for studies of the

therapeutic use of one of the purified protein fractions of the pituitary gland, and the New York Diabetes Association is supporting research on the effect of vitamin E on lipid metabolism.

In the fall of 1943, the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry instituted a new course in neurology and psychiatry in childhood in association with the Department of Pediatrics. An intensive course of one week, dealing with neurological diagnosis and treatment of adult patients in general practice, was first offered also in the fall. Although a number of additional members of the Department entered military service during the year, the remaining teachers continued to participate in many courses given by other departments and in interdepartmental courses.

A noteworthy feature of the work of the Department was the increase in the use of the electroencephalograph. In addition to numerous other research projects, members of the staff are studying the contribution of pneumo-encephalography, electroencephalography, and psychological examination to the diagnosis of mental deficiency.

In the Department of Ophthalmology, the short advanced courses for specialists dealing with specific phases of ophthalmology were very well attended during the year, with a number of applicants being turned away in the fall. The size of the classes was limited by the capacity of the various classrooms and laboratories. The course in surgery of the eye was expanded into a symposium of one week in which one day was spent at the Institute of Ophthalmology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and another day at the United States Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

The Department of Orthopedic Surgery continued to give the short diagnostic course for general practitioners, and the seminar in orthopedic surgery for surgeons was lengthened. Members of the staff have continued their investigation reported before.

In the fall of 1943, a number of short advanced courses for specialists were arranged by the Department of Otolaryngology. Members of the teaching staff also participated in some courses in other departments and in the interdepartmental course in diagnostic procedures.

There has been a decline in enrollment in courses in the Department of Pathology during the war. The members of the Department continued to give lectures and demonstrations in interdepartmental courses, and in many courses offered by other departments. The course in pathology for the student nurses from Skidmore College was continued. Some research activities were continued as far as the laboratory facilities permitted.

The only course offered by the Department of Pediatrics during the war is a one-week intensive course surveying recent advances in pediatrics. In addition, this Department took part in the new course in neurology and psychiatry in childhood which was instituted in the fall of 1943.

The courses in the Department of Radiology were discontinued in 1943 because of wartime conditions. Members of the teaching staff have, however, taken a considerable part in courses offered by the clinical departments.

The Department of Surgery concentrated its teaching efforts on part-time advanced courses in special phases of surgery, which are planned for the convenience of surgeons in the metropolitan area. The classes for these courses were very well attended throughout the year. A new course, dealing with thyroid surgery and gastrointestinal surgery, was added to the curriculum in the fall. Members of the Department who were not carrying heavy teaching and clinical loads were able to continue some research projects.

In addition to continuing the diagnostic course for general practitioners and the seminar in traumatic surgery for surgeons, the Department of Traumatic Surgery during the summer of 1943 gave a full-time course of four weeks, and another course of six weeks, to medical officers of the Army, though most of the teaching staff had to forego their vacations. The Department also gave a series of lectures at the Medical Center to naval officers who were receiving instruction in industrial medicine at the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. A series of lectures on traumatic surgery was given for the Brooklyn and Long Island Chapters of the American College of Surgeons, and several lectures to the student nurses at the Post-Graduate. A series of five lectures was given in December to nurses and technicians about to leave for the war zones, and several members of the staff gave illustrated talks to medical officers at station hospitals in nearby Army camps.

Teaching was resumed on a formal basis in the Department of Urology, and a short course for specialists and a diagnostic course for general practitioners were offered. Since several members of the Department are in the Army and Navy, no research problems were completed.

The continued high enrollment in the School under war conditions indicates the important function of the Post-Graduate in the continuation education of physicians in this country. Even under the greatly increased demands upon practitioners, many doctors take the time to come to the School and Hospital for the latest information on diagnosis and treatment. A number who have been relatively inactive are now taking refresher courses in order to help meet the medical needs in local communities.

The maintenance of the wide range of research programs essential to any teaching institution is another source of gratification. While many important investigations must be curtailed or postponed because of the absence of staff members in the military services, a considerable number of promising studies are being carried forward. Some of these are of high merit and show what can be done in spite of limitations in personnel, laboratory facilities, and budgets for the support of research. The contributions in both original investigations and in teaching are a tribute to the interest, vigor, and ability of the staff. It

is earnestly to be hoped that resources commensurate with their efforts and capacities may be provided so that the valuable work of the Post-Graduate may be continued and expanded.

The demand for long-term courses from South and Central American physicians is growing and insistent. Our present facilities and teaching programs are not especially adapted to that type of teaching, which requires intensive supervision and direction of scientific and clinical instruction.

The part that this institution is to play in the educational pattern of the postwar period is under active discussion in the teaching staff. Most of the young physicians going into the military services are securing an abbreviated, accelerated professional education. Most of them will wish, on discharge from the Army or Navy, to make up their deficiencies and to secure further preparation for civilian practice. Large numbers will seek hospital residencies and long-term intensive training. We shall be able to help in that phase of the problem to the extent of our own house-staff opportunities.

There is every reason to believe that the training for specialization will continue after the war to be focused primarily upon hospital residencies and basic scientific preparation in each specialized field of practice. The impetus in this direction given by specialty boards, the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties, medical associations, hospitals, and educational bodies is likely to carry into the future. Many returning doctors, however, will wish to take short courses in different fields which will equip them with up-to-date knowledge of newer developments in medicine needed for civilian practice. For this group the Post-Graduate should make plans especially. But the demands cannot be met satisfactorily without modern clinics, laboratories, and teaching facilities. To this problem the Board of Directors is now giving serious consideration.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE¹

Professor PABLO MORALES OTERO, Director

It is gratifying to report that there has been a marked improvement in those conditions that so affected the general functioning of the institution during the days after Pearl Harbor. Though the present war emergency is yet apparent on all sides, the gradual withdrawal of danger signs from these shores has brought about a letup in certain restrictions that affected the purchase of material and equipment essentially needed for research.

The induction into the armed services of all men of military age continues to confront the School with serious problems of replacement. Here, as everywhere else, the situation becomes critical when especially trained men are taken away. We have been fortunate in securing several efficient women doctors, who are helping to bolster up a somewhat depleted staff.

¹ For complete report see the Report of the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine.

The current year has seen an influx of visitors who have passed through our halls and whose visits we recall with pleasure. Among them were Dr. Lydia F. Roberts, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Pieter Honig, of Java; Mr. Horace R. Byers and Mr. D. Clay McDowell, both from the Institute of Meteorology of the University of Chicago; Dr. Etienne Montestruc, Director of the Pasteur Institute in Martinique; Dr. Olympio da Fonseca (*filho*), of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Brazil; Dr. Heitor P. Fróes, of Bahia, Brazil; Dr. Hobart A. Reimann, of Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Max Rheinstein, of the University of Chicago Law School; Dr. Henry E. Meleney, of the School of Medicine of New York University; Dr. Charles E. Shepard, from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Director of Development and Welfare in the British West Indies, with Dr. D. R. Huggins, of Trinidad; Surgeon General Thomas Parran; Miss Janet B. Pinney, Permanent Secretary to the American Social Hygiene Association; Dr. William F. Snow, of New York City; Dr. Hardy A. Kemp, of the College of Medicine of Ohio State University; Professors Earle B. Phelps and James T. Culbertson and Dr. Harry M. Rose, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, also of New York. Army and Navy medical men, either stationed in Puerto Rico or in transit through San Juan to their several destinations, have come in large numbers and have always evinced interest and surprise at the setup found here.

In our efforts to place the School of Tropical Medicine on the active list as a teaching center and to make it known throughout Latin America, we wish to commend the encouragement given us by Mr. Jaime Benítez, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, when he created three fellowships for Latin American students.

The School of Tropical Medicine participated in the Regional Conference on Social Hygiene, which took place in San Juan on February 9, 1944, under the auspices of all insular and Federal health agencies as well as local civic organizations. Surgeon General Parran, who came to attend the Regional Conference, was guest speaker at the annual session of the Puerto Rico Public Health Association, an affiliate of the National Public Health Association, held on February 10, 11, and 12, 1944.

As adviser to the Puerto Rican delegation, Professor Morales Otero attended during several days of March the deliberations of the West Indian Conference, held under the auspices of the State Department of Barbados. Discussions centered around those problems of nutrition and public health common to the countries of this Caribbean basin.

This year marks a decade of service of the present Librarian, Mrs. Ana R. C. Velázquez. It is most gratifying to report that the growth of the physical plant is correlated with the marked increase in the use of the Library. Methods

of instruction and adjustment in schedules have permitted students to devote more time to their library problems. In addition, the use of the Library has been extended to some 102 persons not connected with the School.

Early in the year the Library entered upon an agreement with the University of Puerto Rico for interlibrary services. Frequent interlibrary loans have also been received from the library of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Río Piedras. Gifts from the Medical Library Association totalled 1,862 items and 126 complete volumes, showing an increase of 962 items and ninety-eight volumes.

The Library was the recipient of the collection of the late Professor William A. Hoffman containing, in the main, 136 bound books, of which 105 were titles new to the Library. Dr. Hoffman's collection also contained several thousand reprints. The Library also received a generous donation of 448 items, thirty complete volumes, and eleven books from Dr. D. H. Cook. The Library wishes to express its gratitude to other contributors listed in the complete report of the Director.

In the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, under the direction of Professor Morales Otero, Major G. J. Dammin, of the Antilles Department Laboratory, United States Army, made a survey of the hemolytic streptococci to be found in troops, both continental and Island, stationed in San Juan and vicinity.

A study of the role played by group "A" betahemolytic streptococci in acute attacks of filariasis, conducted with the collaboration of Dr. F. Hernández Morales, of the University Hospital, corroborates previous observations that there is no significant correlation between the acute attack and the presence of betahemolytic streptococci in the throat of the patient.

In coöperation with Dr. James Steele, consultant in Veterinary Medicine to the United States Public Health Service, a survey of the organisms causing cow mastitis in Puerto Rico was begun, with interest centered on the streptococci producing disease of the udder and its possible implications to the public health.

With Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, of the Department of Clinical Medicine, a study of the effect of liver extract on the production of sheep agglutinins is nearing completion.

The Department performed laboratory tests for the University Hospital and Island physicians.

As in previous years, the Department coöperated in the regular teaching schedule of the Department of Public Health with a course in medical bacteriology that lasted ten weeks and was offered to laboratory technicians and sanitary engineers. The Department also assisted in giving a course in bacteriology to the nurses enrolled in the Department of Public Health and a shorter course on the bacteriology of water and milk to sanitary engineers.

Professor D. H. Cook, head of the Department of Chemistry since its organization in 1926, is on leave of absence at Columbia University, where he is in charge of all teaching in chemistry in the accelerated courses being offered by that University to the Army and Navy. Professor C. F. Asenjo is the acting head of the Department at the School.

The projects which the Department has now been conducting for several years in coöperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station include the study of the vitamin content and composition of native foodstuffs.

The work on nutrition, under the direction of Professor Marianne Goettsch, has continued to emphasize the vitamin-E diet requirement. Professor Goettsch has been very active in popularizing the subject of nutrition through articles and informal talks and has coöperated with Dr. Lydia F. Roberts, of the University of Chicago, in organizing the nutrition workshop.

The new Clinical Research Laboratory of the Department of Clinical Medicine is now fully organized with a staff consisting of Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, in charge, and the Misses Ana María Cuadros and Adelaida Elías, as assistants.

The research of this Department under the direction of Professor Ramón M. Suárez during the year can be divided as follows: studies of sprue and other tropical disorders, studies of blood dyscarias, and studies of deficiency states.

Professor Suárez collaborated in the teaching activities of the School by offering a course of lectures on malaria, sprue, and schistosomiasis to a group of officers of the Medical Corps of the armed forces. In addition, he lectures on hematology to the students enrolled in the course in medical technology and to the nurses training in public health. These last lectures covered the fields of infant feeding, avitaminosis, diarrheal disorders, intestinal parasitism, growth and development.

The Blood Bank, under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Montilla, has continued to function with a fairly constant average of sixteen donors a day, which represents an increase of 60 percent over the daily average of last year.

With the assistance of Dr. J. Oliver González, of the Department of Medical Zoölogy, and of Dr. Caroline Kreiss, of the University Hospital, the preparation of anti-Rh serum by the inoculation of guinea pigs and rabbits with washed rhesus monkey cells was again attempted this year.

The Resident Staff of the University Hospital is now made up of Dr. F. Hernández Morales as Medical Director, Dr. Carlos Calero Molina and Dr. Enrique Pérez as Resident Physicians, Drs. Caroline G. Kreiss, Providencia Castro, and Sophie Trent as Interns. Miss Ruth A. Mercer occupies the posts of Director of Nurses and Hospital Administrator.

During the period from July 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, 608 patients were admitted to the University Hospital. The average number of patients per day was 35.8, with an average of sixteen hospital days per patient; percentage

of occupancy was 59.6. Several new clinics were opened: a schistosomiasis, a filariasis, a sprue, and a nutritional disorders clinic.

On the death of Dr. William A. Hoffman, former head of the Department of Medical Zoölogy, Dr. J. Oliver González was appointed by Columbia University as Assistant Professor of Parasitology and head of the Department.

Preliminary work has been undertaken on the problem of the relation between infections with animal parasites and blood agglutinins. Another research problem on the relation between parasitic infections and blood agglutinins is enlightening. In coöperation with Dr. Eduardo Montilla, of the Blood Bank, a short study showing the inhibiting action of the ascarid polysaccharide on other blood agglutinins was commenced.

The work on problems of immunity to *Wuchereria bancrofti* infections, in collaboration with Major Z. T. Bercovitz, of the United States Army Medical Corps, resulted in the preparation of an antigen by concentrating the microfilariae of this parasite. A study of the incidence of microfilariae in cases of filariasis coming to the clinic is under way with Dr. F. Hernández Morales, of the University Hospital, as collaborator.

Investigations in schistosomiasis have emphasized two main aspects: (1) study of the biology of the intermediate host, *Australorbis glabratus*, and (2) observation on the intradermal and precipitin reactions to antigens made from the cercaria and the adult forms of the parasite. This work was conducted with the coöperation of Professor Marianne Goetsch, of the Department of Chemistry.

Work on the life cycle of *Platynosomum fastosum*, the liver fluke of the cat, has shown decided progress under the direction of Mr. José F. Maldonado. Work on the life history and biology of *Tamerlanea bragai*, the kidney fluke of the pigeon and a trematode that is little known, was completed this year, thus establishing a cycle of some two weeks from the time this trematode is ingested by the pigeon and the time it attains adult form.

Miss Josefina Acosta has commenced work on the immunological diagnosis of *Endamoeba histolytica*, based on detecting antigen rather than antibody in the serum of the infected host. Miss Acosta is also working on a problem of immunity to infection with *Strongyloides stercoralis*, with special reference to the possible relationship that may exist between immunity acquired to the infection and the development of the free living generation.

Captain Harry S. Pratt, of the United States Public Health Service, continued his study on the Puerto Rican anophelines, commenced a year ago with the collaboration of the late Professor William A. Hoffman.

Lieutenant Walter L. Newton, of the National Institute of Health, remained for nine months in the Department working on a study of mosquito transmission of *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

The teaching activities of the Department of Medical Zoölogy increased

greatly over the past year, four courses being given as compared to one for last year. A ten-week course was offered to the group of students enrolled in the course in medical technology. Three two-month courses were also offered to two groups of health inspectors and to one group of public health nurses. In addition, a series of lectures on parasitology was given to continental members of a camp of Conscientious Objectors working at Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Other students have also come at one time or another during the past year for individual instruction.

In the Department of Mycology and Dermatology, of which Professor A. L. Carrión is the head, researches on the following are being conducted: chromoblastomycosis, dermatomycosis, granuloma inguinale, and a general survey of fungus diseases in Puerto Rico.

Dr. C. A. Krakower, Assistant Professor of Pathology, resigned in November of last year to take up a new post at Tulane University in Louisiana. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera Benítez was appointed Associate in Pathology and first assistant to Professor Enrique Koppisch, the head of the Department. Research on typhus fever and Weil's disease are the major projects of the Department.

The departmental teaching consisted of ten lectures delivered before medical technologists and sanitary engineers of the Department of Public Health on the spirochetes and the richettiae.

The organization of the Department of Public Health, under the direction of Professor Guillermo Arbona, was completed during the year. Miss Celia Guzmán was appointed Instructor in Public Health Nursing, Mr. José Rivera León, as Assistant Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Mr. Orlando Bonilla, as Administrative Clerk and Laboratory Assistant, and Miss Edna S. McKinnon, as Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing. Professor Earle B. Phelps was appointed Visiting Professor of Sanitary Science for a period of three months.

Regular courses in public health were offered to public health engineers, public health nurses, and medical technologists and were commenced on September 7, 1943. A total of thirty-six students registered.

The course, Public Health Nursing I, was commenced during the present month for special students. The total enrollment was twenty-seven.

Plans for the coming academic year are taking into account a doubling of the year's enrollment. Postgraduate courses leading to a Master of Science in Public Health and a Master in Sanitary Science will be offered, together with the already established courses for public health nurses and laboratory technicians.

Short-term courses were offered for the first time to sanitary inspectors. Of the nineteen students who registered, eighteen completed the work satisfactorily. A second group of twenty students enrolled for a similar course in

November, 1943, and included ten men from the Republic of Haiti sent under the auspices of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. All finished the course to the satisfaction of the Department. In all, 102 students were registered in the Department during the year.

The Department has coöperated at all times with the local offices of the United States Public Health Service and the Insular Health Department in studying problems affecting the public health of the Island. A short three mornings' course on cross connections was given to field personnel of the San Juan Aqueduct. A short course on food handling has been prepared and will be offered, first, to the employees of the United States Public Health Service Marine Hospital and, later, to the personnel of the University Hospital. Members of the Department gave a course in public health and hygiene to pharmacy students and another to social workers enrolled in the University of Puerto Rico.

Professor Earle B. Phelps gave an open course in sanitary science consisting of twelve two-hour lectures, which was attended by sixty-five persons, most of whom were members of the engineering profession in Puerto Rico.

Coöperation was also extended to the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology in studying the epidemiology of typhus fever in Puerto Rico. Tabulation of data on an intestinal parasite survey in Trujillo Alto was completed.

Although the conditions of last year—an inadequate maintenance budget, food shortages, and high prices that make for unsatisfactory diet for the monkeys—are yet prevalent in the Santiago Primate Colony, the Colony is still quite active as regards its animal population. Mr. M. I. Tomilin remains in charge. The annual health check-up was undertaken during the year. The Director of the Colony has worked, as always, under unsurmountable difficulties to keep the colony together and has at all times shown almost superhuman enthusiasm on its behalf. Last year, he was commissioned by the Army to transport to the United States for research connected with the war effort some 100 monkeys destined for the University of Rochester. After a fourteen-day trip through submarine-infested seas, Mr. Tomilin succeeded in delivering safely, without a single death, the animals entrusted to his care.

After much thought and, because of the uncertain future that has always loomed over the project, the Committee-in-charge decided to permit the transfer of the Santiago Primate Colony to the Insular Health Department, in the belief that its future will be assured there and its potentialities put to good work.

As shown in this report, all activities of the School have continued uninterrupted during the year in spite of the very trying circumstances through which Puerto Rico is passing. The staff of the School carried on with more enthusiasm and as much loyalty as before. The people of Puerto Rico continued their faithful support of the School. Coöperation with the Insular

Health Department was stimulated and brought about the expansion of our own Department of Public Health. As mentioned before, the School is now offering the facilities of this Department to the Committee on Inter-American Affairs in training groups from countries bordering the Caribbean whose environmental conditions are more or less like those existing here.

Publications of the staff of the School of Tropical Medicine number forty-two for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, M. D.

Dean

June 30, 1944

PROFESSIONAL STAFF ON LEAVE FOR MILITARY
OR OTHER NATIONAL SERVICE

1943-44

ADMINISTRATION

Vernon W. Lippard

ANATOMY

B. William Glick

Richmond L. Moore

Raymund L. Zwemer

BACTERIOLOGY

Norman Molomut

Theodor Rosebury

Murray Sanders

BIOCHEMISTRY

Elvin A. Kabat

CANCER RESEARCH

Milton J. Eisen

DELAMAR INSTITUTE

Bernard M. Blum

John M. Henderson

Ernest L. Stebbins

Stafford M. Wheeler

DERMATOLOGY

J. Malcolm Bazemore

J. Gardner Hopkins

Robert R. M. McLaughlin

MEDICINE

George Baehr

Frederick R. Bailey

Otto S. Baum

Siegfried Berthelsdorf

Hylan A. Bickerman

Stuart S. Blauner

Daniel N. Brown

Norton S. Brown

Howard G. Bruenn

Joseph B. Bruné

George A. Carden, Jr.

Henry A. Carr

John L. Caughey, Jr.

Henry P. Colmore

Crispin Cooke

John K. Curtis

Louis M. D'Esopo

C. Dary Dunham

Walter L. Evans
 C. Louis Fincke
 Shirley C. Fisk
 Charles S. Flood
 Julian M. Freston
 Charles L. Gilbert
 William H. Gillespie
 Thomas H. Gleeson
 J. A. Clinton Gray
 Frederick K. Heath
 John L. Kantor
 Kenneth Kelley
 Yale Kneeland
 Herman Lande
 Michael J. Lepore
 James Liebmann
 Putnam C. Lloyd
 Thomas T. Mackie
 Morton F. Mark
 Eleanor Martin
 Arthur M. Master
 David D. Moore
 Norman W. Osher
 Allen A. Parry
 Joseph Post
 William D. Province
 Charles A. Ragan, Jr.
 Oscar D. Ratnoff
 Rowland Richards
 John L. Riker
 Theodore B. Russell
 Albert C. Santy
 Ralph F. Schneider
 Paul B. Sheldon
 William B. Sherman
 Howard B. Shookhoff
 DeWitt Hende Smith
 Hamilton Southworth
 William H. Stearns
 Herman Tarnower
 Edward S. Tauber
 Joseph C. Turner
 Kenneth B. Turner

T. Lloyd Tyson
 Chester H. Whitney
 Herbert B. Wilcox, Jr.
 Carl R. Wise
 Theodore P. Wolfe
 Judah Zizmor

NEUROLOGY

Ben H. Balser
 Norman Q. Brill
 Fritz Cramer
 Stanley M. Dillenberg
 Henry H. Drewry
 Leon N. Goldensohn
 Desiderius Groszberg
 Clarence C. Hare
 Warren V. Huber
 Walter O. Klingman
 Charles A. McKendree
 John M. McKinney
 Rollo J. Masselink
 James L. Pool
 Leo Rangell
 Samuel Reback
 Albert A. Rosner
 John E. Scarff
 Nathaniel E. Selby
 Carmine T. Vicale

NURSING

Dorothy K. Hagner
 Isabel G. Harrell
 Ella Kauffman
 Jessie M. A. Mutch
 Marjorie Peto

*OBSTETRICS AND
GYNECOLOGY*

John H. Boyd
 Charles Lee Buxton
 Michael A. Cassidy
 Eugene S. Coler
 John C. Kilroe

James R. Montgomery
 Clinton P. O'Connell
 William E. Pollard
 John B. Rearden
 Leo Wilson

OPHTHALMOLOGY

C. Gregory Barer
 James Boyd
 Alson E. Braley
 Gordon M. Bruce
 A. Gerard DeVoe
 J. Vincent Flack
 Edward Gallardo
 William H. Hanna
 John S. McGavic
 John P. Macnie
 Phillips Thygeson
 Donald E. Tinkess

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

James W. Babcock
 Daniel C. Baker, Jr.
 Edwin B. Bilchick
 Arthur J. Cracovaner
 Sylvester Daly
 Edmund P. Fowler, Jr.
 Martin A. Furman
 Fred J. Hunter, Jr.
 Robert L. McCollom
 Bela Marquit
 Page Northington
 George O'Kane
 Lee R. Pierce

PATHOLOGY

Robert A. Kritzler
 Hans Smetana

PEDIATRICS

Arthur F. Ackerman
 George B. Bader

John M. Brush
 Sidney S. Chipman
 Harold W. K. Dargeon
 Richard L. Day
 John R. Gilmour
 Richard G. Hodges
 Robert E. Jennings
 Samuel Karelitz
 Aildred A. Macdonald
 James H. Maroney
 S. Dow Mills
 Ralph E. Moloshok
 Milton Singer
 Daniel A. Wilcox
 Charles L. Wood

PHARMACOLOGY

Solomon Disick
 Alan Leslie
 Leo Parmer
 Clifford L. Spingarn

PHYSIOLOGY

Harold A. Abramson
 Kenneth S. Cole
 Howard J. Curtis
 Joseph H. Holmes
 Octa C. Leigh, Jr.
 Elizabeth E. Painter

PSYCHIATRY

Benjamin Lee Allen
 Walter Briehl
 Edith M. Buyer
 Frederick W. Dershimer
 George A. Jervis
 John P. Lambert
 William S. Langford
 Zygmunt A. L. Piotrowski
 Florence Powdernaker
 Stephen M. Smith
 Joseph Zubin

RADIOLOGY

Robert P. Ball
Murray M. Friedman
Arthur F. Hunter
Lawson E. Miller, Jr.
Eric J. Ryan

SURGERY

James F. Bagg
Frank B. Berry
M. Renfrew Bradner
Dwight B. Fishwick
Robert S. Grinnell
William G. Heeks
Maurice J. Hickey
Stephen S. Hudack
Vincent M. Iovine
Cornelius J. Kraissl
J. Gordon Lee
Richmond L. Moore
William Barclay Parsons
Howard A. Patterson
Louis M. Rousselot

Rudolph N. Schullinger
Eward B. Self
Lawrence W. Sloane
Kenneth F. Smith
Barbara B. Stimson
Frank E. Stinchfield
James E. Thompson
Carnes Weeks
David M. Weeks
Robert H. Wylie

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

T. McDowell Anderson
Frederick L. Liebolt
T. Campbell Thompson
Melvin B. Watkins

UROLOGY

Leonard A. Hallock
Charles T. Hazzard
John Kingsley Lattimer
Alexander Preston
John N. Robinson

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Associate Dean of the School of Engineering

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting herewith, on behalf of the Faculty of Engineering, a report on the work of the School of Engineering for the academic year ending October 23, 1944.

During the year Dean Barker has continued to serve as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy with headquarters in Washington. He has found it possible to return occasionally to Morningside and has carried the work of the Dean's office for the month of August, but he has been primarily engaged as special adviser to the Navy on educational problems. Now that the need of personnel for immediate war service is declining, these efforts are directed toward the problem of education during the period when forces will be in transfer from one combat area to another, half a world apart, and toward the still later and larger problems of the demobilization period. We are happy to note that, at the last Commencement in June, Dean Barker was awarded the honorary degrees of Doctor of Engineering by the University of Rochester and of Doctor of Laws by Union College in recognition of his services to the Navy and to education.

It is impossible, within the normal scope of a report of this kind, to note in detail the work of the various departments which comprise the School of Engineering, especially when there are seven such divisions, all of which have problems peculiar to the different branches of the engineering profession which they serve, and all of which have been actively engaged both in instruction and in activities in specialized fields of research and investigation. It is to be hoped that, when the war is over and the full story can be told, a special Dean's report may be devoted to recording not only these activities of our School but also the military services of our alumni, who are scattered all over the world wherever American forces are operating. This has indeed been an engineering war, and in its prosecution both on the war and home fronts our School and its alumni have played a notable part.

We shall confine this report, therefore, to the more general problems of our School and to an outline of those plans now being made for its further development and increased service.

During the year the staff and facilities of our School have been busily engaged primarily in carrying on, under contract with the United States Navy, the instruction of engineer specialists under the V-12 program. The accelerated course, comprising three sessions annually of sixteen weeks each, has thus been continued, and the School of Engineering, together with Columbia College, still maintains an academic calendar planned to meet Navy needs. This calendar, with three sessions beginning about November, March, and July 1, is a month or more out of step with the normal calendar followed by other divisions of the University.

So long as our major effort has been concentrated on education at the undergraduate level, as it has been with this V-12 group, and with Selective Service regulations which have resulted in the withdrawal of practically all civilian students, this difference in academic calendar has posed few difficulties of administration or instruction. It is noticeable this fall, however, that we have experienced a very considerable increase in applications for graduate instruction, and here we find almost insurmountable difficulties in accommodating to two different academic calendars suitable programs of graduate study, which necessarily include subjects offered in divisions of the University other than the College of Engineering.

It is apparent from announcements made by the Navy that the assignment of new students to the V-12 program will cease after the opening of the Winter Session on November 1. An examination of the tabulations of undergraduate registration offered in Table I discloses that by September of next year the Navy group in our School will be concentrated in the upper terms of their programs, primarily in the departments of electrical and mechanical engineering and thus engaged almost entirely in specialized instruction offered within these departments.

Although a careful study made in 1941 of the possibilities for offering both our regular and an optional accelerated program of studies convinced our Committee on Instruction that our facilities could not be effectively used in this way, it now seems quite feasible for us to return from the present compulsory accelerated program to the regular two

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TABLE I
UNDERGRADUATE REGISTRATION
SUMMER SESSION 1944

Department	3rd Term			4th Term			5th Term			6th Term			7th Term			8th Term			Totals		
	N	C	Total	N	C	Total	N	C	Total	N	C	Total	N	C	Total	N	C	Total	N	C	Total
Chemical	5	9	14	5	7	12	11	5	16	14	5	19	5	1	6	5	11	16	45	38	83
Civil	1	1	2	3	3	6	9	1	10	14	2	16	2	..	2	6	1	7	35	8	43
Electrical	30	2	32	58	7	65	15	2	17	10	4	14	4	1	5	15	2	17	132	18	150
Industrial . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	2	10	11	6	17
Mechanical	9	5	14	24	2	26	21	4	25	23	..	23	6	4	10	17	9	26	100	24	124
Mining & Met. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	2	2	1	3	3	..	3	9	2	11
TOTALS	45	18	63	90	20	110	59	15	74	65	11	76	19	7	26	54	25	79	332	96	428

N = Navy V-12 students C = Civilian students
 Terms 1 and 2 under administration of Columbia College.

sessions and the normal academic calendar beginning with the opening of the Winter Session of 1945. Because of the conditions just noted, provision for carrying to completion the work of the upper terms in the Navy calendar for the Navy students then remaining should not impose insuperable burdens on our staff.

We are further impelled to this reversion to our established program and calendar by the increase in graduate registration above noted and the fact that a major part of our educational offerings has long been in the field of graduate instruction and research. We believe it is in this field that post-war educational demands, as well as professional and industrial needs, indicate that we may be of greatest public service.

We are well aware of the fact, for example, that not only the state but many educational institutions are making post-war plans to offer returning ex-servicemen and women special vocational, refresher, and other abbreviated or concentrated courses suited to a demand for instruction at the lower technical levels and affording an opportunity to these prospective students to complete such instruction as rapidly as possible.

Dean Young B. Smith of our School of Law called attention to these narrow vocational trends as they affect the future status of the legal profession, in a recent address before the American Bar Association in Chicago. His observations apply with even greater force to the engineering profession, for while there is a dearth of lawyers the last few years have witnessed the output of a flood of narrowly trained technicians and engineering aides who cannot qualify as full-fledged engineering graduates. They are the product of normal programs of engineering study shortened, accelerated, and abbreviated to meet war requirements, and of special courses organized to train such engineering aides and assistants to meet the immediate demands of a mechanized war and of war industries.

This situation and these trends are especially disturbing in view of the fact that our scientific and engineering schools, because of war conditions, have been able to turn out very few graduates trained in the upper levels. Since Pearl Harbor our School, for example, has granted a rapidly declining number of advanced degrees: forty-seven in the calendar year 1942, twenty-eight in 1943, and only eleven in 1944. We will have awarded the professional degrees to no graduate civil, electrical, mechanical, or

metallurgical engineers, and the Master's degree to but three chemical, one electrical, two industrial, and one mechanical engineering students. While our country has an oversupply of partially trained personnel in the lower vocational-technical levels and many schools are planning to add to this surplus, there has been a continued decrease in the number of men available in the higher, professional and research levels. Yet it is exactly this type of well-educated engineering graduate, trained in research, which American industry so urgently needs.

The war has advanced, in a few years, scientific and technical applications which would normally have required a decade or more for their fruition. New industries are in the making and established industries face an era of competition with new products, the impact of which can be met only by improved processes and production methods, plus active research directed toward the discovery of new products, that is, by diversification of output.

In short, the continued good health of our American industry and economy, a progress on which the maintenance of the American way of life clearly depends, requires the well-educated professional engineer, the man of active, constructive imagination, skilled in the use and possibilities of the most modern techniques. This is the type of engineering graduate to which Columbia has long devoted her attention. He has never been more vitally needed than today.

I have outlined these facts, for it is on this analysis of our problems, our duties and responsibilities that our Committee on Instruction has resolved not to offer the returning veteran some ill-considered abbreviated program of technical training but to reinforce our advanced offerings and research and to maintain our high standards.

Even if it were professionally and educationally desirable to do so we cannot, because of our limitations of staff, facilities, and equipment, undertake to follow both the high road and the low road. We realize, of course, that the concentration of our attention on the higher levels of engineering education may easily lead to public misunderstanding of our position, to a feeling that Columbia is not coöperating fully in meeting the needs of ex-servicemen and women. Yet this seems to us to be a risk we must take in the interests of sound education and national as well as professional needs and progress.

Our plan for the returning ex-serviceman is, thus, a simple one. We will fit those who are properly qualified to enter our educational program and meet our standards into our regular offerings, undergraduate and graduate, as smoothly and quickly as possible. In our opinion, this is in accord with the spirit of the Veterans' Bill and will give the ex-serviceman, as that bill intends, the same or similar educational opportunities as those which he has missed because of his war service. At the same time it is the type of public service that Columbia, by reason of interests, facilities, location, and tradition, is most competent to offer.

In addition to these questions of educational opportunity and policy, the School of Engineering also faces the physical problem of providing new buildings and laboratories for its continued growth and development. For several years every nook and corner of our engineering buildings has been occupied, and no new development has been possible without the further crowding of already dangerously crowded laboratories or the discarding of existing equipment to make room for new. The Department of Mechanical Engineering, in fact, was forced long ago to migrate to the Pupin Building, where it finds temporary quarters as a tenant of the Department of Physics, in isolation from its sister engineering departments. Chemical Engineering similarly occupies quarters, in Havemeyer and Chandler, which, while inadequate for the work of that department, are obviously needed for the long delayed and now essential development of the Department of Chemistry, one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in the country. It has thus long been evident that engineering has outgrown the provisions made for its housing when the University moved to Morningside. Further, normal and essential growth is impossible under existing conditions. These needs pose problems which cannot be solved as a simple matter of planning and construction.

It is the earnest desire of our several departments that, whatever plans may be made for such greatly needed facilities, the School of Engineering should not lose its position as a closely integrated division of a great university. If, as we believe, our future lies largely in the field of graduate instruction and research, a close contact is essential with the other divisions of the University, notably the science departments but increasingly, we hope, with other University divisions also.

A study of the housing needs of the School by the Committee on Instruction shows quite clearly that these needs cannot be met by the construction of a single building on the campus. Tentative plans have long been prepared for a much-needed building for the Department of Chemical Engineering to be located on the northwest corner of the Lower Campus at Broadway and 120th Street. Various sketches and estimates have also been made for a sub-campus hall east of the present Engineering Building with a new building to match Avery. Electrical Engineering has had in mind another building, in front of the School of Mines, which would permit that department to bring together its now scattered research laboratories and would provide space for a less crowded and dangerous arrangement of its undergraduate facilities. All these building proposals, for which there is clear and obvious need, would require, however, an investment running into the millions of dollars. Yet the point has now been reached where further delay may well be disastrous.

It has been suggested that some off-campus development, close enough to the campus to be within easy walking distance, yet located in an area where less costly construction is possible, may provide, not a permanent solution of our problem, we hope, but a means of meeting our immediate needs—needs which must be met in the near future if we are to maintain our position as one of the leading engineering schools of the country. This problem is under earnest consideration by our Committee on Instruction.

Indeed the continued study of trends in engineering practice and corresponding educational requirements, and of the best avenues of service for our School, is a constant occupation of the staffs of our departments. Without exception, engineers and engineering educators throughout the country agree that the post-war years will bring a great influx of young men to our engineering schools and colleges. Not only have millions of our youth been brought into contact with engineering machines, devices, and methods through service in the armed forces or in war industries, but the war has vastly accelerated discovery and invention and has made it clear that America, in the future, must rely even more heavily than in the past on science and technology for her development and prosperity.

While we look forward, therefore, to a future offering new opportunities for greater service, we have also been much concerned with the

apparent general lack of understanding of the function and role of engineering in modern life. There has long been a need for a reappraisal of the position of science and technology in this Engineering Era, and for an attempt to clarify the relationship of these activities, in the light of more recent experiences and developments, to modern economic, social, and political affairs.

The mere statement that we are living in a technological age does not even faintly indicate the fundamental and vital dependence of modern America on the continued progress and development of science and technology. Our survival as a nation and our continued evolution as a free people require not only an intelligent and well-directed long-range policy designed to encourage scientific and technological advances, but also a clear understanding of the role of science and technology in modern life on the part of our leaders of economic, social, and political thought.

It is clear, for example, that our success in the present war, and thus our survival as a nation, has been due not to man power, not to a dominating military spirit, but to our outstanding scientific, technological, and industrial abilities, capacities, and accomplishments. Our enemies are losing the present conflict because they have been unable to equal—in discovery, in inventions and their applications to the needs of war, and in technical and industrial power and output—the resources of the United States. Thus our best means of preparedness for the uncertainties of the post-war world rest in the maintenance of our scientific, technical, and industrial leadership.

Similarly, in the realm of peacetime growth and prosperity, science and technology are no longer mere instrumentalities of our material life. They are vital forces which not only shape and control our economic life but must also condition our social thinking and guide, or perhaps limit, our aspirations for a better social order.

The remarkable growth of our country during the nineteenth century, which made America a land of promise and of hope to many of the world's millions, did not, to be sure, rest solely on our outstanding inventions and discoveries. The exploitation of a continent of unparalleled natural resources was a challenge to a people of dynamic, pioneer spirit. Economic and social security were there for the taking and resulted in a rapidity of progress which gave us standards of living unequalled else-

where in the world. Yet this unparalleled success of our earlier way of life has itself been an important factor in stirring up that feeling of impatience with normal progress which has brought us to the brink of fundamental changes in our political-economic affairs. Another major factor has been our doubt as to the future possibilities of the older paths we have been following.

As the twentieth century has come of age, it has become clear that some of the opportunities of the past are no longer available. There no longer are geographical frontiers within our own borders to offer our citizens the promise of new resources awaiting appropriation and exploitation. It is also true that our major material needs have been met and there have been added to the comforts of modern life new devices and services undreamed of by our grandparents. Jules Verne would find that practically all the *pseudo*-scientific devices of his novels no longer need this qualification for they are now accomplished facts. The probability appears remote that new inventions will be made which will be comparable to the epochal developments of the last half-century, such as the telephone, the radio, the applications of electric power, the gas engine, and the airplane. Nevertheless, the possibility of major improvements is by no means exhausted. We need not adopt the pessimistic philosophy so prevalent a few years ago, and conclude that we have reached a static old age in which our only problem is that of securing a more equitable distribution of our established wealth on a per capita rather than a per capacity basis.

During the years since the last war it has become increasingly apparent that, even in the earlier days of our national growth, technical advances and discoveries played a far greater part in our phenomenal expansion than we usually have given them credit for. Our change from a predominantly agricultural to a highly interdependent industrial economy has been the direct result of technological progress. Such change has been essential to our growth. The older economy, if still prevalent, could no longer support our millions. Granting that it is the purpose of modern life to offer higher standards of living to a constantly increasing population, it is obvious that this has been made possible primarily by the utilization of new and less laborious means of supplying the necessities of life—in short, by the applications of science and technology to the

needs and wants of man. Fortunately this ability to search, to discover, and to apply is still with us. Science and technology are bound by no limitations or frontiers which we can visualize. Their possibilities and promise for future progress were never greater than they are today.

Yet, the realization of these possibilities requires a clear understanding of the conditions which lead to their healthy fruition and application in modern life. In fact, the brief for science and technology is even stronger than this, for a failure to provide a suitably designed environment, a favorable economy, a reasonable attitude on the part of labor, and a program of intelligent governmental assistance cannot result in a static, stationary order but only in depression and further experimentation with national socialism leading inevitably to totalitarianism.

This does not mean that we would advocate the abandonment of the progressive and obviously necessary legislation and actions of the past decade, but it is clear that we must consider desirable ends and the means adopted to secure them with reference both to the possibility of their full achievement within the framework of a free society and to the effect of the means employed on the progress of such a society. This means primarily, as we have said, the progress of science, technology, and their applications. To the engineer it seems that we have been calling for full speed ahead and at the same time taking actions comparable to closing the throttle and applying the brakes.

In a recent coldly logical and unimpassioned analysis of current trends in democratic countries, a talented and especially qualified European observer remarks that "full employment," "social security," and "freedom from want," while obviously desirable ends, are terms that have no sufficiently definite meaning to determine a particular course of action.¹ It may well be that their full achievement entails the sacrifice of other values which we would be wise to retain. It seems clear that the means adopted to achieve even their partial fulfillment have already vitally affected scientific and technological progress and the recovery of a dynamic, progressive economy. Professor Hayek's closing statement that "the guiding principle that a policy of freedom for the individual is the only truly progressive policy remains as true today as it was in the eighteenth century" is one which is amply confirmed by an analysis of the conditions

¹ Frederick A. Hayek, *The Road to Serfdom*. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1944.

which have led and still lead to the most rapid scientific and technical progress and continued industrial growth.

Nevertheless it is unfortunately true that many of the steps taken in recent years to correct the obvious abuses resulting from our earlier disorderly and thoughtless scramble for wealth, and to assure a wider measure of economic and social justice, have had an adverse effect on our industrial growth and progress and have nullified the possible progress inherent in scientific and technological advance. For example, by 1937, the peak year of our pre-war peacetime business activity following the collapse of 1929, the Federal Reserve Board production index showed an increase of only 3 percent. During these years, however, our population had increased 6 percent. Thus, there had actually been a per capita decrease in goods available of 3 percent. Agitation in favor of this, that, or some other group or area, to be sure, had raised the standards of living of limited groups or areas, but it is obvious that no general increase is possible without increased production, that is, a greater volume of goods for distribution. Even today, although the issue is obscured by the continued wrangling of pressure groups and the false prosperity brought about by the war, we seem no nearer the solution of this basic problem than we were ten years ago.

This is not to say that there has been little scientific, technological, and industrial progress in the last decade. The truth is that the uncovering and application of new scientific and technical knowledge in these years has progressed with unparalleled rapidity. It has been the principal, if not the only, means whereby industry has been able to meet constantly mounting labor costs and carry the increased, ever-greater burdens of taxation. But these advances, remarkable as they are, have not been capable of doing more than this. The general level of production and of living has declined.

During this period we have heard much of technological unemployment, and a moratorium on scientific and technical research has been seriously considered. Yet technological unemployment is no new phenomenon in human history. In the past, however, it has been balanced, in many cases, by technological re-employment—by the creation, through research, discovery, and invention, of new industries. But from the earliest days technological progress, in the form of improvements in production methods, has been of major effectiveness in our economy through reduc-

ing costs and thus increasing demand. The rise of textile manufacturing in Great Britain is an outstanding example of this basic fact. Through the introduction of textile machinery the costs of cloth were reduced to as low as a fifth of the cost of handmade fabrics. This brought the price within the reach of new millions, and the industry expanded many-fold, employing thousands of new workers. The truth of the matter is that the fundamental characteristic of technological progress is that it gives rise to an increasingly efficient economy, the never-ending paradox of greater production with less labor.

It follows, therefore, that a highly technical economy, like ours, must be a dynamic, constantly expanding economy. Labor-saving devices, greater efficiency in industry, and the manufacture of more goods with less labor result only in unemployment unless there is a constantly expanding market for increased production. An ever more efficient economy, resulting in an increased output with less labor, can be maintained only through a growing market. As has been observed, normal business in the United States is not a static but a growing business.

In the past, the increased output—on which, as well as on our remarkable natural resources and the pioneering, enterprising spirit of our people, our phenomenal industrial and economic growth has rested—was accompanied by lower costs to the consumer and thus by an increasing demand. Recent actions of labor and government have been instrumental in reversing this process.

During the last decade, because of our haste to insure to the wage earner a larger share of the returns from the improved use of labor resulting from technological advances, because of our desire to provide (from the net returns of our economic activities) for old age and unemployment insurance, and because of the constantly increasing demands of government for revenue for this or that, we have left no margin of gain to be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower prices. Of what avail the two dollars which labor may receive today if they purchase less than the dollar of yesterday? Example after example can be cited of potential reductions of 25, 30, or more percent in costs—reductions resulting from technological improvements—which have been more than nullified by the demands of labor and by the exactions and restrictions of government.

Furthermore, one after another our actions have adversely affected our

efforts to revive confidence, encourage a dynamic viewpoint, and restore progress in our national economy. Attacks on our patent system plus unreasonable S.E.C. requirements have dried up venture capital, while uncertainties of possible future actions necessarily give rise to a super-cautious and conservative business outlook. It should be clear that private enterprise, possessed of both the opportunity for the employment of venture funds and a reasonable assurance that the returns will be commensurate with the risks involved, is essential to the most rapid marketing of the fruits of science and technology. A basic law in these fields is change, constant change, constant improvement and development. To put it bluntly, a healthy, and therefore dynamic and progressive, technological economy requires that funds be available for the development of new ideas and inventions. Therefore, we should not add to the inevitable risks which are involved in such ventures by the imposition of unnecessary restrictions, penalties, and uncertainties.

That there is an element of gamble in this picture, requiring a willingness to face the risk of failure in order that a new invention may appear and be proved on the market, cannot be denied. That we would not want our public officers, be they in government or be they custodians of public savings who control our banking and major industrial enterprises, to take gambles of this kind is also true. Such risks, essential as they are to progress, they should not take as public servants and cannot take if they hope to maintain their positions of trust. The thoughtful scientist or engineer thus sees no hope of our achieving "a truly progressive policy," as Professor Hayek calls it—a policy essential to the fullest realization by the public of the potentialities of a technological age—under a completely national-socialist economy. The long-run viewpoint is against five-year plans and other temporary expedients for stimulating a growth which is basically dependent on unrestricted research and free enterprise.

It is a characteristic of a democratic order that the pendulum of public opinion set in motion by our at-last-aroused demand for reform swings beyond reasonable bounds—but ultimately reverses its motion. If such an about-face, not an abandonment of ground gained but a realization of errors made and an earnest desire to correct those errors, can be initiated, there is a tremendous backlog of technological progress and promise that can be applied in restoring our still shattered and hesitating American

economy, which, as we have said, is only temporarily stimulated by the inevitably wasteful and destructive demands of war. During these last dismal years of doubt and depression at least one great activity has increased by leaps and bounds. The sums spent for industrial and institutional research increased fourfold in the period from 1929 to Pearl Harbor. War needs have added other millions to this search for new products, processes, and methods. If we can secure from government an understanding and encouraging attitude and policies, and the intelligent, farsighted coöperation of labor, the basis for a new era of peace and prosperity is at hand. That there is also a need and a demand for the goods and services which we have had to forego because of war priorities cannot be questioned.

It seems a safe prophecy that in this post-war era of promise and opportunity small business must play a major part, and will offer outstanding opportunities for investment and growth. We are in the beginning of an era of new products, processes, and methods. It is, in general, through small-business ventures that many of these new devices and practices will reach the market. Furthermore, the almost unbelievable records of war industries clearly indicate that we have far from exhausted the possibilities of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of established industries. Even the railroads, long regarded as most conservative and cautious in adopting new methods, are carrying today almost double the daily load of the last war with one-third fewer locomotives, one-fourth fewer cars, and one-half million fewer men—but, as in other fields, the potentialities for lower-cost transportation are not being passed on to the traveling public. Wages are at an all-time high, and the railroad tax bill is five million dollars a day.

Perhaps one of the major needs in this picture, a need which our universities may meet in part, is that of spreading the gospel of research to small business and making available to the small industry the research facilities of our universities. The war has shown that our nation has a tremendous arsenal of research skill and equipment in university laboratories. When the story can be fully told, it will be found that these laboratories have made a major contribution to the winning of the war. They can make an equally valuable contribution to the winning of the peace and to the restoration and continued progress of our industrial and busi-

ness life. The recent action of the University in approving a codification of existing practices as regards coöperative industrial research,² and in defining reasonable conditions for its expansion and development, is one of Columbia's many contributions to the restoration of that sane but dynamic economy on which the maintenance of the American way of life depends.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. FINCH
Associate Dean

October 23, 1944

² See *Research and Patent Policies and Procedures*, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1943, TO
SEPTEMBER 28, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FROM JULY 1, 1943, TO SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the report of the activities of the School of Architecture for the period from July 1, 1943, to September 28, 1944.

The profession of architecture is facing one of the most auspicious and also one of the most critical periods in its long history: auspicious because perhaps never before has there been such an acute need for building; critical because of the great dearth of professionals to do the work.

The building program for the future is beginning to formulate itself quite clearly. It has long been evident that, even without a war, the amount of construction needed throughout the country after ten years of depression is stupendous. Yet the public has been slow to comprehend this reality.

Because of the sad inactivity of the profession since 1930, few young people have been attracted to it; or, for financial reasons caused by general conditions, they could not afford the many required years of schooling and preparation. Consequently, graduates in architecture throughout the country dropped to less than half the usual number, with the result that the ranks of the profession were quickly depleted.

We are now faced with the bright prospect of a return to peace, and, we hope, to normal pursuits. For many reasons the building program looms big among the projects for the future. Not only will an enormous amount of reconditioning and altering be absolutely essential, but vast numbers of new structures will be needed.

Serious housing shortages are reported all over the country, and this situation will become still more grave when the returning soldiers establish new homes. Private and public funds will be invested for revenue in building programs. New methods of manufacture will call for new buildings, as in many cases economic plans cannot be fitted into outmoded factories. Entire communities and cities are already convinced of the advantages of replanning and rebuilding, and in many instances have already

begun preliminary studies of future work. The current exposition of post-war work for New York City is an indication of the colossal activity to be expected in this locality alone—and this does not take any private projects into consideration. And thus throughout our vast land. How long will this activity last? Most thinking people believe it will require at least two generations to do the work that can be foreseen at present.

The launching of this program is a young man's job. New methods, new economies, new codes, new laws, new materials—all these dictate new forms and new problems, and require a fresh approach which can only be given by those who have grown up and developed in the new surroundings.

The University must assume the responsibility of giving these young people the preparation which will equip them to fill the place they should hold in the community.

Immediately after the war there is sure to be a large number of students in the schools of architecture. The public is only now becoming conscious of the enormous job to be done, and does not yet realize the great lack of trained men in the field of architecture. This increase in student enrollment will probably begin within six or eight months after the war and might continue for at least four or five years. This was the case after the last war, and it is reasonable to believe that history will repeat itself.

At Columbia we have always insisted on high standards, and when there will be many applicants we shall be able to select the student body with even more care than in the recent past. Our School is limited in size—a restriction common to schools of architecture because of the large proportion of space required for drafting rooms. This is a source of the evil which beset the schools in the '20s. To cope with the large body of students of architecture, the number of schools doubled throughout the country, with the result that many were inadequate in staff and equipment. It is to be hoped that this misfortune will not repeat itself.

The American schools will also be confronted with extracontinental problems, and it seems inevitable that this country will exert a broad and powerful influence.

Europe has been devastated as never before, and the urgency and amount of rebuilding will be even greater there than in our own country. It is imperative that the reconstruction in European countries be done by

their own nationals; we cannot and should not have a major part in this work. But all the European countries will be in a tragic condition in so far as professionals are concerned. For over five years their schools have been closed, or virtually so, and their youth has been called for duties far removed from schooling. They have also lost their old men and their teachers.

Furthermore, they look to the United States for the first supplies to start them on their reconstruction programs, until their own industries can be re-established. Our universities will therefore be called upon to receive foreign students, to train them in their professions, and, perhaps more important, to train professionals who will return to teach in their native schools. What a stupendous and challenging task for our American institutions!

The immediate post-war period will present many scholastic problems. We shall have to adapt curricula to:

- 1) The civilian student, as in the past
- 2) The returning veteran
- 3) The student who has been called to service and has interrupted his professional studies for a period of years
- 4) The graduate who has never practiced and who must be "re-educated" to his profession

The School of Architecture at Columbia proposes to offer a refresher course for this last category. Because of restrictions of space and staff, and also in order to formulate the schedule itself, we propose to limit registrations in these refresher courses to graduates of recognized schools of architecture. The courses will be given in concentrated form, will be reduced to absolute essentials, and will be of about thirty weeks' duration.

Returning veterans who are entering upon their professional studies offer no special problem except that their greater maturity and understanding should make them serious and eager students.

Returning veterans who have interrupted their professional work will require special care for a period to bring them into the routine of professional study, and to brush up on their past schoolwork.

The academic year 1943-44 began on September 29, the students having terminated the Summer Session on September 15. Despite the hot weather and the immediate return to classes, the spirit was good, al-

though students and staff realized more fully than ever the deficiencies of the accelerated system for professional study.

In June, 1944, at the end of the Spring Session, several students, realizing that they were not producing their best work after five unbroken semesters of schoolwork, voluntarily discontinued the accelerated schedule and sought employment during the summer in order to obtain some practical experience before continuing their work in School. As architectural offices were active with preparations for post-war construction, employment was found without much difficulty.

Because of the war, registrations in the courses in landscape architecture have fallen off sharply; this year the majority of these courses were discontinued because of insufficient registrations. However, the Hamilton Arboretum and Gardens of "Nevis" at Irvington-on-Hudson continue to be used as a meeting place for alumni associations, religious groups, garden clubs, and other gatherings. The township of Irvington again used several acres of the property for Victory gardens, and Professor Marcus M. Rhoades proceeded with his valuable experiments in maize genetics. The Department of Botany also used the grounds for field work, as did several classes in surveying.

Evening classes in architecture continue to expand. An enthusiastic group of twenty-seven students followed the design course at night. These students were employed in offices during the day and came to Avery Hall three or four evenings a week, as well as on Saturdays whenever possible.

The classes in drawing, painting, and sculpture continue to increase in enrollment. Several classes had to be divided into sections in order to accommodate them to the available space and to keep them small enough to enable the instructors to give personal attention to each student.

War conditions deprived us of graduate students in Planning and Housing, but the studies of Greek towns undertaken at the request of the Coordinating Committee for American Agencies in Greece continued. These plans, published in booklet form by the Society of American Friends of Greece, were seen in London, not only by the Greek Government in Exile but also by an allied committee on replanning. As a result, we were invited by the Czechoslovak Government to make plans for the reconstruction of Lidice and for the new international airport of Praha-

Ruzyne. These studies are now nearing completion and will soon be sent to the Czechoslovak Government in London.

The Charles T. Matthews Foundation Lectures on medieval art and architecture were delivered by Talbot F. Hamlin, Avery Librarian and Lecturer in the School of Architecture. He offered ten lectures on "The Medieval Heritage of the Modern House" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Prepared with scholarship, these lectures attracted large audiences.

Numerous exhibits of interest were shown in the School during the year.

In Avery Hall:

- An exhibit on "Significant Line" (line drawings by great masters) lent by the Philadelphia Museum of Art
- The work of Antonin Raymond, architect
- Chinese prints
- Water colors done at Pearl Harbor by Frederic Oman, B. Arch., '38
- Paintings and drawings from the University art classes
- Stage designs and costumes executed by the Columbia Theater Associates
- Work of William W. Wurster, architect (now Dean of the School of Architecture of Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
- Student work in architecture

In Avery Library:

- English towns and countryside as seen in old engravings
- Illustrative material collected for *Greek Revival Architecture in America* by Talbot Hamlin
- Drawings and water colors by Alfred Dwight Hamlin
- South American architecture and art (books and photographs obtained by Dean Arnaud in South America—Summer of 1943)

In the Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture Exhibition Gallery:

- Exhibit of work by instructors—Harry Carnohan, Oronzio Maldarelli, Peppino Mangravite, Henry J. Meloy, Frank Mechau
- Exhibit of work by Harry Carnohan and Henry J. Meloy
- Reproductions from the Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Water colors and pastels by Hans A. Mueller
- Exhibit of student work in drawing, painting, and sculpture

Many visitors came to the drafting rooms, either as Visiting Critics or as Jurymen: Eliel Saarinen, Architect; Peter Peining, Art Director for *Fortune* magazine; Richard F. Bach, Dean of Education of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Alvin Lustig, Director of Visual Research of *Look* magazine; Lloyd Morgan, Architect; Vernon De Mars, Architect; Serge Chermayeff, Professor of Fine Arts at Brooklyn College; Simon Breines, Architect; Robert W. Dowling of the City Investment Company; Percival Goodman, Architect and City Planner.

The following lectured to the students of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture:

Ralph Mayer: A talk on materials

George Grosz: Painting demonstrations

William Zorach: Sculpture criticism

June Lancaster: Action in drawing

Dr. Charles Putnam: Lecture on anatomy

Besides these lectures, Professor Arnaud spoke to the students on his South American lecture tour of June-September, 1943, and Mr. John C. B. Moore, Associate in Architecture, gave an illustrated talk on the planning of the new School of Engineering for Lima, Peru.

Several gifts were made to the School during the year: A valuable "sun machine" was presented by Mr. Percival Goodman, Architect and City Planner; Drawings by the late Mr. Joseph Friedlander were given by his widow; "Architectural Planning of the American College" and a catalogue of "Yale Hardware" were presented by Mrs. Herbert Hawkes, widow of Dean Hawkes; Three hundred dollars (\$300) was given by Mr. Robert W. Dowling to be awarded as prizes to the students in the Evening Classes in Architectural Design.

Members of the Staff have been active and have received recognition as follows: Edgar Williams, Associate in Architecture, was awarded the Royal Order of Vasa, Knight First Class, by the Swedish Government; J. Marshall Miller was appointed the Director of the City Plan of Pasadena, California, and was granted a leave of absence to accept this important post; Talbot F. Hamlin, Avery Librarian and Lecturer in Architecture, published a new book, *The Greek Revival in America*; John C. B. Moore, Associate in Architecture, was commissioned to make

plans for new buildings for the National Engineering School at Lima, Peru; Leopold Arnaud, Ware Professor of Architecture, was elected an Honorary Member of the Sociedad de Arquitectos Mejicanos, of the Sociedad de Arquitectos e Ingenieros del Ecuador, and of the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos de Buenos Aires. He was also appointed by the Under Secretary of War to serve as Expert Professional Adviser for the competition to select an architect for permanent construction for the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Because of war conditions, the Schermerhorn Traveling Fellowship and the Graduate Fellowship were not awarded this year. Prizes were given as follows:

Alumni Medal: Annie Reens

Medal of the New York Society of Architects: Natalie Griffin

Hamlin Medal: Elena Davila

Sherman Prize: Francisco Menendez

Henry Wright Prize: Raymond Jean

The American Institute of Architects has discontinued, for the duration, the award of its medal for general excellence in professional studies. Had the medal been awarded at Columbia in 1944, it would have been given to Miss Natalie Griffin.

Respectfully submitted,

LEOPOLD ARNAUD

Dean

September 28, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Barnard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

BARNARD COLLEGE
REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1943-44. It has been a rather difficult year, when a depleted Faculty has had to teach an increased student body, but compared with colleges for men, our problems have been simple.

The enrollment of students who were candidates for the degree through Barnard College was as follows:

	1942-43	1943-44
Seniors	169	173
Juniors	242	274
Sophomores	254	248
Freshmen	291	350
Unclassified	57	86
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,013	1,131

Besides these candidates for the degree, we had our usual little group of special students, 23 in number, making a total of 1,154 primarily registered at Barnard, an increase of 114 as compared with last year.

The number of students coming to us from other parts of the University for a course or two continued to decline, amounting to only 38, as compared with a total of several hundred fifteen or twenty years ago.

Like most good colleges for women in these times, we had a greatly increased number of well-qualified applicants for admission. It was therefore easy to take in about 50 more freshmen and 40 more transfers than usual. We did this because we expected to lose a great many students to war jobs, matrimony, and the migration of families, and wanted to fill their places; and also because the country needed urgently all the educated brains we could produce. Not so many left us as we expected, and so our registration was 10 percent over our normal quota. With our

shortage of space and crippled staff this presented problems, but we solved them fairly well. We had expected fewer students from a distance, but to our surprise, in spite of the difficulty of travel, more came than usual. Our Residence Halls overflowed, and girls from forty-two states were in the group. Our freshman class came from 179 schools; our transfers from 99 institutions. Foreign students in the College numbered 57 from 21 different countries. So it is obvious that Barnard had a varied and interesting group.

In order to provide more speedily the educated personnel needed by the country in its war effort, we have "accelerated" the college course by special summer terms. The results began to be evident this past year. Of the 216 students who received our degree, 26 got it in October, and 41 in February, when we had special graduation exercises. On Commencement Day the remaining 149 were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but some of these had already gone off into service or jobs.

The Barnard College Section of the Columbia University Summer Session, whereby our own students and some from other colleges could, if they chose, accelerate their graduation, lasted for twelve weeks in the summer of 1943. As was stated in this report a year ago, an unexpectedly large number of young women enrolled: 417 in June for the first six weeks, of whom 179 were Barnard students. The total rose in the second six weeks to 441.

Since the plan worked well, we have repeated it for the summer of 1944. The term opened on June 12, with an increased number of Barnard students, 209, but fewer from elsewhere—133 from 46 institutions. The total registration is 40 less than last year.

This 1944 Summer Session shows a decrease, as compared with a year ago, in the "war subjects," natural sciences, mathematics, and economics. Government and history maintain their popularity. Several subjects not offered last year, such as fine arts and Greek civilization, have fairly large enrollments. Apparently the interest of young women students is turning to reconstruction and cultural rehabilitation.

About one quarter of our Barnard students seem to be "accelerating." Whether this practice will continue to any great extent after the war emergency remains doubtful. In special cases of suitable individuals and suitable subjects it should continue, but for the great majority it is better

to have more time to digest and assimilate their education and to engage in other activities for their summers, such as jobs, travel, and language study, instead of a continuation of classroom courses.

The only new member of the Board of Trustees during this year is Mrs. Harold S. Osborne (Dorothy Brockway, '19) elected Alumnae Trustee for the term 1943-47, to succeed Mrs. Adam Leroy Jones (Lily Murray, '05).

The Board suffered a sad loss in the death on May 4 of Dave Hennen Morris. Father of two Barnard graduates, he was one of the most interested and active of our Trustees. His real understanding of Barnard's aims and problems and his vision of her possibilities made him one of our most helpful friends. The College will sadly miss his warm encouragement and the charm and wisdom of his lovable personality.

The Faculty has, of course, been crippled by the absence on war service of many members, as was chronicled in the Dean's Report of a year ago. In the field of American Studies, for example, six officers have been absent. Because of our situation we have been able more easily than most colleges to secure temporary substitutes and patch up the gaps, but the whole situation remains difficult.

We greatly enjoyed the presence of two distinguished guests as Visiting Professors during the Winter Session: Dr. Helen C. White of the University of Wisconsin, in English, and Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas of Venezuela, in Spanish.

Next year we shall be glad to welcome Professor James L. Clifford of Lehigh University as Visiting Associate Professor of English.

There are several important promotions on our Faculty: Dr. Helen Huss Parkhurst from Associate Professor to Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Cornelia Carey in Botany and Dr. Clare Howard in English from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor; Dr. Julius Held in Fine Arts, Dr. Agnes Townsend in Physics, and Dr. S. Stansfeld Sargent in Psychology from Lecturer or Instructor to Assistant Professor.

A significant new appointment for next year has been made in the Department of Music, where Mr. Otto Luening will be Associate Professor on the Joline Foundation. Born in Milwaukee, Professor Luening received his musical training largely at Munich and Zurich. He held a Guggenheim Fellowship for creative work in musical composition dur-

ing 1930-32. Besides being a composer and conductor, he has held various teaching and administrative posts and most recently has been in charge of the music at Bennington College.

We plan to continue to have our music department coeducational, in combination with Columbia. Professor Luening will give courses at Columbia and will also be especially concerned with advising Barnard students and developing music at Barnard.

We are losing several valued officers at this time. Among these is Professor Alma deL. Le Duc, in the Department of French, who is retiring after twenty-eight years of devoted and competent service.

Miss Bertha L. Rockwell, for thirty-nine years our Librarian, absent on leave since January, now definitely retires, carrying with her the regard and affection of us all. The new Librarian, appointed after long and careful consideration on the part of the Faculty Committee on the Library, is Miss Esther Greene, a graduate of Grinnell College, Iowa, and Simmons College, Boston, with a varied experience in library work.

For reasons of health, Miss Helen P. Abbott cannot continue as Assistant to the Dean in charge of Residence Halls. She will be absent on leave during the coming year and will retire at the end of it. The College greatly regrets her departure and is very grateful to her for her twenty-five years of effective service in one of our most important and difficult administrative posts.

In Miss Abbott's place Miss Helen M. Carlson will be Acting Head of the Residence Halls this year. She is a graduate of Grinnell College, Iowa, with a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, and has held teaching and administrative positions at Agnes Scott College and Emory University. For the last two years she has assisted in the direction of our Residence Halls. Miss Carlson will also give a course in our French Department.

The finances of the College were carefully studied by the Trustees during the year, and as a result the tuition fee was raised by \$50. It was obvious that somehow our income must be increased. The expenses of operating the College were rising; the income from our endowment was falling; and we began to realize that a large sum, at least \$100,000, should be set aside for reconditioning our buildings after the war.

A comparison of our charge for tuition and registration fees, \$400, with

those of our sister colleges, showed that we were asking less for tuition than any other member of our Seven College Conference. So the Trustees raised our figure to \$450, making our annual total for tuition, registration, room and board \$1,090. They coupled with this action an increase in the appropriation for scholarships, to aid in cases of hardship caused to students already in college. So far, however, fewer applications for such help than we expected have been made.

Barnard continues, of course, to desire the best possible students, irrespective of their financial resources, and to that end wants ample provision for scholarships, wisely administered. Lean years for girls will follow these war years, when the government is training most of the boys and leaving the resources of a family available for the education of its daughters. So we must build up our scholarship funds against the future needs.

The Seven College Conference, in which Barnard is associated with Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley, launched this year an interesting plan of National Scholarships, modeled largely on Harvard's, and designed to draw the most promising young women from more distant sections of the country, irrespective of their finances, and to make our colleges even more representative of the whole country than they are at present. This effort to help the best brains to an education and to break down sectionalism and promote national unity seems to have made a good start.

Gifts received during the year have amounted to \$29,907, of which \$22,240 came from alumnae. Evidently the Alumnae Fund has held up rather well. Of special interest are an addition of \$5,000 to the George W. Murray Graduate Fellowship Fund, made by Mrs. Adam Leroy Jones (Lily Murray, '05), and the Marion Alice Hoey Scholarship Fund of \$2,000, given by Miss Nellie Poorman in the name of this member of the Class of 1914.

Among gifts from sources outside the alumnae, an interesting item is the donation from the Graham School Alumnae of \$2,000 to be added to the principal of their scholarship, one of the oldest in the College. We are happy to have this new gift from the graduates of this famous old school, closed more than twenty-five years ago. On the whole the outside gifts have been scanty. Evidently we have all been too busy trying to help win the war to give proper attention to money raising. Realizing this, and

also that there is a good deal of money now available, we have set up a small Trustee-Alumnae committee to try to secure gifts to meet the immediate pressing needs of our departments for equipment and special projects.

Our most pressing concern during the year has naturally been helping our country to win the war. The need of the nation for college-trained women has continued to be acute. Though there has been some falling off in the volume of calls, the demand in the critical fields still exceeds the supply.

The whole machinery of the college has been used for "national service," but the special Faculty and Undergraduate Committees on National Service have continued to function in their particular fields. The several subcommittees have varied in their importance. "Campus Protection" and "Emergency Skills" naturally were less emphasized, but "Student Guidance" and "Volunteer War Work" were active.

The high spot of the year in National Service was the great Armed Forces Assembly on November 30, when we were honored by the presence of Colonel Oveta C. Hobby of the WAC, Captain Mildred H. McAfee of the WAVES, Colonel Ruth C. Streeter of the Marines, and Lieutenant Virginia Herring of the SPARS. The speeches from our distinguished guests, the color guards of the four services, and the Navy band kindly loaned to us by Captain William F. Amsden, Commanding Officer of the United States Naval Training School (WR) in the Bronx, made this tribute to women in the armed forces a picturesque and thrilling occasion.

A fourth edition of our pamphlet, *War Majors and War Minors*, was issued in April by the Faculty Committee on National Service. Professor Peardon will now be succeeded, as chairman of this Committee, by Professor S. Stansfeld Sargent, who has been chairman of the subcommittee on Student Guidance.

The adaptation of our courses to changing needs and emphases of the present emergency, as outlined in previous reports, has continued. The new interdepartmental majors, "International Studies" and "American Studies," have begun their interesting development. Russian and Chinese have been recognized more definitely as Barnard subjects. Such course titles as "Problems of Race," "Post-War Problems of the American Econ-

omy," "Geologic and Geographic Development of Europe," indicate current interests. We are planning to improve and intensify some of our foreign-language instruction. An important example of our determination to keep the arts going in wartime is the new "Dramatic Workshop" in the Department of English, to be conducted by Mr. José Ruben, under whose remarkable coaching Wigs and Cues gave the distinguished production of Marlowe's *Edward II* which was a high light of the year.

Inevitably the thoughts of Faculty and students have begun to turn more and more to post-war problems. One of these, the education of demobilized soldiers and sailors, affects a college for women far less than a college for men; but there will be some women resuming their education with Federal aid. We have always had at Barnard a good many older women, and we think we are well qualified to help some students returning from army, navy, and munitions work. To advise them now we have set up a Committee on Demobilized Women, under the chairmanship of Associate Dean Gregory.

A special Faculty Committee on the College and the Post-War World was appointed early in December, with Professor Thomas P. Peardon as chairman. It has held numerous meetings, conferred with many members of the Faculty, and made a report in May to the Committee on Instruction. The discussions will continue next autumn, and some definite legislation will presumably be proposed to the Faculty.

Moreover, when publishing in April a revised edition of our leaflet *Educating Girls for the War and the Post-War World*, intended for pupils in secondary schools and their parents, we ventured to add some conjectures regarding fields of work for women in the post-war period.

All our post-war plans for Barnard are based on the assumption that there will certainly be a continuing need for a college of liberal arts and sciences. This is what Barnard is and will always be. Professional and technical education is cared for in our sister schools of Columbia University. It is our comparatively simple task to decide how Barnard can be an even better college of liberal arts and sciences, helpfully articulated with the professional schools.

We do not believe that the fundamentals of education will change in the post-war world. We may, however, be able to convey them in some new and better forms, adapted to the changing circumstances and aspira-

tions of the time. Our success will depend largely on our maintaining and even improving the high quality of our teaching staff. Far more important than particular requirements and curricular plans are the teachers.

Like other colleges of liberal arts, Barnard has been stressing during the war emergency the immediate practical application to war service of the subjects we teach. As the emergency ceases, we shall probably put less emphasis on this immediate practical application of knowledge and skills, and return to the emphasis on the all-round development of the human mind and spirit which is the particular purpose of a college of liberal arts and sciences. Such general education is, of course, a necessary foundation for later professional training, and we shall not forget that our women graduates will continue to be needed, great numbers of them, as competent and wise professional workers in all fields of human welfare. But we shall try to put fresh emphasis on the other sides of college education: on preserving and passing on the wisdom and beauty created by mankind in the past; on providing resources of recreation and strengthening of the spirit; on developing competence in human relationships; and especially, during these next difficult years, on responsible citizenship.

Women would now constitute the majority of our voting citizens, if they should cast their votes. Many of them do not realize the responsibilities of citizenship; some are inclined to seize the rights and dodge the duties. The fact that American women have not been subject to conscription in this war, as have their British cousins, has tended to encourage this lack of a sense of responsibility towards their community and the nation. Failing conscription, we must try to show them in other ways their obligation as citizens in a democracy. We will renew our efforts at Barnard to do this for all our students and to produce from among them at least a few who will prove wise leaders in the affairs of this country and of the new world.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
Dean

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



115 WEST 68TH STREET

NEW YORK

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COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

In conformity with the Statutes of Columbia University I herewith submit a report on conditions at and affecting the College of Pharmacy during its one-hundred and fourteenth year.

In June, 1943, the Faculty recommended the adoption of a continuous program of three sixteen-week sessions each calendar year beginning with the Summer Session of 1943. The total number of students in residence and their distribution by classes in each of the three terms is shown in the following tabulation:

		SESSIONS	
		Summer, 1943	Winter, 1943
			Spring, 1944
Undergraduates			
Freshman year . . . . .	....	18	32
Sophomore year	18	22	8
Junior year	17	18	15
Senior year	26	24	18
Total	61	82	73
Graduate students	1	3	7
Extension and nondegree students	....	62	81
Total registration	62	147	161

Comparison with the registration statistics for the corresponding sessions of the previous year shows decreases of 93 students, or 54 percent loss, in the Winter Session and 54 students, or 43 percent loss, in the Spring Session. The losses as shown by these figures and percentages are in close agreement with statistics compiled by the Association of Pharmacy Colleges, which showed total pharmacy enrollments of approx-

imately 4,800 in March, 1943, and 2,600 in April, 1944, a reduction of 46 percent.

The provisions of the Selective Service directive issued July, 1943, gave promise of eventually restoring the number of pharmacy graduates necessary for the replacement of losses through death or disability. The specifications requiring completion within twenty-four months after registration for service and fixing quotas were admirable in that they permitted a rebuilding of enrollments in the lower classes, which had suffered such serious depletion under the former directives. However, the necessity of rapidly augmenting the strength of our fighting forces was undoubtedly responsible for the drastic provisions of the directive effective in March, 1944, under which student deferments in all professional fields were practically eliminated. While subsequent events have justified this policy of subordinating all other considerations to a present military necessity, it is to be hoped that the progress of the war will soon permit a return of the provisions of the July, 1943, directive or some other means of insuring adequate pharmaceutical service in the future.

As a result of the accelerated program approved by the State Education Department, it was possible to confer the baccalaureate degree on nineteen candidates on February 2. Two additional candidates for the undergraduate degree were presented on June 6, and the degree of Master of Science was conferred on the three candidates completing their graduate studies at that time.

The women of the country have played an important role in this war, and their participation in many activities will not cease with the peace. Formerly the number of women students in our pharmacy colleges was between 5 and 10 percent of the total enrollment. They now comprise one third of the total number of students and outnumber the male students who, by disqualification for service, may be reasonably certain of completing their studies. Our records show that some of these women graduates obtained employment in pharmacies, larger numbers entered the industrial field, and the greatest number found a place in hospital pharmacy. All have demonstrated capability in each of these types of employment. Although there has been a reluctance on the part of store proprietors toward the employment of women as licensed pharmacists,

it is largely based on custom. In every instance coming to my attention, the previous doubt has given way to satisfaction after the trial has been made. In former days the laborious and heavy work of preparing crude materials for medicinal uses was performed by the pharmacist, but this is no longer involved in the practice of pharmacy. All things considered, there is no reason why the woman licensee cannot perform all the duties required of the practicing pharmacist as well as the man under present-day conditions. It is noteworthy that women pharmacists have long outnumbered men in some of the Latin American countries and in the Philippines. While such a preponderance does not appear likely in this country, the number of women engaged in the practice of pharmacy will be much greater in the next few years than it has been in the past.

Our efforts to maintain contact with our graduates in service have continued and, although our directory is probably incomplete, we have a record of 294 men in the armed forces, distributed as follows: Army, 214; Navy, 74; and other branches, 6. Of those in the Army 23 percent hold commissioned rank and 30 percent are noncommissioned officers. Twelve percent of those serving in the Navy are commissioned and 67 percent are rated as pharmacists' mates. Over one half of the graduates of the past five years are in service. Three have paid the supreme sacrifice—Captain M. H. Levine, Phar., '14, P. & S., '18, Lieutenant M. Feigin, '40, and Ensign L. S. Cooper, '43.

The desirability of having a competent and impartial advisory body to make recommendations in regard to the deferment of practicing pharmacists and students of pharmacy was clearly recognized by Colonel A. V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service, New York City Area, and Colonel S. J. Kopetzky, Officer in Charge, Medical Division. Accordingly, a Pharmacy Advisory Committee, consisting of two educators, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy who is also a practicing pharmacist, and two additional practicing pharmacists, was appointed. This Committee, of which the Dean of Pharmacy was a member, has had the helpful coöperation of the Selective Service authorities on many occasions. I am assured that its activities have justified the confidence of Selective Service officials and of practicing pharmacists in the New York City area.

The sixth and last class of hospital corpsmen, United States Coast

Guard, concluded their training in February and terminated a project which has been of considerable interest to pharmacy and to pharmacists. The earlier fears that these men were being trained for pharmacy have largely passed, and it is now clearly understood that the service titles "Pharmacist's Mate" and "Pharmacy Technician" have no significance as far as the civilian practice of pharmacy is concerned. These men have been trained for duties far different from those expected of the civilian pharmacist, and they are capably performing them in all war areas. If, as a result of their service rating or their brief exposure to a small portion of a pharmaceutical education, these men should become seriously interested in pharmacy as a vocation, both will benefit.

The immediate need of large numbers of hospital corpsmen for sea duty having been satisfactorily met, we have now been requested to undertake the training of SPARS (United States Coast Guard Women's Reserve) for duty in hospitals and shore stations. The class will be assigned in July. Although the program is basically similar to that specified for male trainees, the instruction in elementary nursing technique and hospital laboratory procedures has been materially increased. In view of the serious shortage of professional nursing personnel in the service, these women will play an important part in providing adequate medical care for the increasing number of casualties which must be expected as the war progresses.

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has made considerable progress toward the accumulation of funds for the furtherance of pharmaceutical education in this country. In most instances the contributions have been received from the pharmaceutical industry, an evidence of its interest in pharmaceutical education. In 1943 the Foundation allocated funds for two scholarships in each of the member colleges of the American Association, and these have been continued for 1944. Owing to war conditions, several colleges, including our own, have faced the possibility of suspension for the duration, but this drastic solution of the problem of existence has been temporarily postponed because these colleges have received financial assistance from the Foundation. For the most part the colleges most seriously affected are those established by practicing pharmacists in the days when a college was not

only a teaching institution but also an organization of men active in the practice of a profession. In most instances these colleges have been giving good educational service for fifty or more years. Tuition income is their chief source of support, and when this income was in excess of necessary expenditures it was invariably used for improvements in plant, additions to equipment, and expansion of the teaching staff. Perhaps the surplus income should have been set aside as endowment, but betterments in educational facilities for pharmacy were foremost in the minds of the governing bodies. Obviously, when enrollments dwindle as sharply and as suddenly as in the past two years, the very existence of these colleges is jeopardized. While the assistance received from the Foundation has given these institutions a little time to attempt further adjustments, there is an irreducible minimum beyond which such adjustments cannot go without endangering the educational structure. If the necessity arises, it is hoped that the Foundation may be in a position to again assist the colleges in maintaining their educational activities in readiness for the post-war period.

The majority of pharmacists are aware that certain of the innovations which have gradually encroached on the practice of pharmacy in many drugstores have adversely affected public opinion about pharmacy and pharmacists. The drug industry shares in their concern and, as a first step toward rectifying conditions, has secured a survey of all aspects of pharmacy from an outside agency. This has been followed by provision for the systematic dissemination of factual information about pharmacy. The recently organized Pharmacy Committee on Public Information has made a substantial beginning on the task of presenting authoritative information to the public through press, radio, and other media, from a centralized and experienced source. The facts have long been known to pharmacists, who, however, have lacked the machinery for properly bringing them to public attention. If this work can be continued on a long-range basis, it undoubtedly will do much to restore pharmacy to its former position in the public mind.

It is gratifying to note a lively interest in pharmaceutical education on the part of several state pharmaceutical associations. In certain instances efforts are being made to interest young men and women in pharmacy

as a vocation, and scholarship assistance is being offered. In the New York State Association a Committee on Pharmacy Colleges has been established for the purpose of securing contributions from the individual licensees. The Association is bearing the cost of the project and furnishing secretarial service so that the entire amount of contributions received may go to the colleges to tide them over the emergency.

The pressure of increased teaching duties, especially in connection with the Coast Guard training program, has left little time for the investigational work which is expected of the teaching staff in every professional college. The Warner Institute for Therapeutic Research has made a substantial grant for studies on certain aspects of penicillin and other pharmaceutical problems, and a start was made under a highly desirable collaborative plan. Because of the necessity of giving priority to the SPAR training project, work under this grant has been temporarily suspended by mutual agreement. Professor Hart reports bacteriological studies on a new type of silver antiseptic. Professor A. Taub is engaged in studies on the stabilization of Vitamin A in food supplements. Professor Pokorny reports pharmacognostical investigations of South American species of Sarsaparilla.

Contributions to current literature published or presented include: "An Apparatus for Periodic Testing of *Penicillium Notatum* Flask Cultures," by Professor Hart and Dr. Blumberg, for publication in the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*; "The Quantitative Pharmaceutical Chemistry Curriculum," by Professor A. Taub, *Jour. Pharm. Educ.*, January, 1944, p. 52; "Medicinal Gardening," by Professor Ballard, a broadcast over station WGY, May 3, 1944, and subsequently appearing in *Organic Gardening*, July, 1944. In addition to these publications in the field of pharmacy, Dr. Fialkow, Lecturers Luthin and Ingenhuett, and Instructor de Groot report publications in their respective fields.

Owing to rearrangement of programs and diminished enrollment, Dr. Bernard L. Blumberg, Instructor in Biology, has been released from full-time teaching service but is retained for Extension courses in laboratory technology. Professor Samuel S. Liberman will be granted leave of absence for the Summer Session to accept a temporary appointment in the Department of Chemistry of the University.

While there have been but few changes in the officers and trustees of the college corporation, it is regrettable that two men who have given earnest attention to its management find it impossible to continue their official connection. Dr. Edward Plaut, for many years Chairman of the Board and later a trustee, has refused nomination to succeed himself. Dr. Plaut was largely instrumental in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the many complicated details involved in reorganization during 1937. He gave freely of his time and energy toward the achievement of educational objectives incumbent on a college included in the University system. Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, Phar., '94, P. & S., '97, also requested that he be replaced on the Board of Trustees. Messrs. Herman J. Brooks, E. Walton Bobst, Marvin R. Thompson, Ph. D., and M. Donald Cadman, Phar., '23, have been elected to fill vacancies in the Board.

I regretfully report the following losses through death. Henry V. Arny, Professor of Chemistry, 1911-37, and Dean, 1930-37, died November 3, 1943. A graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1889, and completing his studies for the doctorate at Goettingen in 1896, Dean Arny attained many honors in pharmacy. With his decease another of the group of the older generation of pharmaceutical educators passes from the scene. These men stood at the mid-point between the apprenticeship type of training for pharmacy and the more formal education of today, and their views have had an important bearing on the continuous efforts to advance educational standards for the practice of pharmacy. V. Chapin Daggett, Trustee 1912-23, Third Vice President 1923-32, Second Vice President 1932-36, and Trustee 1936-43, died December 9, 1943. Graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and a practicing pharmacist who later became an important figure in the then infant American cosmetic industry, his frequent and substantial benefactions to the College were his acknowledgment of the part a pharmaceutical education had played in his career. Robert Seel Lehman, life member of the College and Trustee of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University, died January 15, 1944. While Mr. Lehman did not pursue a formal course of study for the practice of pharmacy, in certain respects his preparation was perhaps more thorough and surely more rigorous than that of the present day. A product of apprenticeship under the older order, an ac-

complished linguist and a man with many interests aside from pharmacy, he was truly representative of the type of pharmacists included in the membership of The New Yorker Deutscher Apotheker Verein.

During the period covered by this report the College has received contributions to the General Funds aggregating \$10,325, and \$4,460 has been received for specified purposes. Those contributing to the General Funds, which are so urgently needed in these difficult times, include: American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, William R. Warner Company, Maltine Company, S. B. Penick Company, George Simon, Schieffelin & Company, Reed & Carnrick, A. Ludwig Schaefer, Herman J. Amsterdam, H. H. Rosenthal, Progressive Drug Company, Dr. Edward Plaut, and Victor E. Williams. The gifts for specific purposes and their donors were: William R. Warner Company Foundation for Research, American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, Officers and Members of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association, E. S. Bellis, A. J. Kinsman, Irving McKesson, and H. Wasserman.

Once again I gratefully acknowledge the willingness of the teaching staff to assume added teaching responsibilities and make the sacrifices which their interest in the College has demanded of them.

In the year covered by this report we have reached stability as regards the immediate sources from which our student body may be drawn. Reports from other colleges in several areas indicate fair increases in the number of students now applying for admission, and undoubtedly this will hold for our next entering class in March, 1945. These entering classes are not entirely made up of men disqualified for service and women, for apparently young men who are not too close to the induction age appear to be conversant with the educational provisions of the recent veteran legislation. Increasing numbers of demobilized servicemen are among the applicants for admission, and perhaps this group will partially compensate for any slackening due to the enactment of obligatory training legislation. All things considered, we have probably reached the low point and are on the way back toward producing a sufficient number of graduates to implement the laws governing the practice of pharmacy in the several states. However, it will require at least a decade of constant increases to even approach the pre-war levels, which in the opinion

of many were insufficient for replacement purposes. Events of this year warrant a reiteration of my previous assertion that pharmacy is one of the few occupations in the health field which can face the post-war era with the assurance of increased opportunity and a betterment of economic status.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BALLARD

Dean

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director
for the Summer Session of 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SUMMER SESSION
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

The summer of 1944 laid low our proudest boast that hot weather in New York is never of long duration. Conditions in the Grove were a constant reminder that the Summer Session was being carried on in "occupied territory." The lines at eating places were long. Many students had to seek rooms at considerable distance from the University. Classroom space was at a premium. And yet the Summer Session of 1944 takes its place well up among the most successful in our forty-five years. The attendance was some 1,500 above that of last summer, this increase being nearly evenly distributed among the several states, territories, and foreign countries. Foreign countries unrepresented last year are Iceland (3) and Nicaragua (4). The percentage of women students rose slightly, from 79.99 percent to 82.71 percent. The following figures interestingly reveal the ebb and flow of the war years:

SUMMER SESSION REGISTRATION

We are evidently out of the woods, though what lies beyond the woods is not so clear—trouble, certainly, unless more classroom and dormitory space is released by next summer.

Evening courses in the Summer Session, which were inaugurated two years ago representing the normal "acceleration" of University Extension, have shown gratifying increase. Since these figures do not appear elsewhere they are set down here:

EVENING REGISTRATIONS

The Russky Kruzhók (Russian Circle) of Columbia University was formally organized on July 7, 1944, under the leadership of Mrs. Elena T. Mogilat, with quarters in the Deutsches Haus.

Some of the events in the Summer Session which should be recorded are the program of the Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Writers Club Round Table Conferences; Third Annual Conference on Elementary School Administration; Third Annual Workshop and Conference on Administrative Problems of Superintendents of Schools, School Principals, and Other Administrative Officers; Conference on Emerging Educational Practices in the Metropolitan Area Schools; Workshop and Conference for Officers and Special Representatives of Local, State, and National Teachers' and Education Associations; Conference on Young Children; Conference on Crucial Problems in Reading; Conference on the Teaching of English and Foreign Languages as Communication Arts; Conferences in the Teaching of Mathematics; Conferences in the Teaching of Natural Sciences; Inter-American Conference; Sixth Annual Course for Building Service Employees; Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of Ministers and Other Religious Leaders; the reception for the staff at the Men's Faculty Club on Wednesday evening, July 5; and a number of lectures open to the whole student body under the auspices of the All-College Lecture-Discussion on Education.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES
Director

October 2, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Extension

WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Institute of Arts and Sciences

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

This is the second of three annual reports by the Chairman of the Committee, acting also as Director of University Extension, appointed by you on March 31, 1942. The year 1943-44, as was hoped by those who allowed themselves to hope, marked the turning of the tide. In spite of the absorption of Columbia College students in the accelerated program which resulted in a severe loss both in registration and in income to University Extension, the number of students and also the financial picture showed a substantial improvement over last year. We may look for a sharply rising curve.

The fundamental decision of last year to place full responsibility for registration on the Registrar and for admissions on the Director of Admissions has been fully justified. Amid physical conditions that are far from perfect, the professional skill of the Registrar's office and the judgment, patience, and unfailing coöperation of the Office of Admissions are deserving of all praise. No single decision could have done more to clear the way for University Extension to assume its proper place in the University.

As promised in last year's report, the current Announcement of University Extension distributes its work into four Divisions:

- I. Graduate and Undergraduate Courses
- II. Professional Courses
- III. The Institute of Arts and Sciences
- IV. Service Courses

This first attempt to differentiate the several objectives of University Extension may not be perfect in every detail, and suggestions looking to its improvement will be welcomed. We have, however, got our problems separated. In Division I the problem is one of educational standards and of scope sufficient to meet the needs of candidates for degrees. In

Division II the problem is the development of correct relations between University Extension and the several professional schools. In Division III it is one of expanding the relations between the University and the public in the most broadly conceived terms of general culture. In Division IV are involved the relations of the University to both its own students and to the public in terms of specific techniques. To get these several problems clearly and severally stated is to move a long way toward their solution.

Certain instances of expansion already effected may be pointed out. The assembling in one place of the many scattered courses in the creative and applied arts revealed not only the wide range of the offerings in this field but clearly indicated where additions could be made. Around Mr. Hans Mueller's course in etching, with one student, and Mr. Melvin Loos's course in printing practice, which had no departmental affiliation, there has grown up a wholly new section of graphic arts, to which have been added this year courses in hand printing and color in industry. Courses in calligraphy and bookbinding are projected.

University Extension found itself in a position to aid in many ways, besides a financial subvention, the advancement of the work in dramatic arts centering in the Brander Matthews Theater. Agreeable relations of rich promise have been established with the Dramatists' Guild, and under the leadership of a University committee it is possible to begin to hope that we may effectively meet the challenge which a city like New York has so long offered.

The work in drawing, painting, and sculpture is steadily improving in effectiveness and reputation. With over two hundred students we have reached the point where considerations of space will require limiting the registration.

The Department of Music, in its relations with University Extension, gives forth from time to time signs and tokens of being in a transitional stage toward realization of the unique opportunities offered by our metropolitan situation. Probably still more ideas will have to be advanced and discarded before we reach the point which should perhaps have been attained before this. The possibilities are inviting. Meanwhile the success of the opera workshop is an indication of what might be done,

and is merely one example of the assistance University Extension has made and can make to music in the University.

Registration in the well-established courses in professional writing shows a marked increase, and we must make ready to care for still more students in the field of English.

I dwell upon the creative and applied arts because these courses represent the most characteristic contribution of Extension to the University. They are not repetitions of something done elsewhere; Extension is the University home of the creative arts. The development of this work, under the imaginative and resourceful administration of Professor Donald L. Clark, has resulted this year in extending to University Undergraduates the opportunity to major in painting, sculpture, dramatic arts, and music, as well as in writing. There is no occasion to worry over the future of the liberal arts in however technological a world we may be entering; the creative arts especially will have an enhanced part to play.

Indeed, technology has itself produced a new creative art—radio. For some years University Extension has offered a well-attended course in radio script writing, but in 1944-45 for the first time there becomes available, through the coöperation of the Departments of Physics and Sociology and the National Broadcasting Company, a program of instruction of great promise. Though it is only a beginning and the University will speedily have to push further in several directions, it is a sound beginning. Firmly based in the scientific laboratories of the University, which have made renowned contributions in this field, and supported by the long experience of University Extension in teaching the techniques of expression, the University's work in radio now reaches out to practical application by utilization of the equipment and enthusiastic coöperation of the professional staff of a great radio organization. No one can claim much credit for discerning that all this, even in its earliest stages, amounted to a very good idea that ought to be supported and developed. It would not have gone far, however, without the imagination and patience of Dr. Russell Potter and the officials of the National Broadcasting Company.

In conformity with a policy of preparing University Extension to meet the demands of the immediate future, certain activities have been

either dropped or substantially modified. It early appeared clear to the Committee that the loose affiliation between University Extension and the American Institute of Banking on the one hand and the courses in religious education conducted by The Greater New York Federation of Churches on the other had not through the years taken on that degree of reality which was not unreasonably hoped for at the time these arrangements were entered upon. Resting its decision on the carefully considered report of Dean Calkins of the School of Business, the Committee authorized the Acting Director of University Extension to terminate the agreement with the American Institute of Banking as of June 30, 1944.

Negotiations with The Greater New York Federation of Churches were carried on by the Acting Director with the helpful counsel of the Chaplain of the University and the active and understanding coöperation of Professor Frank W. Herriott of Union Theological Seminary. Since it seemed possible to retain something of value by preserving a relation between Columbia University and the Federation, an arrangement has been made by which responsibility for supervising their courses in religious education shall rest not with University Extension but with a University Committee of which Professor Herriott and the Chaplain are members, a much sounder basis than that which heretofore existed. In both cases the new arrangements have been accepted on all sides as satisfactory.

An important phase of the year's work has been a review of the several certificates offered in University Extension with decisions reached in the case of some of them. It appeared that the Certificate in Business, the 72-Point Certificate in Accounting, and their related preliminary certificates had ceased to be attractive to students, and on recommendation of the Faculty of Business no candidates will be accepted after July 1, 1944. Neither the Certificate in Landscape Architecture nor the Certificate in Laboratory Technology seems to prove very attractive, but it was concluded to retain them under observation for a time. The 120-Point Certificate in Accounting and the Certificates in Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy cover fields in which there is an important and increasing demand for instruction. The amount of study required for these Certificates, however, is so great that, in the opinion of the Acting Director at least, steps should be taken to substitute for the Certificate

the Bachelor of Science degree with only slight modifications in the programs.

The two-year Certificate in Secretarial Studies presented a peculiar problem. There can be no question that the holders of this Certificate have been well trained and that they have been highly successful in their subsequent careers, but the presence in the University of a group of young girls, fresh from school, seemed somehow in contradiction with the purposes of University Extension as we had come to understand them. Merely abolishing the Certificate, however, did not seem to meet the case. We have an excellent and experienced department of secretarial studies. Modern business, government, and institutional life make the ability to use the typewriter and take dictation, and to find one's way about an office, of increasing value in the task of finding entrance upon a career. The Committee, therefore, greatly indebted to Dean Calkins for his suggestive study of the situation confronting us, recommended that both the one-year Certificate in the School of Business and the two-year Certificate in Secretarial Studies in University Extension be discontinued and that a new certificate be substituted. At the Committee's request the University Council approved a new Certificate of Proficiency in Secretarial Studies to be conferred upon any candidate for one of the several degrees of the University at the time of graduation who shall previously have satisfied the requirements for the Certificate of Proficiency. Graduates from other accredited institutions may likewise become candidates for the Certificate of Proficiency. Most of the courses in secretarial studies remain open to all students who are admitted to take courses in University Extension. We are convinced that this arrangement by which the University offers to equip its own graduates and others of advanced scholastic attainment with a training of considerable usefulness to them is appropriate to the functions of a university and deserves its support. Only with this support can a substantial program in secretarial studies continue to be offered.

The impression may exist that every course in University Extension has to pay for itself. This is so far from being the case that whole departments such as Greek and Latin, Drafting, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture, Italian, and Religious Education have at times been carried at substantial losses, and in most departments there are some

courses essential to a well-rounded program that do not pay for themselves. There is, therefore, ample precedent for spending money where needed to improve the level of instruction in the courses to which candidates for degrees or for certification resort. The Acting Director has invited all instructors in University Extension to say quite frankly whether they think the presence in their courses of students who are not candidates for degrees works to the detriment of those who are. The answers are uniformly to the effect that there is no lowering of academic standards. On the contrary, many say that the presence of older students is a distinct stimulus and that the best students are often to be found among those who are not seeking primarily to fulfill academic requirements for a degree. Only a very few courses have been uncovered where this is not the case. It will not be difficult to set up two types of courses in those fields. Child psychology is an obvious example; there should be one course for psychologists and another course for mothers.

The relation between University Extension and the several professional schools will now be briefly reviewed. In University Extension the School of Architecture offers a program of professional studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. Work in landscape architecture exists only in University Extension. It is unfortunately largely, though not wholly, suspended during the war. The Dean of the School of Architecture has charge of courses in drawing, painting, and sculpture, and the graphic arts.

By reason of the fact that the School of Business grew up in University Extension, the relations between the two have been complicated. The School of Business has not wished to offer a complete degree program in the evening. It has, however, counted many of the courses in University Extension for this purpose. Placing these in Division II and others in Division IV has served to make the situation clearer. It is much to be hoped that the feeling will not grow up that the courses in Division IV are somehow inferior. Their purpose is a different one, namely, to serve primarily those who are not candidates for degrees but who may be persons of excellent actual and potential standing in the business world.

The School of Engineering offers in University Extension a number of courses available to men and women in industry leading toward the

graduate degrees of Master of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. The School of Engineering feels that its relations with University Extension are healthy and satisfactory.

The School of Law opens to Extension students the course in taxation in which there is always something new to be learned. Professors of the Law School give in University Extension courses in business law and in the law of marketing and the law of finance. A course in business law for engineering students is at the moment in a state of suspension. In addition, University Extension offers two courses in patent law. Presumably if there were demand for more work in law, it would under the proper auspices be provided.

Of the courses offered in University Extension by the School of Library Service some count toward degrees, while others are more of the character of service courses which have been found useful by librarians in the community who are not interested in qualifying for a professional degree.

The Schools of Medicine and Dental and Oral Surgery in coöperation with the hospitals of the city offer a large number of short intensive courses to graduates. Some of these are in the nature of refresher courses. An idea of the magnitude of this work may be gained from the fact that the payments for instruction alone run over \$20,000 a year. All this of course could be done quite independently by the Schools concerned, but there is something to be gained by using the facilities of University Extension for this purpose. It is important that there should be a common ground upon which all departments of the University can coöperate. Any bond that ties us together has in it much value.

The first class of occupational therapy technicians, twelve in number, was graduated on April 28, 1944; the first class of physical therapy technicians, eleven in number, on August 11, 1944. Thus we passed the first milestone in a development which should go far. Occupational therapy and physical therapy were an unpromising pair of bantlings when they were left on the doorstep of University Extension. But they have thriven and it turns out that there is a place for them in the world. They appear to have well-to-do godparents. We should begin to plan for their future. The number of graduates we are at present able to produce is pitifully inadequate to the need. We should look forward to a school of physical

medicine including both occupational therapy and physical therapy, combining the program of study for the certificate with a program leading to the Bachelor of Science degree for those who do not already hold a first degree. Teachers College has played a large part in carrying forward the work in therapy. More shop facilities are needed than are at present available.

In the University Extension Announcement, Teachers College lists courses in fine and industrial arts, home economics, music, and health and physical education which are available to students not enrolled in Teachers College. This is regarded as convenient and useful, particularly for students who for various reasons do not qualify for full admission to Teachers College.

Similarly the College of Pharmacy provides a program of courses in laboratory technology leading to a certificate. From seventy-five to one hundred students avail themselves of these courses through University Extension, although a very small number become candidates for the certificate. The College of Pharmacy would very much like to substitute for the certificate a program of study leading to a degree modeled on the program of the School of Architecture.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences has moved right into the Extension wing of the School of Business building. It may be hoped that this is symbolic of a closer integration of the work of the Institute and University Extension. The Institute of Arts and Sciences should expand its already important program in the interests of the community's cultural welfare. It might well introduce short courses of lectures, and we shall give careful study to the possibilities of arranging through the Institute for "auditors" in certain selected graduate lecture courses. These auditors might purchase a ticket without being registered or counted as students. In this direction might be found a better way to serve the nonacademic public and more and more to discover and meet their needs without confusing them with the more strictly academic purpose of University Extension. Such a plan, if it could be arranged, would also help to solve the difficult problem of publicity for University Extension. The Institute of Arts and Sciences can render useful service in handling the occasional "institute" of a few days' duration which has no obvious home. "The

Institute for Graduate Therapists," held from February 28 through March 15, 1944, was thus managed and proved most successful.

With regard to the courses in Division IV, those in business and secretarial studies have been sufficiently discussed. The courses in law, gardening, geology, and textiles are clearly designed for members of the business community. A new course in hospital management has been added and expansion in various directions is possible. Courses in English, French, Spanish, and other language study, and mathematics are primarily for the convenience of our own students, though they should be found useful by the larger community. What is done here, excellent as it is, represents only a small part of what might be accomplished under a program of development carefully thought out and energetically brought to the attention of business and social organizations in the city.

Among the most valuable courses listed in Division IV are those planned for educated foreign students, usually graduates of universities, who plan to enter our professional schools, to become citizens continuing their studies and occupations in their new home, or to return to their native countries prepared to initiate our business methods and possibly a more democratic way of thought and living.

In the past, University Extension frequently had students sent by their governments from Iran, Afghanistan, and Egypt. Recently this has been discontinued. But in spite of a world at conflict registration in these courses for educated foreigners has increased almost a hundred percent during the last two years, and it is now necessary to plan how best to enlarge and improve this work. Undoubtedly in the near future we shall have many students sent to us by their governments or by special organizations, not only from our sister republics to the south but also from a rebuilding Europe, from China, India, the Philippines, and the Near East. In the Spring Session of 1944 the Republic of Brazil sent to the University, through University Extension, eight young women who were enrolled in courses for six months. For the past three years the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has sent to University Extension young men and young women, university graduates, carefully selected and supervised, to study our language, literature, history, government, and our social and economic life. Some of these former students are now serving

their countries in embassies and consulates; some are aiding in planning business expansion. At present the Soviet Republics have arranged for a new group of twenty-one students, and there is a probability of many more coming to us during the academic year. In thus promoting international understanding and friendship, the term Service Courses takes on meaning.

More general reflections on the future of University Extension will be laid before you in a report from the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES

Acting Director

June 30, 1944

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR 1943-44

To the Acting Director of University Extension

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the 1943-44 season of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The thirty-first season at the Institute opened on Monday evening, October 18, with an address by James W. Fulbright, Congressman from Arkansas and author of the "Fulbright Resolution," on the subject "Our Stakes in the Peace." President Butler presided. The season closed on the 14th of the following April, with a travelogue on Mexico by Burton Holmes.

During the season, which in terms of interest and audience-response was one of the most successful in recent years, 104 events were presented in McMillin Academic Theater. A total of 2,147 individuals were members (full membership, 1,191; limited membership, 956).

But while pointing with some pride to the development of the Institute since its establishment in February, 1913, it is interesting to recall that public lectures were given at Columbia long before the Institute was organized. In September, 1826, Professor Renwick requested permission to deliver a series of public lectures on chemistry. The Trustees deemed this "inexpedient." But in 1829 the Trustees appointed a committee "to report a plan for extending the scheme of instruction and establishing public lectureships."

This committee evidently reported favorably on such a plan, for the following year Philip Hone noted in his diary (February 2, 1830) that "Professor Renwick commenced a course of lectures on the steam engine." Mr. Hone, like many of his counterparts in this academic community today, did not attend this lecture! He did, however, attend the second in the course, and his description of Professor Renwick's style is so apt that it is worth quoting here: "Professor Renwick's clear, familiar and colloquial manner of lecturing is peculiarly satisfactory and interesting and extremely well calculated to impart instruction to his auditors."

No permanent system of public lectures grew out of this series, however, and it does not appear that many public lectures were given at Columbia until the 1880s. In 1885 President Barnard was authorized by the Trustees "to make arrangements with Professors of the College or other gentlemen of like distinction to deliver free public lectures," and there was started "experimentally" a system of public lectures. The subjects, it may be noted, were varied—"literary, archaeological, descriptive, psychological or pedagogical, and classical." "Among the auditors," we are assured "have been ladies as well as gentlemen of high culture."

In his annual report for that year President Barnard wrote: "It is here assumed that a scheme which has hitherto been regarded only as an experiment is now an established part of our permanent educational system . . . and should be expanded and made from year to year a more and more conspicuous feature in our educational system." He was wise enough to gauge the success of this first extensive series of public lectures "not only in the respect that it serves as an effective means of diffusing knowledge among the people, and of affording rational entertainment and solid instruction to the surrounding community, but as steadily drawing the attention of our fellow citizens to the college, exalting their convictions of its usefulness, and awaking their sympathies in its behalf."

President Low carried on the work so well established by his predecessor, and under his administration the "assumption" of President Barnard became a recognized fact—the system of public lectures is now "an established part of our permanent educational system." From 1892 to the present these lectures have been listed in the Annual Reports of the University.

It is against this rich background that the Institute carries on in these troubled times, recognizing always its dual debt: to the University and its traditions and standards on the one hand, and to the public with its interest and its questioning mind on the other. Functioning in the wide field of adult education, where intelligent popular demand must be considered, it still considers it to be its duty—in the language of 1886—"to make arrangements with Professors of the College or other gentlemen of like distinction" to give public lectures and to present "rational entertainment and solid instruction to the surrounding community."

The need for this type of public service is now greater than ever before.

Although the American people are concerned with winning the war—indeed, that is their primary concern—they are even more concerned with *keeping it won*. They are deeply concerned with problems of maintaining the peace on a truly global basis, and they are perplexed and confused as they realize the tremendous complexities and the intricate ramifications of this central problem. They need guidance and enlightenment; they need to be informed on world affairs; they need to be convinced of America's opportunity and America's responsibility in the conduct of those affairs.

Monday evenings at the Institute during the season that has just closed were devoted to the general subject "American Interests and World Affairs." This series was participated in by Andre Michalopolos of Greece, John Dugdale, M.P., of England, Colonel M. Thomas Tchou of China, and Andre Maurois of France. Appearing also in this Monday series were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry C. Wolfe, Mark Starr, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ely Culbertson, Phillips Bradley, Waldo Frank, Sigrid Schultz, Henry J. Taylor, William Henry Chamberlin, Merrill Mueller, Jay Allen, and others.

Tuesday evenings throughout the season were given over to the general subject "Contemporary Thought, Science, and Religion." This series brought to McMillin Will Durant, Thomas Mann, Lloyd C. Douglas, Margaret Mead, Carroll C. Pratt, Horace Kallen, and Houston Peterson.

Also on Tuesday evenings were given two series of unusual interest and genuine merit:

"Today's Lessons from the War," participated in by Max Lerner (in world politics), Stuart Chase (in economics), Professor Ralph Linton (in anthropology), Professor James Gutmann (in philosophy), and Professor Reinhold Niebuhr (in religion);

"Outlook to the Future," participated in by Bruce Bliven, editor of the *New Republic*, Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's College, Carey McWilliams, sociologist and author of *Brothers under the Skin*, Cecil Roberts, English novelist, and Hawthorne Daniel, author and publicist.

The general subject for Wednesday evenings throughout the season was "Literature, Music, Drama, and the Arts." Feeling that in these

days of wartime strain more musical and dramatic presentations should be offered, the Institute included eight informal evenings of song and two dramatic presentations in this series. Singers who appeared were Lotte Lehmann, Maria Maximovitch, Yves Tinayre, Margaret Speaks, Marita Farell, Conrad Thibault, Kenneth Spencer, and Martha Lipton. The two dramatic presentations were given by Dorothy Crawford and Helen Howe.

Also a part of this rich and varied Wednesday evening series were two poetry readings, by Robert Frost and Langston Hughes; three illustrated talks on art by Baron van der Elst, Paul Manship, and Frederick Taubes; and three discussions of current books by Edward Weeks, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and Alice Dixon Bond, literary editor of the *Boston Herald*.

Particularly interesting was the series of song recitals. Henry Simon, music editor of PM, hailed this as "Columbia's Gem of a Notion" in a full-column review. The idea here was to break away from the stiff formalism of so many set concerts and to establish a cordial and intimate relationship between artist and audience. Each program was arranged in three parts. For two of these the artist made his own selection of songs; for the third the artist prepared in advance a list of some twelve or more songs which he was prepared to sing. The audience was then given the opportunity of choosing from this list the four or five songs which rounded out the program. With an experienced and able master of ceremonies to handle the "voting" (Professor Douglas Moore was good enough to serve on two occasions), this introduced a note of lively informality not to be found in any other concert hall in the city!

As in the past season, Friday evenings at the Institute were devoted to travel, the general subject being "Motion Picture Travels and Adventures in Lands Near and Far." All these talks were illustrated with beautiful motion pictures in natural color. The series was participated in by Burton Holmes, Edward Camenisch, John Claire Monteith, Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Father Hubbard, Cleveland Grant, Julien Bryan, Francis R. Line, Laura Boulton, Martin K. Bovey, Alice Chauncey, Philip Noble, Leonard Craske, Lee Wulff, Murl Deusing, Robert Friers,

Ben East, Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Alfred M. Bailey, and Count Byron de Prorok.

The illustrated travel lecture would probably have been classified as "rational entertainment" by President Barnard, and rightly so. But I wish to point out here that it is definitely more than that. It is an educational force the importance of which has not been truly evaluated or recognized. The serious student of a foreign land who is skillful in the use of a motion picture camera and who is interested in living people rather than in monuments and landscape opens up new horizons for tens of thousands of persons in this country every year and helps them to understand better their distant neighbors "down under," in South America, in Alaska, and in other distant parts of the globe. Naturalists, through the magical beauty of kodachrome film, bring to urban dwellers a better appreciation of the mysterious ways of the natural world. Explorers are able to present their discoveries pictorially to us stay-at-homes.

Again, in coöperation with the University's Civilian Defense Council, the Institute presented a series of six Thursday evening discussions on the progress of the war on all fronts by Major George Fielding Eliot.

The Sixteenth Institute Concert Series brought to Morningside Heights Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan; Alec Templeton, popular pianist, entertainer, and composer; Marjorie Lawrence, soprano of the Metropolitan; Nathan Milstein, concert violinist; the Busch String Quartet, under the leadership of Adolph Busch; and Alexander Kipnis, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan.

The Children's Theater, established in 1929, was obliged to curtail its usual series of four marionette plays in the autumn, presenting only two, and by spring it was impossible to find marionette companies still intact to fill our schedule. Therefore no spring plays were given. Furthermore, and only after the most serious consideration of the problems involved, it was decided to discontinue the Children's Theater. For fifteen years the Institute has cheerfully carried the added duties and responsibilities of this little venture, feeling that there was a definite need for such a service in New York. The need still exists and—as long as New York remains the vast city it is, and as long as children are compelled to live here—the need will continue to exist. It is to be hoped that some

other agency may be found to carry on the work of the Children's Theater.

THE SECOND SUMMER SESSION INSTITUTE

At the close of the 1943 Summer Session, the Executive Committee of the State and Regional Clubs, with the concurrence of the Social Director, requested that the number of events in the Institute's summer program be reduced from twelve to six (exclusive of all-University events open to the academic public).

This was done, with a reduction in fee to three dollars. Perhaps, in view of the difficulties which were encountered in securing speakers, this was just as well for the summer of 1944; but I am still not convinced of the wisdom of such a course.

The Summer of 1944, one need not be reminded, was "Invasion Summer" and it was also "Political Campaign Summer." That meant simply that men and women outstanding in the life of this country were not available for lectures. It did not mean, however, that the season was a failure. Far from it. The program finally arranged was full of meat and was carried through with a very high measure of audience interest and response. But because of the lack of "box office names," the response was only some sixty percent of what it had been the preceding summer.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSSELL POTTER
Director, Institute of Arts and Sciences

August 28, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Business

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herein the annual report of the School of Business for the year ending June 30, 1944.

Throughout the war the School of Business has followed three major policies which have dominated its activities. The first has been to co-operate in every way possible in the war effort. The second has been to maintain an adequately diversified program of instruction so that students seeking a professional education for business and related careers, for work in war industry, and for research or teaching might obtain here suitable preparation notwithstanding the war. The third policy has been to re-examine our entire educational program and to reformulate and improve it for the large responsibilities we shall be expected to assume upon the termination of hostilities. Because of the wholehearted coöperation of the staff it is possible to report substantial achievements in all three directions.

WARTIME SERVICE

On the campus the School has provided, in addition to its regular instruction, special classes and lectures for the Program of Training in International Administration, for the Naval School of Military Government, and for the V-12 program in the School of Engineering. The Faculty has been called upon repeatedly for special temporary service in furtherance of the war effort. Those on leave were largely engaged in wartime activities.

During the year ten members of the staff were granted partial or full leaves of absence in order that they might engage in military or public service or in special work with other organizations. Of these Professor Victor Z. Brink completed his second year in the Army. He was recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and made chief of the Contract Audit Procedures Section of the War Department. Dr. J. Brooke

Willis was in the Office of Strategic Services serving overseas. After two years as assistant administrator in the Lend Lease Administration, Professor John E. Orchard transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration and subsequently was appointed special assistant to Undersecretary Stettinius of the State Department. Professor Eli Ginzberg remained with the War Department, as special assistant in the Surgeon General's Office. Professor Paul F. Brissenden continued in his position as vice-chairman of the War Labor Board in the New York Region. Professor Ralph S. Alexander was deputy director of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Rollin F. Bennett was engaged in confidential war research in the Columbia Division of War Research.

Professor Ralph H. Blanchard served as a member of the Advisory Committee on Insurance of the War Department. Both the Army Air Forces and the Army Ordnance Department engaged Professor R. Parker Eastwood temporarily as a technical expert for confidential work. Professor Frederick C. Mills served as chairman of a committee to re-examine the reliability of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index and remained a member of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which conducted several special studies for war agencies. Professor Herman F. Otte made special investigations of mineral resources for the Department of Commerce of the State of New York and engaged in special consulting for the War Department. Professor Carl S. Shoup served for six months as acting assistant director of the Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department, and later as a consultant. Professor Thurman W. Van Metre was a panel member of the War Labor Board. Professor Robert M. Haig was on sabbatical leave. During the year he was honored by Rollins College with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Several other members of the Faculty engaged in the investigation of current or postwar problems for private organizations and associations. Among these were Professor Benjamin H. Beckhart, who was director of research for the Chase National Bank, Professor James L. Dohr, who directed research for the American Institute of Accountants, Professors John M. Chapman and Ralph W. Robey, who were engaged in research for the National Association of Manufacturers, and Professor Paul H. Nystrom, who held an official position with the National Retail Trade

Associations, the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, and other organizations.

REGULAR ACTIVITIES

The number of registrants fell to 183 in 1943-44, the lowest since the last war. Of these, eighty-four, or slightly less than half, were women, compared to a normal proportion of about one fourth. Fifty-eight students were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, sixty-nine for the degree of Master of Science, and nine for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The other forty-seven were unclassified students or students not seeking a degree.

By residence the geographical distribution of registrants was greater than in recent years. Seventy-eight percent were from the North Atlantic Division; 13 percent were from foreign countries.

The institutions from which these students came were numerous and scattered. Eighty-three domestic and thirty-five foreign institutions furnished the registrants of 1943-44. Columbia University led with thirty-two students. It was followed by Brooklyn College and New York University, with thirteen each, and City College of New York, with twelve. From Cornell, Manhattan, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse came four each.

Notwithstanding the calls upon the Faculty for public service, we have succeeded in maintaining a diversified and adequate offering of courses to provide a sound education for students preparing for business and related careers. We have thus endeavored to fulfill our responsibilities to our students and to the public. This policy has been eminently justified despite the reduced registration, which was anticipated.

The number of degrees awarded in 1943-44 was fifty-two, less than half the number awarded annually before 1941. Thirty-four students received the degree of Bachelor of Science, seventeen the degree of Master of Science, and one the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

TABLE 1
STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND COMPARISON

	Year <i>1943-44</i>	<i>Ten-year Average</i> <i>1930-40</i>
Number of registrants	183	489
Men	99	387
Women	84	102
Candidates for B.S.	58	200
M.S.	69	179
Ph.D.	9	34
Other students	47	76
Number of students by residence:		
North Atlantic Division	142	396
Other United States	15	66
Foreign countries	24	28
Degrees awarded	52	130
B.S.	34	82
M.S.	17	44
Ph.D.	1	4

The School of Business has always operated on an accelerated schedule. Since the School was established in 1916, it has maintained annually a Summer Session of six weeks. By attending Summer Sessions, students have been able to complete the curriculum in less than the usual time. Considering it desirable to increase the acceleration opportunities, however, the School inaugurated two additional short sessions for intensive reading courses during the summer of 1943. A number of students took advantage of the opportunity so afforded and registered in the June Reading Session preceding, and the August Reading Session following, the regular Summer Session, thereby completing a term of twelve weeks.

Notwithstanding the unusually large number of leaves of absence granted during the year, only one replacement was necessary. Professor Norman S. Buchanan from the University of California was invited to join the Faculty for the year as Visiting Associate Professor of Economics to offer essential courses in economics.

Many of the Faculty on leave engaged in research for the agencies and organizations with which they were temporarily associated. Those who remained at the University were able in spite of distractions to make progress on their research, and several projects were brought near to completion for early publication.

Publications during the year include, notably, Professor Buchanan's "International Investment: Some Postwar Problems and Issues" (*Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May, 1944); Professor Byrnes's "Public Accounting—1943" (*Accounting Forum*, 1944); Professor Dohr's "Cost and Value" (*Journal of Accountancy*, March, 1944), and his section on "Public Accounting" in *The American Year Book*, 1944; Professor Haig's "The Background of Our War Finance—A Rip Van Winkle Survey" (*Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1943); "Fiscal Policy and Free Enterprise" in the *Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Economic Conference*, Rollins College; and "Federal-State Financial Relations" (*Political Science Quarterly*, June, 1944); Professor Mills's *Prices in a War Economy* (Occasional Paper of the National Bureau of Economic Research); Professor Nystrom's *Major Trends in Distribution* (American Management Association, *Marketing Series*, Number 54); and his *Role of Retail Distribution in Postwar Recovery* (pamphlet, Commerce and Industry Association of New York); and Professor Shoup's "Postwar Federal Interest Charge" (*American Economic Review*, Supplement, June, 1944).

The Faculty Committee on Employment reports a considerable drop in registrations, as compared with 1942-43, and a decrease in the requisitions received from employers. There was a slight drop in the number of referrals and a drop in the number of placements. The data are shown in Table 2. On June 15 all students available for placement except two were placed. This compares with five the year before. For many years the work of the Committee has been under the able direction of Mrs. A. H. Stockder. Her resignation is noted with regret, and the appointment of her successor, Miss Josephine Snook, is recorded with satisfaction.

TABLE 2

DATA ON PLACEMENTS FROM THE FACULTY COMMITTEE ON
EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 16, 1943, TO JUNE 15, 1944,
WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR 1942-43

	1943-44	1942-43
Registrations (new):		
Students	56 ^a	140 ^a
Alumni	51 ^b	186
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	107	326
Requisitions received from:		
Business firms	109	140
Educational institutions	30	52
Government agencies	25	44
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	164	236
Referrals to jobs:		
Students	68	76
Alumni	188	188
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	256	264
Placements:		
Students	13	35
Alumni	22	21
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	35	56

^a Requisition several or indefinite number.

^b Due to unexpected developments during the year, no fall canvass was made and consequently this figure is extremely low.

POSTWAR PROGRAM

In 1941 the School of Business completed its first quarter-century. Starting as a School for undergraduates, it had in twenty-five years broadened its program and become predominantly a graduate school. The quality of its work compared favorably with that of other leading schools of business. The Faculty recognized, however, that important changes were occurring in the conduct of business and in the educational qualifications needed for business in the future. There was a desire to

re-examine thoroughly the educational program of the School and to provide for those larger opportunities created by our location in the principal business center of the world and by the changing character of business and economic affairs. For three years now the staff has co-operated generously in an exploration of our activities and our opportunities. These deliberations have given us a new concept of our educational function. They have revealed long-run policies to be followed in the development of the School. They have caused us to make important modifications in our present curricula. We have been prompted to adopt new educational programs; and we have explored the need for transition programs for men and women returning from the armed forces. As a result of Faculty action during the past year, the School of Business will inaugurate on July 1, 1945, a diversified program of studies intended to serve the varied educational requirements of both returning veterans and civilians who desire to prepare for careers in business and in economic affairs.

This school of business, like others, has traditionally stated its function to be the education of students for careers in business. It has in fact, however, conceived its function more broadly. The careers for which it has prepared students have been limited neither to those in business enterprises nor to those concerned with the performance of purely business functions. It has recognized the opportunities in nonbusiness institutions, especially for specialists and administrators concerned with the formulation and administration of economic policies in the area of public affairs. It has sought to qualify its graduates for specialized, executive, and administrative careers in nonbusiness associations and institutions, in labor unions, in government corporations, and in government agencies, as well as in business itself. As a matter of policy, the School has educated students for careers in research, teaching, and scholarship. This latter function is indispensable if we are to advance the boundaries of useful knowledge and maintain effective instruction. The other educational functions have this in common, that they are all concerned with the direction and conduct of economic activities in a world where other institutions together with business perform the essential economic processes.

Public enterprises have not only become a significant segment of our economy, but the superstructure of public agencies has come to exert a

far-reaching control or influence over the operation of private business. Moreover, private associations have arisen to influence business conduct on the one hand and public policy on the other. Labor unions have likewise grown to exercise enormous power over business conduct and public policy and over the lives and welfare of the workers as well. All these agencies are essentially part of the economic system of which business firms remain the major component. Such institutions are the machinery through which we conduct most of our economic activities. The degree of economic welfare depends largely on the manner in which these diverse institutions are managed and operated. Competence is necessary throughout the system. If as a nation we are to attain and maintain abundant employment, high production, and sound economic policies, we must have more businessmen capable in the realm of public policy, more public officials who know business operations, and more union and association officials who understand both business and public problems. Unless we can develop a competence for economic statesmanship in all the component institutions of the system, people will pay a heavy price for costly blunders by men whose power exceeds their wisdom and knowledge. That higher education has an obligation to qualify its students for these large responsibilities is evident. To date only the schools of business have formally undertaken the professional task of educating students for the direction and management of business and economic affairs. Our analysis has indicated that the time has come when the School of Business must formally acknowledge its larger educational function in the post-war world.

Conceived broadly, that function is to educate men and women to operate the economy. That operation involves the direction and management of whatever institutional machinery exists for the purpose. It includes the performance of specialist, staff, executive, and administrative functions in business and in nonbusiness institutions and agencies also. This we conceive to be the central educational function of our School, although educating for scholarly pursuits and teaching must be a related and important function. To perform these larger educational tasks properly the School must broaden its program and become in effect a school of business and economic affairs.

In anticipation of our large postwar obligations to students who must

shortly manage and operate the economy, we have during the year adopted substantial changes in our educational program. On September 15, 1943, I submitted a comprehensive report on the School of Business in which was presented a proposed program for future development. There it was recommended that we reorganize the undergraduate program and that we develop and emphasize the graduate curriculum for students from liberal arts colleges and professional schools, who desire careers in business and economic affairs. The Trustees approved a revision of the Statute defining the program of study in the School to authorize types of instruction previously given but not fully developed. Subsequently the Faculty approved major changes in both the undergraduate and the graduate curricula. The new programs were adopted for inauguration in July, 1945, in the expectation that returning veterans would desire and need the sort of instruction proposed.

The two-year undergraduate curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Science degree was broadened in scope to require specified courses on techniques and methods, on the organization and operation of business, and on the operation of the economy and public policy. Provision was made for new courses on manufacturing and production, the economics of business, the economy and public policy, report writing, and reading courses in various subjects. This program is designed to provide to undergraduate students who have completed two years of liberal arts studies a fundamental general preparation for careers in business and related activities.

To accommodate returning veterans from the armed forces a number of special provisions were made. We believe that many of these men and women who have completed less than two years of study in liberal arts will desire to begin the professional study of business without returning first to a liberal arts college to satisfy our entrance requirements. Because of the maturity of these students, they should be privileged to pursue their professional studies in combination with appropriate liberal arts courses. Accordingly it was voted to admit qualified veterans who have had at least one year of academic studies, and to allow them to remove the liberal arts deficiency while registered in the School of Business. It was provided further that Armed Forces Institute courses and specialist training in acceptable subjects would be recognized for undergraduate

credit toward admission or degrees upon the passing of proficiency tests administered by the School.

The one-year professional option program by which students in Columbia College and Barnard College may specialize in business during their senior year and receive the Bachelor of Arts degree from those colleges was also modified to afford a more comprehensive study of business and economic processes.

Heretofore the School has maintained a one-year graduate curriculum leading to the Master of Science degree. Students of liberal arts and other colleges who have completed less than one year of undergraduate instruction in business have been obligated to spend additional time removing their deficiencies and in preparation for graduate instruction. The new graduate program changes this arrangement. The School will continue the one-year graduate curriculum leading to the Master of Science degree. Only students who have completed one year or more of business studies will be eligible for this program. Others, principally graduates of liberal arts colleges and professional schools, will be admitted to a new two-year graduate program. For these students a new curriculum is being developed leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration. These two programs are intended to prepare students as specialists and administrators in the institutions devoted to business and economic affairs. Those desiring careers in research, teaching, and scholarship may pursue more advanced studies leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Our constant effort will be to provide the most essential and competent instruction possible, in the hope that we may in time raise the level of competence and understanding among those responsible for the conduct of business and economic affairs. To this end we are re-examining our graduate instruction throughout and introducing new courses where such are needed.

The School will offer well-integrated programs in the usual fields of accounting, banking, finance, insurance, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, retail merchandising, transportation, the specialized fields of management, and business research. It will offer a special curriculum in the organization and operation of small business. Confident that many students, especially veterans, will wish to prepare for careers abroad in business or public service, special curricula are being organized in inter-

national business. Provision is being made so that students may combine their business studies with the new Program of International Studies and thereby acquire the necessary knowledge of foreign countries, so that they may be informed representatives of this country abroad. Finally, the curricula will be available to students seeking specialist and administrative careers in nonbusiness institutions, including the many governmental agencies dealing with business and economic affairs.

This highly diversified program will commence on July 1, 1945. Before that time we expect to complete plans for special lectures and courses intended to meet the immediate educational needs of service men and women.

In preparation for the influx of students following victory, the School has established an admissions committee to consider each applicant. The application form has been revised so as to afford more information on which to judge applicants. The tuition fees of the School have been adjusted to make the payments more equitable. The seventy-two point Certificate in Accounting and the Certificate in General Business granted by University Extension, both rarely used for many years, have been dropped. The Secretarial Studies program has been reorganized and a new Certificate of Proficiency in Secretarial Studies has been authorized in substitution for the former certificates granted by the School of Business and by University Extension. The space requirements of the School have been surveyed and suitable administrative offices have been created on the main floor of the Business Building. By the end of the coming academic year we shall be ready to accept returning veterans in number and afford them appropriate educational opportunities in preparation for the important role they must play in meeting the challenge which economic and business problems will present after victory is won.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT D. CALKINS
Dean

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER
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SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1944.

A new academic year, as well as the calendar year, opened on January 1, 1944. The enrollment and classification of undergraduate students was as follows:

Class	Total	Army	Navy	Civilian	Inactive Army	Inactive Navy
First Year	50	26	13	11	-	-
Second Year	48	33	9	3	3	-
Third Year	46	34	9	-	3	-
Fourth Year	51	35	12	2	1	1
Totals	195	128	43	16	7	1

As in previous years, the majority of the students are residents of New York State, but there are representatives from California, Connecticut, Washington, D. C., Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

On December 23, 1943, fifty men were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Of these, thirty-eight received commissions as first lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Army, and eight the rank of lieutenant (j.g.) in the Dental Corps of the Navy.

The following awards were made to outstanding members of the class:

Ella Maria Ewell Medal	Joseph E. Fiasconaro
Rowe-Wiberg Medal	Simon L. Lifton
Sigma Epsilon Delta Award	Stanley Nief
E. D. Newman Award	Jerome A. Zane
Dental Columbian Award	Alfred M. Bongiorno

The following members of the graduating class were elected to Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the national honorary dental fraternity:

Joseph E. Fiasconaro
Simon L. Lifton
William J. Miller

Paul Mostofsky
Stanley Nief
Jerome A. Zane

Of the 1,320 graduates of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, 515 are on active duty with the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration. Dr. Julius Epstein of the class of 1934 was reported missing in action in the Mediterranean area.

A questionnaire was sent to each of the graduates, and the returns indicate that a large number desire to take postgraduate or refresher courses upon being released from service and before returning to private practice.

The Courses for Dental Hygienists registered fourteen students for the 1943-44 class. Two students withdrew in January. Twelve students received Certificates in Dental Hygiene in June.

On the basis of present inquiries, registration for the class of September, 1944, probably will reach forty students. If this number is enrolled, it will be desirable to re-establish a student dental prophylaxis clinic on the Columbia campus. This recommendation has been made to Dr. McCastline, with the suggestion that the clinic be placed in Teachers College if suitable quarters can be found. Dr. William L. Hughes, professor of physical education in Teachers College, is interested in having this clinic established. He feels that teachers definitely need the opportunity to learn more about dental health practices and teaching procedures, and could be aided by such a clinic.

During the third trimester, each student received thirty hours of clinical practice and instruction in assisting in the Pedodontic Clinic under Professor Ewing C. McBeath. The value of this instruction was found sufficient to continue it another year.

The death of Dr. Lois C. Mossman on June 18, 1944, will be keenly felt in the teaching group for the hygienists. Dr. Mossman had lectured on child psychology to the students in dental hygiene since 1929.

Dr. George A. Perera, physician in charge of the Student Health Service at the Medical Center, reporting on the increased amount of illness and the effect of the Army and Navy programs on medical care of the

students, states that conspicuous changes in the character and extent of medical service became apparent for the first time this year. Students in the military programs tended to postpone reporting early symptoms of disease for fear of being transferred to Government hospitals where there was often considerable delay in the return of the students to their professional training.

In the report for 1942-43 reference was made to the inspection of dental schools by the Council on Dental Education, the accrediting agency for dental schools in the United States. The report on the findings of the Council for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery was received at the end of this year. The over-all picture is one of which the University can be justly proud. However, the report also dealt with our shortcomings, most of which we were aware of and are endeavoring to correct.

Though the greatly depleted staffs have had difficulty in finding time for research, some valuable work is being continued. Grants have been received from outside sources to help finance certain studies on dental problems, including \$1,000 from Mr. Harry Posner and \$600 from the Nutrition Research Laboratories in Chicago for special research in dental diagnosis under the direction of Professor Daniel E. Ziskin, and an additional \$1,300 for research in oral histology from the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation.

Professor Harry H. Shapiro of the Department of Anatomy, in collaboration with Professors Charles F. Bodecker and William Lefkowitz of the Division of Oral Histology, has completed a histological study of the effects of experimental papillectomy on tooth eruption and tooth components. Professor Adolph Elwyn has prepared a laboratory manual for the courses in neuroanatomy.

In the Department of Bacteriology, Professor Theodor Rosebury has been granted leave of absence for war service. Before he left in December, 1943, he prepared three reviews dealing, respectively, with the nonhemolytic streptococci, the parasitic lactobacilli, and the parasitic actinomycetes and leptotrichia. These papers are now in press. The results of "A Study of the Isolation, Cultivation, and Pathogenicity of *Actinomyces israeli* Recovered from the Human Mouth and from Actinomycosis in Man" by Professor Theodor Rosebury, Mrs. Lillian J. Epps, and Dr. Ada R. Clark have been published.

The comparative study of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis and fusospirochetal infections of the mouth, carried on by Dr. Clark and Professor Rosebury, in coöperation with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin of the Diagnosis Division, was completed. The preparation for publication of results of this study is now in progress.

Dr. Ada R. Clark carried out studies on the aerobic nonhemolytic streptococci of the mouth with emphasis on the isolation of *Streptococcus salivarius* as determined by Sherman's criteria. Two senior students completed their senior thesis under the sponsorship of members of the staff.

Due to Professor Rosebury's leave of absence for war service, Dr. Ada R. Clark has been in charge of the teaching of dental students in bacteriology. As in the previous year, the greater part of the laboratory work of the dental students for the concluding two weeks of the course was given over to the bacteriology of the mouth. The course in the bacteriology and etiology of dental diseases was not given during the year due to Professor Rosebury's absence.

The work of the Department of Biochemistry for dental students, as in the past years, has been under the charge of Professor Maxwell Karshan, with the assistance of George E. Boxer and Charles Tesar. Fifty students in the first-year class were instructed in the course in biochemistry. Four senior students carried out their thesis work under the sponsorship of Dr. Karshan, who was co-sponsor for the work of four other students. Six of the students carried out research on various phases of the fluorine problem in relation to dental caries.

Blood studies of patients with advanced periodontoclasia were continued by Professor Karshan, in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum. Fifty-four out of seventy cases showed one or more deviations from normal blood ranges. These deviations were, in general, small in magnitude, and included calcium, phosphatase, sugar, cholesterol, and vitamin C. On the other hand, 19 out of 22 control cases gave normal values, the single deviation in the remaining 3 patients being low vitamin-C values as compared with 23 low vitamin-C values in the periodontoclasia group. The red-cell sedimentation rate was above normal in about one half of the periodontoclasia cases. These results suggest that some systemic condition was one of the contributing factors leading to the disease in many of the subjects.

In addition to a heavy teaching load, Professor Edith E. Sproul of the Department of Pathology has sponsored the work of several seniors in the preparation of their theses.

Due to the retirement of Professor Charles C. Lieb as executive officer of the Department of Pharmacology and the lapse of time before his successor, Dr. Harry B. van Dyke, took up his duties, the course in pharmacology was arranged by Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, professor of physiology, and given by Professor Samuel Gelfan, Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, Dr. Shih-Chun Wang, and other members of the Department of Physiology. Dr. Lieb's retirement also deprives the School of his valuable contributions as a member of the Faculty, in which capacity he had served since 1929.

Research activities of the members of the staff of the Diagnosis Division consisted of the following:

A study dealing with the effects of large doses of estrogen over a long period of time, in an attempt to induce the growth of fibroids in the jaws of dogs similar to that reported in the uterus of guinea pigs; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor Edward V. Zegarelli.

A study of the effect of zinc poisoning in the oral structures, in progress, preliminary report issued; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor Paul Gross, Department of Dermatology, and Dr. George Stein.

Clinical studies on the effect of various hormone preparations in the treatment of certain oral lesions; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Dr. Herbert F. Silvers and Dr. George Stein.

A study on the etiology and treatment of recurrent oral aphthae, preliminary report issued; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor Solomon N. Rosenstein.

The preliminary phase of a study on electrical stimulation in determining pulp vitality was brought to a close and the results in 1,605 teeth were analyzed by statistical means, report in preparation; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor Zegarelli.

A study of the topical application of sodium fluoride in desensitizing teeth, in progress; Dr. Joseph A. Cuttita.

A study on the sensation of burning in the tongue and oral mucosa was brought to a close, report issued; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor George E. Daniels and Dr. Ruth E. Moulton of the Department of Psychiatry.

A study dealing with the incidence of tooth decay in diabetic children and the gingival status in diabetics, completed, report issued; Professor Ziskin, in col-

laboration with Dr. Eli H. Siegel of the Department of Biochemistry and Dr. Winifred C. Loughlin of the New York Diabetes Association.

A study of the effect of potassium fluoride in the prevention of dental decay, in progress; Professor Ziskin, in collaboration with Professor Lewis R. Stowe.

Professor McBeath, in charge of the course in medicine for dental students, reports a great appreciation for the work of this course on the part of former students who are now in military service. Many of the men are situated where a close coöperation between physicians and dentists is essential and where, in some cases, the dentist is obliged to function as the medical officer. While the course avoids any tendency to train the dental student as a physician, it does provide him with a knowledge that enables him to assist and consult with the physician in providing a better result for the patient.

In Operative Dentistry, as in other divisions, there has been a greatly decreased staff to cope with the normal teaching load. The study instituted several years ago in root-canal therapy has been continued, and there has been special interest in the problems of methods of pulp capping because of the discovery of changes in the pulp due to atmospheric pressure in the teeth of aviators. Data on both problems have been reported by graduates now in military service.

In the Division of Oral Anatomy, at the original suggestion of the Council on Dental Education, which was supported by the action of the Dental School Faculty, a lecture and laboratory course in oral embryology was instituted and has proved to be of value.

Research studies in the field of oral embryology have been gratifying, and staff members have published reports on the following findings:

The manner of growth and development of the crown of the tooth with the jawbone. Existing concepts concerned with migratory movement during this period of growth and development have been proved incorrect.

The existing concept regarding the mechanism of sutural growth of the cranial bones, presumed to result in enlargement by a spreading of bones adjacent to the suture, has been found untenable. Instead, the phenomenon of sutural growth is similar to the mechanism of growth of bone on the basis of apposition and resorption—the sutural space being constantly maintained by shifting its location as the adjacent bones increase the general perimeter by apposition and resorption.

Observations concerned with the general phenomena of clinical eruption revealed that the normal physiologic processes of eruption are largely dependent upon growth in the length of the ramus. Synchronous interrelation of growth between the vertical dimensions of the body of the jawbones and the clinical eruption of teeth in the growth-length of the ramus would prevent an increase in intermaxillary space and inhibit the vertical growth of the jawbone and the clinical eruption of the teeth.

In the Division of Oral Histology further progress has been made in demonstrating that the welfare of the enamel is dependent on products of the dental pulp. Professors William Lefkowitz, Charles F. Bodecker, and Harry H. Shapiro observed that the removal of the papilla-pulp in partially formed teeth caused stoppage of enamel calcification. This observation shows the importance of the dental pulp during the early life of the tooth and defines the path by which systemic conditions might influence the enamel of fully formed teeth from within.

The fourth revised edition of *Fundamentals of Dental Histology and Embryology Including Clinical Applications*, by Professor Bodecker, has appeared. The freshman students evince a keener interest in the subject since the inclusion of the clinical applications. Professor Lefkowitz prepared a number of chapters for this edition on subjects of particular interest to him.

Professor Lefkowitz and Professor Leuman M. Waugh were successful in depressing teeth in monkeys, which added somewhat to the knowledge of conditions under which bone resorption can occur. Formerly, histologists did not believe that depression of teeth was possible.

Dr. Bernerd O. A. Thomas has presented clinical evidence that protective metamorphosis of the dentin, usually connected with age changes, results in great reduction of pain during cavity preparation.

Investigations in progress in the Division of Oral Histology are:

Papillectomy and amellectomy, by Professors Lefkowitz, Bodecker, and Shapiro.

Lipin studies, by Mrs. Alice Grynbaum, under the direction of Professor Bodecker.

Experimental dental caries in hamsters, by Professor Bodecker.

Professor Lefkowitz and Dr. Donald B. Waugh are investigating tissue changes

resulting from anomalous stresses and pathological stresses (jiggling) and the effect of bite raising on alveolus and temporomandibular articulation.

Dr. Thomas is investigating the ameloblast and its possible secretory activity.

In the Division of Oral Surgery, special emphasis has been placed on the instruction in the care of fractures of the mandible and maxillae and of facial injuries, as preparation for coöperation between the dental surgeon and the general surgeon in the repair of war wounds. In the clinical field, results of the use of the sulfa drugs and penicillin in the treatment of infections have been carefully evaluated.

Two new instructors, Dr. Jacob Friedlander and Dr. Samuel Drelich, were appointed to the staff of the Division of Periodontology in March to provide for more intensive teaching in the periodontia clinic. Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum has been transferred from the Department of Biochemistry to the Division of Periodontology as research assistant, but will continue his researches with Professor Karshan. These additions have brought increased vigor to the staff, and their aid is making it possible to increase markedly the output of teaching material. The lectures in the sophomore and junior clinic series have been rearranged and nearly all of them are mimeographed for student use. The sophomore oral hygiene reference lists are being revised and brought up to date this summer. Increased emphasis is being given to basic physiology in the senior course in periodontology, and new lectures are being prepared and mimeographed in this field.

The Columbia Periodontia Group, a society of dentists in the metropolitan area interested in periodontology, has continued to meet once a month at the Medical Center in the evening for clinical and scientific study. The enthusiasm and activity of this group indicate that this School is an important center of scholarship in the field of dentistry.

It was found possible to resume postgraduate teaching in spite of the difficulties noted in the report of last year. A new class of eight students started the year course (one-half day a week for thirty-two weeks) in January. A short intensive course was prepared for June, but the announcement appeared too late to make it possible to assemble a class.

The research on "Blood Studies in Periodontoclasia," which has been under way for some years by Professor Karshan and Dr. Tenenbaum, and

which was reported at the meeting of the International Association for Dental Research in Chicago in March, will be conducted during the next year as a joint research of the Staff of Periodontology and Professor Karshan of the Department of Biochemistry. As a result of a gift by the Upjohn Company, it has been possible to make arrangements for a full-time technician to assist Professor Karshan and Dr. Tenenbaum in the chemical work. A greatly expanded series of chemical tests is planned, with much more careful clinical selection and charting of the subjects. If these studies help to determine the exact systemic conditions which predispose the oral tissues to periodontoclasia, Vincent's infection, and possibly other oral lesions, it will be one of the most significant advances in dentistry.

Other research in periodontology includes a continuation of experiments with bone powder in causing the rebuilding of destroyed alveolar bone, by Professor Frank E. Beube; a study of gingival changes due to endocrine hormone administration, by Professor Ziskin of the Diagnosis Division; and work on dilantin gingival hyperplasia and its treatment, by Dr. Samuel B. Drelich.

Dr. Arthur H. Merritt has prepared a third edition of his book *Periodontal Diseases*, which is now in the hands of the publisher.

In the Division of Prosthetic Dentistry, undergraduate teaching has gone forward as usual in spite of a depleted staff. The loss of Professor John F. Ralston by retirement will be keenly felt. His service to the University was long and of the highest character.

Professor Henry Junemann has added the teaching of classes in dental materials to his other duties, in the absence of Dr. Herbert D. Ayers, Jr., who is on active duty in the Navy.

The Division of Prosthetic Dentistry again participated in the special courses in plastic and maxillofacial surgery offered to Army officers. The last group of officers taking this work completed the course in December, 1943, and brought the total of these students to thirty-nine in the Dental Corps and forty-two in the Medical Corps.

In the field of research, the study on partial denture cases is going forward, and a new theory related to the intermaxillary distance is being tested.

No additional members of the teaching staffs have gone into military

service during the past year. A great deal of credit is due to the teachers who are remaining at their posts and contributing in this important way to the war program. The accelerated program has placed considerable additional load on teachers as well as on students, and while all are anxious to do whatever is possible to expedite the successful termination of the war, termination of the accelerated program will be welcomed in the interests of better health and better teaching.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE,
Dean

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following report on the work of the School of Library Service for the academic year 1943-44.

Considerable thought has been given by the Faculty through 1943-44 to problems of reorganization. For some years library schools, like other professional schools, have found themselves confronted with changed conditions which obligate them, if they are to supply leadership which society looks to centers of training to assert, to improve and enrich their instruction. The prospect of a changed professional situation after the war augments this pressure. The Faculty of the School of Library Service has, therefore, entered upon the planning of a new program. A Curriculum Committee has been reviewing the School's objectives and courses, while administrative officers have been thinking of ways to ascertain how far it will be practicable in terms of employment opportunities for the School to strike out in new directions. The inquiry sent by the Provost of the University to members of the faculties last winter stimulated consideration of these and related problems. It is expected that in 1944-45 some rather definite plans for the next step in the training of librarians will crystallize, possibly to be followed by formal action shortly thereafter.

The School of Library Service, the lineal descendant of the oldest library school in America, has a record of being in the vanguard of progress. The enlightened reorganization which came in 1936 as a result of an extended period of faculty discussion is familiar to those here and abroad who have followed developments in this field and it is, of course, expected that any new developments will utilize this previous experience as it will also draw upon some of the same persons who took such an active part in the earlier creative effort.

Parallel with its attention to reorganization the Faculty has begun a study of possible extracurricular instruction aimed at reaching librarians

in service who would welcome further study. The directions such a program might take are varied. The conviction has deepened as we have discussed the problem that the first thing needed is a clear description of the ends to be sought in launching such an undertaking. The whole matter is under examination by a committee. Whether or not it will prove wise to undertake innovations in this field until conditions are more normal has not yet been decided. Present discussions are, therefore, necessarily exploratory. So far, however, discussions indicate that there are educational needs of practicing librarians not adequately supplied at present either by the activities of professional associations and related groups or by the library schools themselves. It would seem, therefore, that here is an area in which the School of Library Service can be of greater service to the library profession and to society if the correct formula can be found.

While 1943-44 might thus be characterized as a year in which the School has taken stock and begun discussions looking toward adjusting its program to the postwar requirements of American libraries, no significant change in our program has as yet been made. The prescribed and the major courses continued to be offered as usual; and although for a variety of reasons the number of courses offered was fewer than in some past years, students generally had no difficulty in making up the kinds of programs they required. The only real problems that arose were those of a few Master of Science candidates in whose cases courses on which they had counted were among those suspended for the time being. Satisfactory adjustments were achieved, however, through shifts of programs within the School of Library Service and by means of electing courses elsewhere on the campus.

The colloquium for Master of Science students is being continued. One of its purposes is to parallel the course in research methods and techniques. The attempt is made to illustrate sound principles of investigation by having reports on specific studies. No line has been drawn as to the fields of investigation to be represented, it being the assumption that fruitful research effort in any field should, when analyzed, be suggestive for research workers in other fields. Students and Faculty alike have been stimulated by this exchange with speakers from other fields.

During the year various articles written by members of the Faculty ap-

peared. A few separate publications deserve to be noted by name. *Introduction to Reference Work* by Margaret Hutchins, published by the American Library Association, appeared in the spring of 1944. A biographical sketch, *The Terrible Gustave Doré*, by Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt was put out by the Marchbanks Press. Charles Gosnell put his doctoral dissertation, entitled *The Obsolescence of Books in College Libraries*, into form for publication. The Dean and Professor Reece served respectively as Editor and Managing Editor of *College and Research Libraries*, the official organ of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

The records of the placement office indicate that the shortage of librarians has increased during the year. All the graduates of the year 1943-44 have taken new positions, have returned to former positions, or are inactive through choice. Requests from employers for placement assistance have doubled since the last peacetime year. Of the 895 requests received, 28 percent came from public libraries, 40 percent from college libraries, 9 percent from school libraries, and 23 percent from special, including governmental, libraries. Beginning salaries have risen steadily but no recommendations could be made for one out of every five positions because qualified candidates were not available at the salaries offered. Although opportunities for change were plentiful, 50 percent of this year's graduates and 80 percent of the M.S. graduates returned to their old positions.

The impending return of librarians from the armed services and from war industries poses a problem for the Faculty of Library Service, as for educational agencies generally. As of the close of the academic year there has been little to indicate what or how great special demands upon the School of Library Service may be. It seems probable that the situation can be met by existing courses, through adaptation and by the possible scheduling of regular courses at unusual periods so candidates need not mark time before entering upon their studies. Refresher courses of some type may be needed, even other measures, but decision depends on questions over which the University has no control, such as how many applicants are likely to present themselves and the extent to which they will present themselves as groups.

In midyear the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship, stimulated by officers of the Veterans Administration, made inquiry as to what the School of Library Service can do to prepare candidates for library work in hospitals. After the Faculty had discussed the matter, the Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, Professor Reece, made a somewhat extended survey in the hope of discovering the extent of the demand, the kind of instruction needed, and the level at which such instruction might be offered. The conclusion was that a course in hospital library work might be offered on an experimental basis as an elective, either in the Summer Session, or both in the Summer and Spring Sessions. Circumstances did not enable us to initiate the work in the summer of 1944. Whether it will be feasible to make a beginning by the summer of 1945 has not yet been determined, but the possibility is still actively being considered.

The year brought a number of changes in the teaching and administrative staff. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, author of a report which is a prominent milestone in the history of American library schools, and known internationally as a leading figure in the field, retired from his post as Dean on June 30, 1943, at the close of seventeen years of service, including one year he had been induced to remain beyond the normal time when he expected to retire. Dr. Harriet D. MacPherson resigned to accept the librarianship of Smith College. Her work on the first-year level was absorbed by instructors already associated with the School, this being possible because of reduced registration. To assume her duties with candidates for the Master's degree, the School was fortunate in securing the services of Wyllis Wright, chief cataloguer at the New York Public Library.

The responsibilities of Robert B. Downs, who for 1942-43 had carried the M.S. courses in college library administration and who left New York to become Director of Libraries at the University of Illinois, were taken over by Charles F. Gosnell, librarian of Queens College. Miss Ernestine Rose joined the Faculty for the Spring Session to take charge of work which Professor Cleavenger relinquished while on leave. The close of the year brought the resignation of Miss Lydia M. Gooding, who went to Mount Holyoke College as Acting Librarian; and of Miss Helen

M. Jackson, of the office staff, who upon nearing completion of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the School of Library Service, was appointed reference librarian at Sarah Lawrence College. Professor Lehmann-Haupt began overseas service for the Office of War Information before the middle of the academic year; his work toward the close of the Winter Session was carried with the temporary assistance of Karl Küp and Meyer Schapiro, and thereafter suspended.

Professor Cleavenger's leave, referred to in another paragraph, was devoted largely to the visiting of Eastern colleges with a view to studying with deans and vocational advisers the shortage of librarians and the career opportunities of library work as they appear to the School of Library Service. Recruiting is a major problem facing American librarians. It is not only that many members of library staffs have been drawn off into other types of activity; the demands upon libraries have increased at many points as the war effort is intensified, yet library work is in itself not classified as "essential." Moreover, if in the future libraries are to provide the expert and skilled service they are able to render their communities and institutions, it is essential that the library schools recruit college students from the upper strata of ability. The aims of possible contributions of libraries to intellectual effort are, it appears from Professor Cleavenger's findings, too little understood by key persons in educational institutions as well as by the general public. The officials met by Professor Cleavenger joined readily and cordially in considering the problem facing American libraries. In general the results of these field trips were as satisfactory as could be expected from a single visit. It seems to justify our studying the possibility of continuing and perhaps extending the radius of these visits in the field.

The Faculty of Library Service has remained somewhat low in numbers. While regrettable in some respects, this condition has been justified by the reduced registration, by the difficulty in wartime circumstances of finding such replacements as would be desired, and by the fact that curricula reorganization probably should precede the making of new appointments. Fortunately the part-time instructors the School has been able to secure to fill gaps in the Faculty ranks have been persons of high competence. This fact, however, does not make it less important to add

to the Faculty as soon as conditions make this practicable. Individual instruction, essential in any professional school, cannot be carried as adequately by teachers who come in from the outside as by those who are regularly on the ground. Moreover, the noncurricular activities of any faculty are likely to suffer when there are not enough staff members among whom to distribute them. Finally, it should not be overlooked that when a library school operates with any considerable number of part-time faculty members, it is returning to a practice which was strongly questioned in the report on education for librarianship made for the Carnegie Corporation two decades ago.

Doubtless there will always be occasion at the School of Library Service for retaining some part-time teachers. This practice should be kept within narrow limits, however, and the hope is that it can be reduced as soon as the war ends and the conditions at library schools return to something like normal.

Scholarships for the year were awarded as follows: from funds provided by the New York State Library School Alumni Association, the James I. Wyer Scholarship to Donna Finger, B.S., Northwestern University, 1935, A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1943; from the Columbia University Fund in Aid of Deserving Students, partial tuition to Regina M. Lewis, A.B., Texas Christian University, 1943; and to Helen M. Jackson, A.B., Goucher College, 1925, A.M., Teachers College, 1940. Dorothy L. Mott, A.B., State University of Iowa, 1942, held a Lydia C. Roberts Fellowship.

Fifteen of the thirty-five candidates for the degree of Master of Science had their first year of professional study at Columbia, and three studied at Syracuse University. The remaining seventeen trained at thirteen different schools.

In the first-year student group were graduates from seventy-one different colleges and universities. Sixty-two were represented by only one or two students each and five by three each. Included in these groups were seven institutions in Germany, Austria, Poland, Canada, and Puerto Rico. Queens College and the College of New Rochelle sent four each, Brooklyn College five, and Hunter College with the greatest number, twenty-four.

As is usual, the states from which first-year students come cover a wide geographical area, but with a greater proportion from the New York Metropolitan area than has heretofore been true. Eighty-nine students gave home addresses in greater New York and eighteen others came from New York State. Sixteen students were from New Jersey; four from Pennsylvania; and three each from Massachusetts, Ohio, and Texas. Six states were represented by two students each and eleven states by one each. One student came from Hawaii and one from Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL M. WHITE

Dean

June 30, 1944

TABLE 1

REGISTRATION STATISTICS

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Summer Session	543	569	518	466	369	247
Winter Session	500	500	454	413	290	233
Spring Session	497	494	452	375	260	224
Total registration (excluding dupli- cations)	1,071	1,061	991	888	636	499
Degrees granted	215	244	238	198	163	91

TABLE 2

FORMAL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
New applications received	689	489	322	349
Found to be ineligible	36	10	10	20
Technically eligible but rejected	55	30	16	34
Application withdrawn	173	129	103	58

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

ANNUAL REPORT

What of the Future?

The social maladjustments created by the war and the uncertainties of the postwar period raise profound problems for the field of social work as to its function, the technical developments within the various specialized fields of practice, and the relationship between these fields. Social workers realize that changes in relations between various groups will require modifications in the philosophy and practice of social work and that schools of social work and professional organizations must take the leadership in the process of redefining the function and responsibilities of the field.

Social work is concerned with the welfare of people. The individual is always thought of in relation to other individuals and groups—the family, the neighborhood, the wider community. A group of people living together and so organized through public and private efforts as to make it possible for every individual to develop a full life is the goal of social work. For some social workers the approach may be through work with individuals and families, for others through groups, for still others through larger community agencies and activities. The goal for all is similar. To accomplish this common purpose, efforts of social workers must be coordinated in a total program of social welfare. By aiding in improving human relations, social work purposes to elevate the standard of living.

In order to achieve their goal, even partially, social workers must understand the basic causes for hostility due to economic differences, social, religious and cultural tensions, and the disrupting effect of these factors on the lives of individuals. Originally, the pioneers of social work were more interested in the problems of social, health and economic reform than in developing specialized skills to help individual people work out a satisfactory solution of their economic and personal problems. After the First World War emphasis was placed upon the techniques in social work rather than upon the wider areas of social reform. Since that time social case work, to a less extent community organization, and more recently group work, have become specialties drawing on related sciences and professions for basic material and tending to emphasize their own particular tech-

niques. The development of specialized national associations as well as a few educational institutions preparing for but one field are illustrations of this trend.

This emphasis on specialized technical training has tended to result in neglect of the broader social developments, and social work today is faced with the question of how can social workers be prepared for positions requiring a high degree of specialized technical training and at the same time develop a sense of responsibility for leadership in economic and social developments. While recognizing the necessity for greater skills in particular areas of social work, it is essential that an interest in and some responsibility for broader social change should not be neglected. Social work, as it achieves professional status, must have a basis of common philosophy, knowledge and practice, out of which specialization develops. Social workers are probably fairly well agreed regarding certain fields in which special competence is recognized. There is less understanding of the general backgrounds on which this professional development rests and much more has to be done in clarifying this general area. It is in working out this problem that special effort is being made by schools of social work. The aim of social work in these war years and the coming postwar era will depend upon the results of these efforts.

Professional training for any profession involves responsibility for leadership in the profession since the students in schools today will be the executives of agencies and teachers in schools in the future. Schools of social work are faced with far-reaching questions such as: What responsibilities will social workers be expected to assume after the war? How can students be best prepared to cope with problems which are difficult to foresee? How can a school best prepare students for positions in social work, and at the same time, develop in them an interest in social change and new types of positions which may develop in the future? What should be the relative emphasis on supervised field work in social work agencies and on class instruction? How is the responsibility of the social worker related to other professions?

It is difficult to predict how the goal of social work will be accomplished in the postwar period. It certainly should involve greater development of public social welfare responsibility. It probably will mean a re-examination and redefinition of the field of privately supported welfare work. It must mean greater cooperation between the two, a better understanding of the basic philosophy of social work, its

relation and dependence on allied professions, and the mutual dependence of the various activities and agencies.

Faculty Changes

Beginning in the Spring Quarter, Prof. Clarence King was granted a year's leave of absence to be Executive Secretary of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Mrs. Charlotte Leeper Hanson, an Instructor, resigned as of June 30, 1944, to go to Liberia with her husband, who has a government appointment there. Miss Dorothy McKay, an Associate in Field Work, resigned from the School at the beginning of the Summer Quarter to join the overseas staff of Greek War Relief. Miss Mary Lois Pyles has come to the School with an appointment of Assistant Professor to teach child welfare courses. She has her Masters degree from the New York School of Social Work and her most recent position was as Director, State Division of Child Welfare in Missouri. Miss Catherine M. Dunn, who has her M.A. from the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, has been appointed Assistant Professor and is teaching public welfare courses. Her most recent position was with the Federal Security Agency. There have been two additions to the Field Work Department. Miss Elizabeth Lawder, who has her Masters degree from the Smith College School for Social Work and also from the Richmond School of Social Work, and whose most recent position was with the American Red Cross; and Mrs. Sylvia R. Grobe, who has her Masters degree from the Smith College School for Social Work and whose most recent position was as supervisor of social work students in the Division of Child Welfare, New York City Department of Welfare.

Changes in Board of Trustees

During the year Mrs. David Levy and Mrs. George Nichols resigned from the Board of Trustees. Mr. Huntington Gilchrist was added to the Board and Miss Esther Hilton replaced Mr. Frederick I. Daniels as representative from the Alumni Association.

New Courses

A new course called "Social Work and Racial Minorities" was offered twice during the year by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University. This course is an analysis of the culture and community organization of racial minorities in the United States and their relation to the various techniques in social work.

Another new course was offered during the summer in "Public

Speaking for Social Workers" by Mr. A. M. Aitchison of Queens College.

A new seminar given by Miss Catherine Dunn in "Administrative Supervision in Public Welfare" was also added to the curriculum during the year.

Faculty Seminar

The Faculty had its second two-day seminar during the Christmas holidays. Faculty leaders were Mr. Fitch, Mr. Klein, Mr. Lindeman, and Miss Hurlbutt, and invited speakers were Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, historian and curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature at the New York Public Library, Miss Venita Lewis, graduate of the New York School of Social Work and now on the staff of the U. S. Children's Bureau, Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Dean of the Columbia School of Business, and Mr. Solomon Barkin, Director of Research of the Textile Workers Union. As a result of these meetings two faculty committees were appointed which worked during the rest of the year, one on minority group problems and one on postwar problems.

Foreign Relief

The students in the course in International Administration at Columbia came to the School for a two-hour course during the Fall Semester and devoted one afternoon a week to observation trips to social welfare agencies. In the Spring Semester they continued to attend the course at the School but the observation trips were discontinued.

There were also two courses, one in the Fall and one in the Winter, given for a group of twenty-five French women who were planning to return to France to help in the rehabilitation there. Both courses were non-credit. The first was in Child Welfare and the second General Problems of Relief.

Institutes

During the summer, eleven two-week institutes were offered with a total attendance of 232 students. These institutes are primarily for employed social workers in other parts of the country.

Postwar Committee

The problems of the returning veterans have been given consideration by the Faculty and a committee is working on several aspects of this general situation. It has been proposed that for gradu-

ates of the School coming back, who may not have a position at the time they are discharged or who may want a period of orientation before going back into the field, a continuous seminar be organized, the objective of which would be to present developments which have recently occurred in various aspects of private and public welfare activities. No credit would be given for the seminar, it could be entered at any time and dropped at any time, and would have the participation of various members of the Faculty, as well as social work leaders from the field. The Committee is charged with the responsibility of working out the details of organization and content of such a course. In addition, the Committee is studying the possibility of developing new types of field work in which veterans might be interested and in exploring the possibilities of new vocational opportunities for returning veterans. A third task which this Committee has had placed upon it by the Faculty is that of working out the responsibility for counselling with men and women who have been in the Armed Services or in related war activities over a period of years, who may wish to explore the vocational opportunities in the field or may wish to continue courses interrupted by the war. The Faculty has evidence that the war has brought to many young men and women a realization of the need for expanded public and private welfare resources, for greater opportunities for counselling regarding behavior problems, for extended group work and community organization services. The responsibility for helping these young people work out their interests will in part fall on the School and it is recognized that this will require the best thinking of our entire Faculty.

WALTER W. PETTIT, *Director*

October 20, 1944

School of Tropical Medicine

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Report of the Director

For the Year Ending June 30, 1944

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

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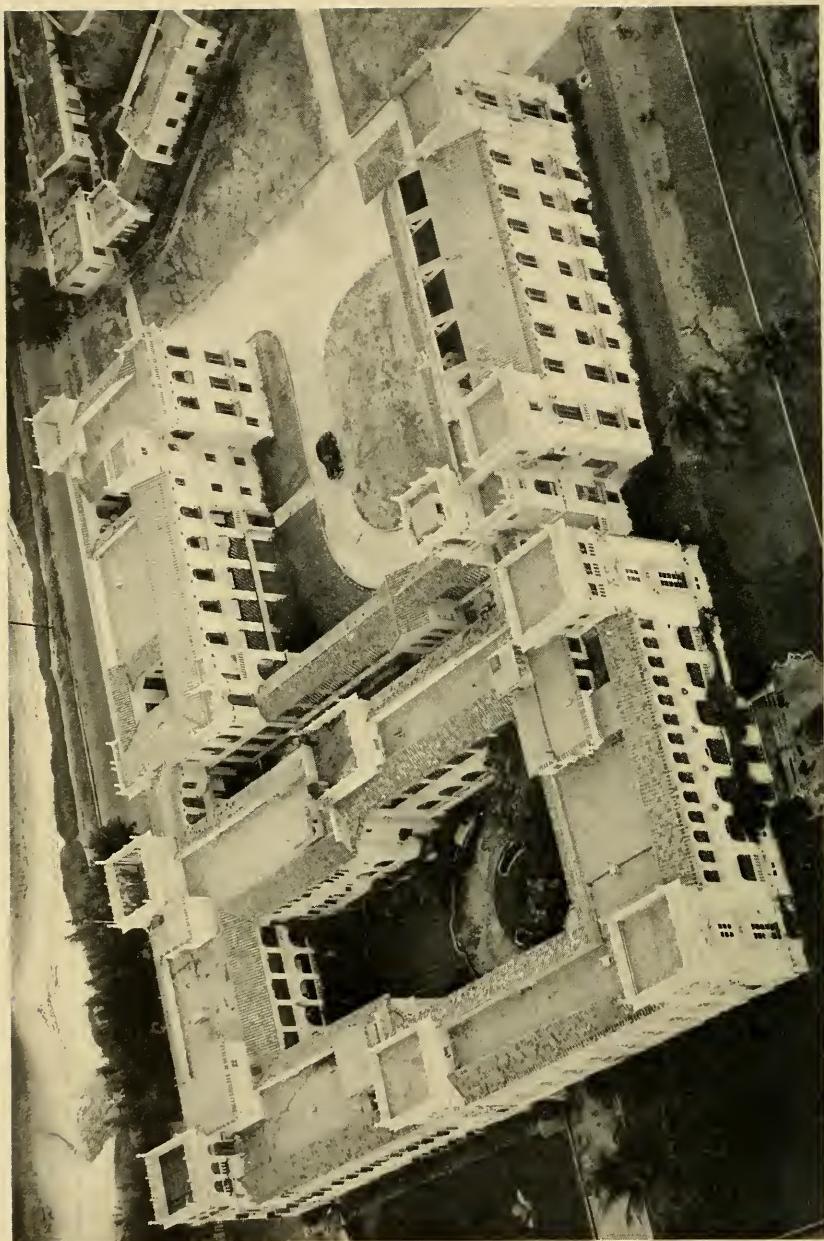
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¹ EARL B. McKinley, M.D.	1928-1931
GEORGE W. BACHMAN, Ph.D.	1931-1942
P. MORALES OTERO, M.D.	1942-

¹ Deceased.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO



REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

For the Year Ending June 30, 1944

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

It is gratifying to report that the fiscal year 1943-44 has been characterized by a marked improvement in those conditions that so affected the general functioning of the institution during the days just after Pearl Harbor. Though the present war emergency is yet apparent, the gradual withdrawal of danger signals from these shores has brought about a letup in certain restrictions that involved the purchase of materials and equipment essentially needed for research. Difficulties still arise but not with the detrimental effects of 1942-43.

Of course, the induction into the armed services of all men of military age continues to confront the School with the serious problem of replacement. Here, as everywhere else, the situation becomes critical when especially trained men are taken away. Though several members of the staff of the University Hospital, where their services are indispensable, reported last year as officers of the United States Army and Navy, we still wait with bated breath lest those few now left may be taken at any time. It is true that the Hospital has been fortunate in securing several excellent women physicians, who have bolstered the somewhat depleted staff, but we hope that no more members will follow.

The laboratories, where so much time and patience is required before an individual can be of definite scientific value to the School, have also had to face a steady turnover after requests for the deferment of technical personnel were no longer acceptable. Every department of the institution has had to run at low gear, at one time or another, hampered by the absence of members who had been trained over long periods.

Though the above-mentioned situation may not be entirely accountable for the critical nursing problem that has arisen all over the Island, still quite a few of the nurses formerly attached to the University Hospital have been attracted to the mainland.

The year just past has seen quite a number of visitors. Among them were Dr. Lydia F. Roberts, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Pieter Hönig, of Java; Mr. Horace R. Byers and Mr. D. Clay McDowell, both from the Institute of Meteorology of the University of Chicago; Dr. Etiènne Montestruc, Director of the Pasteur Institute in Martinique; Dr. Olympio da Fonseca (*filho*), of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Brazil, and Dr. Heitor P. Fróes, of Bahía, Brazil; Dr. Hobart A. Reimann, of Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Max Rheinstein, of the University of Chicago Law School; Dr. Henry E. Meleney, of the School of Medicine of New York University; Dr. Charles E. Shepard, from the Office of the Coöordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Director of Development and Welfare in the British West Indies, with Dr. D. R. Huggins, of Trinidad; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Miss Janet B. Pinney, Editor of the *Journal of Social Hygiene*; Dr. William F. Snow, of New York City; Dr. Hardy A. Kemp, of the College of Medicine of Ohio State University; Professor Earle B. Phelps, Dr. James T. Culbertson and Dr. Harry M. Rose, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, also of New York City. Army and Navy medical men, either stationed in Puerto Rico or in transit through San Juan to their several destinations, have come in large numbers and have evinced interest and surprise at the setup found here.

Dr. Shepard's visit may be considered worth while. It was under his auspices as Chief of the Division of Professional Training and Health Education in the Office of the Coöordinator of Inter-American Affairs that the first eleven students from Haiti came to study in the Department of Public Health of the School. This program acquired a wider scope during the summer with the arrival of

several physicians and sanitary engineers from various countries in Latin America, who came to carry out the field work needed in the fulfillment of postgraduate requirements for the Master of Public Health Degree in several universities of the North, where they had been studying. It is hoped that others will follow.

Dr. Henry E. Meleney visited Puerto Rico to look into the possibilities of utilizing the School as a training center in tropical medicine. Among the students who came for special work are Dr. Carroll LeFleur Birch, of the University of Illinois, who spent two months working on the hematology of leprosy, and Dr. William Henry Grant, of Meharry Medical College, who came as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation for special work in parasitology and tropical medicine. Miss María Dolores Fernández, of Ciudad Trujillo, also completed training in a course in clinical diagnosis. In all, 111 students were enrolled during the year: 8 for work in tropical medicine, 102 in the several courses in public health, and 1 as a special student.

In our efforts to place the School of Tropical Medicine on the active list as a teaching center and to make it known throughout Latin America, we wish to commend the encouragement given us by Mr. Jaime Benítez, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, when he created three fellowships for Latin American students. The following fellows have already been received into the School: Dr. José Edmundo Taveras Rodríguez, of Ciudad Trujillo, for training in tropical pathology, Dr. Guillermo González Barrientos, of Mexico City, to specialize in tropical parasitology, and Dr. Daisy Fallas Bolaños, from San José de Costa Rica, being trained in tropical mycology.

The School of Tropical Medicine participated in the Regional Conference on Social Hygiene, which took place in San Juan on February 9, 1944, under the auspices of all insular and federal health agencies, as well as local civic organizations. To us befell the honor of acting as leader of one of the four discussion groups appointed.

This conference succeeded in bringing to Puerto Rico several distinguished leaders in the field of public health and is considered a highlight in the year's accomplishments in this special field.

Surgeon General Parran, who came to attend the above Regional Conference, was guest speaker at the annual session of the Puerto Rico Public Health Association, an affiliate of the National Public Health Association, held on February 10, 11, and 12, 1944.

As adviser to the Puerto Rican delegation, we attended during several days of the month of March the deliberations of the West Indian Conference, held at Barbados, B. W. I., under the auspices of the Department of State. Discussions centered around those problems of nutrition and the public health common to the countries of this Caribbean basin. While there, our efforts were directed towards the formation of a West Indies Public Health Association. A Caribbean Research Council was organized, and we were appointed to serve on the permanent sectional committee that will deal with agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, and forestry.

During the past year we were also appointed member of the Committee on Teaching of the American Association of Tropical Medicine.

PROGRAM OF LECTURES FOR 1943-44

NOVEMBER, 1943

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| Thursday | 4 | A New Colostomy Operation for Rectal Stricture Due to Lymphogranuloma Inguinale. Dr. José NOYA BENÍTEZ. |
| " | 18 | The Effect of <i>Momordica charantia</i> L. (<i>Cundeamor</i>) in Diabetes Mellitus. A Test for Hypoglycemic Activity in an Alcoholic Extract. Dr. JUAN A. PONS. |

DECEMBER, 1943

- | | | |
|----------|----|---|
| Thursday | 2 | Some Aspects of Military Base Malaria Control in Puerto Rico. Mr. JOHN M. HENDERSON, United States Public Health Service. |
| " | 9 | Common Infections of the Respiratory Tract and Their Treatment. Dr. HOBART A. REIMANN, Jefferson Medical College. |
| " | 16 | Venereal Disease Control in the United States. Dr. R. A. VONDERLEHR, United States Public Health Service. |

JANUARY, 1944

- Thursday 13 The Relationship of Clinical Amoebiasis to Various Strains and Growth Requirements of *Endamoeba histolytica*. Dr. HENRY E. MELENEY, New York University.
- " 20 Roentgenological Approach to the Diagnosis of Bone Tumors. Major MANUEL GUZMÁN, M.C., United States Army.
- " 27 Nutritional Status Studies as an Aid to Detecting Vitamin Deficiencies. Dr. HAZEL E. MUNSELL.

FEBRUARY, 1944

- Thursday 3 Anxiety as a Medical Problem. Dr. LUIS M. MORALES.
- " 17 The Public Health Engineer and the Environment. Professor EARLE B. PHELPS, DeLamar Institute of Public Health.
- " 24 Hepatitis. Major Z. TAYLOR BERCOVITZ, M.C., United States Army, and Captain H. R. KNOCH, M.C., United States Navy.

MARCH, 1944

- Thursday 2 Remarks on the Diagnosis of Febrile Disorders in Infants and Children. Dr. ANTONIO ORTIZ ORTIZ.
- " 9 Mycetoma in the Virgin Islands, Caused by *Monosporium apiospernum*. Dr. ARTURO L. CARRIÓN.
- " 16 Treatment with Penicillin of 200 Cases of Sulphonamide-Resistant Gonorrhea. Major LUIS A. SANJURJO, M.C., United States Army.
- " 23 Clinico-pathological Conference with Presentation of Cases of:
 a. Inactive Rheumatic Heart Disease.
 b. Active Rheumatic Heart Disease.
 c. Malaria; Strongyloidiasis with Hyperinfection and Terminal Septicemia. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
- " 30 Presentation of Cases of Gastrectomy with Splenectomy. Dr. BASILIO DÁVILA.

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- Thursday 13 Tumors of the Urinary Bladder. Dr. JOSÉ C. FERRER.
- " 20 The Weil-Felix Test in the Diagnosis of Typhus Fever. Dr. AMÉRICO POMALES LEBRÓN.
- " 27 Clinico-pathological Conference. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.

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| Thursday | 4 | Heart Disease in Puerto Rico with an Analysis of 1,081 Cases. Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ. |
| " | 11 | Roseola Infantum. Dr. R. FERNÁNDEZ MARCHANTE. |
| " | 18 | The Effect of a Rice-and-Beans Diet in Growth and Reproduction in the Albino Rat. Dr. MARIANNE GOETTSCH. |
| " | 25 | Clinico-pathological Conference. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH. |

The School of Tropical Medicine has always found ready coöperation on the part of the physicians of San Juan for the preparation of its yearly program of conferences. To all of those who contributed so much to the success of the year's program, our thanks are due.

L I B R A R Y

Mrs. ANA R. C. VELÁZQUEZ, Librarian

The year 1943-44 marked a decade of service of the present Librarian, hence it would seem appropriate to survey the progress achieved by the above-mentioned department during this period. There are staff members who still remember the original collection and the quarters it occupied on the second floor of the main school building. It will not be easy for others, who know the library as it is today, to visualize its modest beginning. It is therefore most gratifying to report that the growth of the physical plant has been correlated with a continuous increase in the use of the same. Methods of instruction and adjustment in schedules have permitted students to devote more and more time to their library problems. In addition, the number of library permits that authorize withdrawal of material by others than the personnel of the institution, approved by the Director in accordance with library regulations, have extended the use of the library to some 116 persons not connected with the School.

At the time when the records of the library were first made available to the present Librarian, these enumerated an approximate 873 textbooks and 1,923 bound volumes of periodicals, or a total of 2,796 volumes. These figures have kept continuous pace with the ex-

panding physical plant so that by the end of June, 1944, they total something over 8,765 volumes. As the collection now stands, the library contains 3,496 books, 5,269 bound volumes of periodicals, and 4,420 indexed reprints, pamphlets, theses, and so forth.

In like manner, and according to the incomplete records for 1934, the number of periodicals being received at that time was as follows: 65 paid subscriptions, 79 exchanges, and 19 free journals. At the end of June, 1944, the files of the library showed 135 paid subscriptions, 167 exchanges, and 67 free journals. These items alone mark a long stride forward in the life of this department of the School.

As in previous reports, these last figures continue to be given on the basis of journals received prior to the war. Though the library has not canceled any paid subscriptions that are considered important tools of research, some of the periodicals not received now may have stopped publication altogether or may have been held up because of fear of loss in transit. With regard to those being received in exchange for the *Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*, the library will be able to meet the situation through an agreement entered upon with Columbia University Press. However, the library must be ready, when the time comes, to fill the gaps of those journals not received during the war years.

The total of 369, representing the number of current periodicals on hand, does not include the incomplete volumes owned by the library, the items of which have now reached a total of 12,088. Efforts were continued during the year to complete the series, since they are considered indispensable to the research and reference work that is the moving purpose of the institution.

During the past ten years only 2,777 volumes of serials have been bound. This figure, however, does not include the volumes of serials, annotated as gifts, which have approximated some 569 during this period.

The establishment of the Department of Public Health, with its important teaching mission, has strengthened considerably the ac-

cession lists of the library. Funds appropriated by this department have enabled the purchase of 810 books, already catalogued as of June 30, 1944; a few journals are also being paid for from the funds of this department. With the emphasis that has been placed on teaching, the demands for library personnel adequate to serve the needs of the student body have naturally increased and will have to be considered in the immediate future.

Early in the year, the library entered upon an agreement with the University of Puerto Rico for interlibrary services. Frequent interlibrary loans have also been received from the library of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Río Piedras.

Gifts from the Medical Library Association totaled 1,862 items and 136 complete volumes, showing an increase of 962 items and 98 volumes. In accordance with suggestions received from the Exchange last year, 1,641 items and 52 complete volumes were distributed among 60 libraries, so that the present card record of duplicates showed 6,973 items and 263 complete volumes.

The library was the recipient of the collection of the late Dr. William A. Hoffman containing 136 bound books, of which 105 were titles new to the library. Dr. Hoffman's collection also contained several thousand reprints. The library acknowledges the contributions entered during the year from Drs. P. Morales Otero, Guillermo Arbona, Conrado F. Asenjo, Carlos Calero, A. L. Carrón, Alexander T. Cooper, F. Hernández Morales, Enrique Kopisch, Hazel E. Munsell, J. Oliver González, Captain Herman Schneck, Mr. Nelson Biaggi, and Mr. José A. Goyco. The library also received a generous donation of 448 items, 30 complete volumes, and 11 books from Dr. D. H. Cook, and one of 931 reprints, 14 volumes, 44 items, and 2 books from Dr. C. A. Krakowér. The library wishes to express its gratitude to Dr. Carlos V. Muñiz for his help in securing the important journals published by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

A very important acquisition will be the microfilm reading room.

For years now, microfilms needed by the various members of the School have been ordered in lieu of literature and photostated for the convenience of the users. An adequate microfilm reader was received several months ago and, within a short time, a completely equipped room will be placed at the disposal of the staff.

It behooves us to commend the progress of this department of the School. The Librarian has ever been mindful of the peculiar position which this library occupies, isolated as it is from other libraries in the United States and the only important depository of medical knowledge on the Island, and has devoted all her energies to its growth.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Dr. P. MORALES OTERO, Head

I. PERSONNEL

Mr. Luis M. González, Associate in Bacteriology, was granted a year's leave of absence for postgraduate studies towards the fulfillment of the requirements for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bacteriology. Mr. González worked at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. Stuart Mudd, and his graduation thesis emphasized the antigenic structure of the dysentery group of bacilli.

Mr. Enrique Pérez, an Assistant in the department, is also on leave taking postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

II. RESEARCH

A. THE STREPTOCOCCUS PROBLEM IN THE TROPICS

1. In coöperation with Major G. J. Dammin, of the Antilles Department Laboratory, United States Army, a survey of the hemolytic streptococci to be found in both continental and island troops, stationed in San Juan and its vicinity, was begun and completed. Cultures for betahemolytic streptococci were made from the throats of

988 men; of these, 515 were continentals who had been in this tropical environment from four months to two years. Four hundred and seventy-three were Puerto Ricans, of whom only 6 had ever been out of the Island. Results showed that the group "A" streptococcus carrier rate among island troops was significantly lower than among continental troops, but that a parallelism between group "A" and the gross betahemolytic streptococcus carrier rates was completely lacking.

Antihemolysin determinations were also made in the sera of these same men. Antihemolysin values varied from 13 to 793 units in the continental troops and from 13 to 631 in the island. The median value for the latter (73.0) was slightly higher than for the former (69.2).

2. Study of the role played by group "A" betahemolytic streptococci in acute attacks of filariasis, conducted with the collaboration of Dr. F. Hernández Morales, of the University Hospital, corroborates previous observations that there is no significant correlation between the acute attack and the presence of betahemolytic streptococci in the throat of the patient. A number of strains from lesions of the lower extremities in cases of lymphangitis and strains from other pathological sources have also been isolated and kept in stock for typing and comparison of the distribution of the different serological types.

A new series of antihemolysin determinations were made in 152 cases of filariasis with recurrent attacks of lymphangitis. The median value of 131 units, obtained in them, was significantly higher than that of 73 units observed in 476 Puerto Rican soldiers tested at the same time with the same hemolytic filtrate. Sera are being collected at present for serial antihemolysin determinations in cases of filariasis with recurrent attacks of lymphangitis.

3. In coöperation with Dr. James Steele, Consultant in Veterinary Medicine to the United States Public Health Service, a survey of the organisms causing cow mastitis in Puerto Rico was begun, with

interest centered on the streptococci producing disease of the udder and its possible implications to the public health. This study will hinge on the two following aspects: (*a*) bacteriological examination of milk from apparently healthy cows and of material from sick animals and (*b*) serological classification and biological properties of the streptococci isolated. To date, 170 animals from one herd with no physical signs of the disease have been examined and milk samples cultured. Group "B" streptococci were obtained, frequently in large numbers and, occasionally, in pure culture in 41 (24.1 percent) animals. One Group "A" strain was also encountered.

4. The following results were obtained in the throat study of rhesus monkeys, when swabs from the throats of one hundred animals were taken: positive for betahemolytic streptococci, 20; group "A," 1; group "C," 17; group "G," 2. This last study of the throat flora of monkeys completes the series commenced in 1938.

B. SHEEP AGGLUTININS

1. There was completed with the collaboration of Dr. Eduardo Montilla, of the Blood Bank, a study of the distribution of sheep agglutinins according to blood groups. Sera from 1,025 blood donors were tested and the result summarized; the differences were not found to be striking, however.

2. Again in coöperation with Major G. J. Dammin, tests for sheep agglutinins were also made in the sera of continental American and Puerto Rican troops; a marked increase in the proportion of sera from Puerto Ricans (Blood Bank donors), giving agglutination in low dilutions, was found. The results obtained in 72 sera from normal rhesus monkeys is also given.

3. With Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, of the Department of Clinical Medicine, a study of the effect of liver extract on the production of sheep agglutinins is nearing completion. Sera from about 400 patients (some receiving liver extract and others suffering from various disease conditions) have already been tested though the results

have not been tabulated. It can be anticipated, however, that sheep agglutinins are strikingly increased in these cases when compared with normal individuals (donors and troops). A titer of 1:32, or higher, among Puerto Ricans is worthy of consideration.

C. MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES ON THE WEIL-FELIX REACTION

A continuation of the studies on the Proteus group of organisms and the Weil-Felix reaction has produced a final report on the initial phase of the work, with a summary of the results.

1. In an attempt to corroborate certain findings already reported (Gratch, I., Am. J. Surg., 60: 41, 1943), regarding the strong agglutinations of Proteus OX19 bacillus by sera of pregnant women, sera from 185 women and 43 cancer patients were tested. Sera from 275 normal persons, 61 typhus contacts, and 52 clinic patients with conditions other than typhus were included as controls. The results to date do not support Gratch's claims that the agglutinin titers for Proteus OX19 of sera from all pregnant women are considerably increased when compared with the titers of sera from normal persons and from individuals suffering conditions other than typhus. A slight increase above the normal is apparent, but a discussion of this subject must await the analysis of the data on hand and the examination of a larger number of sera. The above study has had the coöperation of Dr. Guillermo Arbona, of the Department of Public Health, of Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera, of the Department of Pathology, and of Dr. F. Hernández Morales, of the University Hospital.

2. A limited number of sera from soldiers recently arrived from urban and rural communities was examined. The proportion giving positive reactions (at least in the lower dilutions) was higher in the troops from urban centers.

3. The sera of 30 cases of undoubted typhus fever were tested with OX19 alone. In most instances, the tests were repeated during the course of the disease, during convalescence, and after complete

recovery. The following observations were made: (*a*) in the majority of patients, agglutinins appeared from the seventh to the tenth day after onset of illness, though they could be detected as early as the fourth. In one case, however, these were not detected until the sixteenth day. (*b*) In most instances, the increase in titer was very rapid soon after the appearance of agglutinins in the blood, agglutinins reaching their highest level in five to ten days and remaining at the same level for about one week, when they began to decrease during convalescence. Decrease in titer was comparatively gradual, if contrasted with the dramatic rise that followed the appearance of agglutinins in the blood, in some cases returning to a low stable level in a few weeks or requiring from two to four months to do so.

4. Four different cultures of *Proteus OX19* bacilli (Nos. 21, 504, 6898, and 3) were used in testing the sera of a limited number of typhus cases. Two cultures (Nos. 21 and 504) were utilized for the sera of 100 pregnant women and 100 blood donors. *Proteus OX19* (No. 21) was agglutinated with considerably higher dilutions than *Proteus OX19* (No. 504) by the sera of blood donors and pregnant women. However, this striking difference was not observed in the case of typhus sera in which a slight tendency was noted to agglutinate No. 504 antigen in higher serum dilutions. Further studies are in progress.

5. (*a*) In the studies on the specificity of the Weil-Felix reaction as a means of establishing a differential diagnosis, six sera from cases diagnosed as a chronic *Brucella* infection were tested. The results were not significantly different from those found in normal persons and in conditions other than typhus and brucellosis; no definite conclusions can be reached until a larger number are tested.

(*b*) Eighty-one sera from cows with a positive *Brucella* agglutination and 116 sera from cows with a negative agglutination were also tested for agglutinins against a strain of *Proteus X19*. A higher proportion of animals in the group giving positive agglutinations

with the Brucella antigen was found to give agglutinations with the X19 antigen in dilutions of 1:50 to 1:200. However, there was no parallelism found between the titer of agglutinins in cows against Proteus and against Brucella. Many sera giving a high titer with the Brucella antigen had a low titer with the Proteus, or vice versa, as was commonly observed.

(c) A positive Widal reaction was reported in typhus patients. Of six cases tested for agglutination against the typhoid bacilli, two were negative. Two gave a positive Widal in dilutions of 1:80. In two other cases with a positive Widal, repeated tests showed no fluctuation of the titer against typhoid bacilli but a distinct fluctuation with OX19 antigen. Both patients had been vaccinated against typhoid.

In a series of Widal and Weil-Felix reactions, carried out on a case of typhoid fever, there was pronounced fluctuation in the former and a constant titer (1:200) in the latter.

(d) No worth-while rise was noted in single tests with OX19 antigen in six cases of malaria.

(e) In two typical cases of typhus fever, the Weil-Felix reaction was carried out at regular intervals until the titer reached a constant level. Artificial fever was then produced by the intravenous injection of typhoid vaccine, but no fluctuation of the Weil-Felix titer was observed when tests were made daily, or every other day, during one week after the injection. A detailed investigation of the anamnestic reaction in typhus is being conducted at present.

D. VETERINARY STUDIES

1. It seems evident now that the heavy losses in poultry, which occurred in the early months of 1943 associated with the use of a certain chick feed, were due primarily to its high salt content (2.58 percent) and its inferior quality. After this had been established, in view of Seley's findings that with a high salt intake chicks develop nephrosclerosis, this phase of the work was repeated. However,

there has been no confirmation of his findings, and it seems clear that the cardiovascular and venal changes were due to enormous fluid intakes.

2. No significant differences in the rate of growth of the lepromas were noted, as compared with infected controls, in the studies on the effect of thyroid and dinitrophenol on mouse leprosy.

3. The series of experiments bearing on vitamin-C deficiency and granular disintegration of the ova of *S. mansoni* was completed.

III. ROUTINE

The following list shows the distribution of the routine work performed during the year at the request of the staff of the University Hospital and of the School and of outside physicians:

A. University Hospital

Throat cultures	136
Stool cultures	174
Blood cultures	113
Urine cultures	56
Exudates (miscellaneous cultures)	147
Cultures (air—operating-room)	119
Animal inoculations	34
Skin tests for Brucella	6
Autogenous vaccines	4
Pneumococcus typings	7
Cultures for TB	13
Opsonocytophagic index (Brucella)	2
Agglutinations (Widal, Brucella, Weil-Felix)	448
Tests for sheep agglutinins (heterophilic antibodies)	64
<i>B. Special requests</i>	220
TOTAL	1,543

IV. TEACHING

As in previous years, the department coöperated in the regular teaching schedule of the Department of Public Health with a course in medical bacteriology that lasted ten weeks and was offered to

laboratory technicians and to sanitary engineers. It also assisted in giving a course in elementary bacteriology to the nurses enrolled in the Public Health Nursing Course, a shorter one on the bacteriology of water and milk to sanitary engineers, and also two eight-week courses for sanitary inspectors from Haiti and the Dominican Republic, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Dr. C. F. ASENJO, Acting Head

I. PERSONNEL

Dr. D. H. Cook, head of this department since its organization in 1926, was called by Columbia University to take over the supervision of extension courses in chemistry being offered by that University.

Mrs. María del C. Fernández, who had been working on the coöperative projects of the School and the Agricultural Experiment Station, was granted leave during 1943-44 for postgraduate studies at Cornell University.

II. RESEARCH

A. The projects, which the department has now been studying for several years in coöperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station, may be summed up as follows:

1. In the study of the vitamin content and composition of native foodstuffs, riboflavin has been determined by the microbiological procedure of Snell and Strong, using *Lacto-bacillus casei*. To date some 30 different foods grown and consumed on the Island have been studied. In general, it can be stated that root crops are low in riboflavin and contain between 20 to 60 ug. per 100 gm. of fresh material. Fruits usually rate higher, the majority of those tested containing between 50 to 150 ug. per 100 gm. of fresh material. Ripe *guanábana* (soursop), tamarind, and *corazón* (custard apple) are

among the richer ones, while ripe *nispero* (sapodilla), papaw, and *caimito* (star apple) rate among the poorer. Native cheese, milk, and beans, containing between 100 and 400 ug. of this vitamin per gm. of fresh material, are so far the richest sources of riboflavin assayed.

The original project included the determination of thiamin and nicotinic acid as well. Because of delay in receiving the equipment ordered for this work, it has not been possible to complete the last part of this study.

2. Sixteen types of native foods, such a ripe papaya, native strawberries, *frijol*, *caimito*, yucca flour, and so forth, have been analyzed in the study of the proximate analysis of Puerto Rican foods.

3. Work on *maya* (*Bromelia pinguin* L.) has emphasized the writing-up of the data compiled last year. The department supplied Dr. R. Fernández Marchante, of the University Hospital, with quantities of *maya* juice for use in the treatment of clinic patients affected with whipworm. Although the number of cases so far treated is still too small for any definite conclusions, a certain beneficial effect has been observed in some patients.

4. Further studies on the alkaloid-like substance, reported last year in the seed of the *molinillo* plant (*Leonotis nepetaefolia* L.), have shown that it does not behave like a typical alkaloid, even though giving positive tests for such with all principal reagents. This alkaloid-like substance cannot be precipitated out of solution by strong bases and has proved very difficult to shake out of alkaline solutions with alkaloidal solvents, such as ether and chloroform. When the *molinillo* seed was assayed by the alkaloidal assay method of the United States Pharmacopœia, the results obtained in seven determinations fluctuated between 0.02 percent and 0.1 percent, expressed as atropine. The technique was then checked with assays of United States Pharmacopœia samples of belladonna and stramonium leaves, and all results found to be consistent and within the limits of said Pharmacopœia. However, as this assay is depend-

ent on the so-called immiscible solvent extraction, and the alkaloid-like substance present in the seed is not soluble to any appreciable extent in these solvents, it may explain in part the erratic results obtained when using the above assay method.

The water extractive of the seed gives a strong test for alkaloids with the usual reagents; it contains a large amount of inorganic salts besides a small amount of an organic substance that is responsible for the alkaloidal reactions. This last substance, which acquires a violet color when heated, is at present under process of isolation.

Samples of the seed have already been tested at the University of Chicago on malaria-infected chicks and have shown an activity of one-hundredth that of quinine. The activity of the seed as a chick antimalarial has already been reported to Dr. F. Y. Wiselogle, Head of the Survey of Antimalarial Drugs of the National Research Council.

B. The project on native oils, subsidized by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, included the study of four oils.

1. *Hammerhead Shark Liver Oil.* The characteristics and vitamin A content of a sample of this oil, furnished by the Fisheries Laboratory of Mayagüez, were determined. Assayed by the rat method for vitamin A, it was found to contain between 5,000 and 10,000 units of this vitamin.

Since the original fishing grounds that once supplied oil for the California and Florida industries are not producing sufficient amounts, there exists the possibility of developing a small but prosperous shark liver oil industry in Puerto Rico. The Department of Chemistry has offered to undertake a survey of the vitamin-A content of the liver oil of the various species of sharks found in Puerto Rican waters for the Fisheries Laboratory and for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

2. *Higuera Seed Oil.* Seeds from the *higuera* plant (*Ricinus communis* L.), which grows wild in Puerto Rico, were collected and

air-dried. The yield of expressed oil (14,000 lb. per sq. in.) amounted to 30.4 percent of oil but was raised to 40 percent by increasing the pressure to 16,000 pounds and heating the outer part of the press casing. The characteristics of the oil were also determined; different batches had acetyl values that fluctuated between 139 and 150.

3. *Anacaguita Seed Oil (Sterculia sp.).* The seeds from the *anacaguita* tree, which is also widespread in Puerto Rico, grow inside large pods that burst open and scatter them over the surrounding countryside. These seeds are black and ellipsoidal in shape and are covered with a thin cellulose membrane under which is found a layer of a waxy substance, known as the pulp, and amounting to 10.8 percent of the total weight of the seed. This pulp contains 50 percent of a semi-drying oil, iodine number 113.95. After the pulp is scraped from the surface of the seed, a shiny blackish brown husk appears. Under it is found a white almond-like kernel, representing 56.3 percent of the weight of the air-dried seed. The kernel oil is a non-drying one, iodine number 69.70. All the common characteristics of the oils were determined during the progress of these studies.

C. A detailed study of the growth, reproduction, and calcification of bone in the albino rat on a diet of rice and beans is under way. Dr. Marianne Goetsch has so far made the following observations:

1. Rats were maintained from two to five months, depending on the initial age of the animal; xerophthalmia invariably occurred before death.
2. Young rats grew very slowly and never attained sexual maturity.
3. In older rats in which sexual maturity had been established before they were given the rice and beans diet, estrus cycles were maintained.
4. When the rice and beans diet was given to females at the beginning of the gestation period, fetuses developed at the expense

of maternal body stores. Only half of the litters contained living young, and these were often too small and weak to survive.

5. When the rice and beans diet was given to females at the beginning of lactation, the young survived but grew at the expense of maternal tissues. If these young animals were given the rice and beans diet after weaning, they grew slowly to a body weight of about 28 gm. at 65 days. They survived for about 70 days and then died of vitamin A deficiency.

6. If the young rats described in (5) were put on the control diet either at the age of 28 or 42 days or at the end of the period when they were ill with the effects of vitamin-A deficiency, all of them began improving immediately. The rate of growth appeared to be normal when compared with that of the controls, and their reproduction on the control diet was indistinguishable from that of the controls. Females that had been given the rice and beans diet during gestation or lactation recovered quickly on the control diet and, if bred in two weeks, completed a successful gestation.

7. Bone-ash determinations were made on the right femur of many of the growing rats. Under the conditions of the experiment, the amount and percentage (fat and moisture-free basis) of bone ash in the right femur depended on the body weight of the animal, regardless of diet or stunting.

8. Food consumption records were made. Rats on the rice and beans diet limited their food consumption to one-third to one-half of the calories taken by the controls.

D. Some miscellaneous activities of the department included analysis for sodium and chlorine in normal and pathological urines and analysis of Santo Domingo butter for adulterants.

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE

Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ, Head

I. PERSONNEL

The new Clinical Research Laboratory of the Department is now fully organized with a staff consisting of Dr. Hazel E. Munsell, in charge, and the Misses Ana María Cuadros and Adelaida Elías, as assistants.

II. RESEARCH

The research of this department during the year under review can be divided as follows: studies of sprue and other tropical disorders, studies of blood dyscrasias, and studies of deficiency states.

A. Over one hundred cases of sprue have been studied at the University Hospital. Hematological investigations of these cases included daily reticulocyte counts, frequent platelet counts, bi-weekly hematocrit determinations, and several sternal marrow aspirations with careful classification of the nucleated elements. The chemical studies comprised determinations of urobilinogen in feces and in urine and of fats and fatty-acid contents in the stools. All cases were also studied with the biophotometer, with the slit-lamp and biomicroscope, to determine the presence of ocular changes which might be attributed to vitamin A and riboflavin deficiencies.

All data have now been tabulated and are ready for analysis. Some of the aspects of this study that will be dealt with in future publications are: (1) hemodynamics of sprue—to include roentgenological studies of the heart, electrocardiograms, blood-volume determinations, vital capacity, venous pressure, and other functional tests of the cardiovascular apparatus; (2) a follow-up of the glucose tolerance test; (3) blood chemistry in sprue, with special reference to calcium, phosphorus, and cholesterol; (4) hemorrhagic tendencies, with determinations of the prothrombin time and plasma ascorbic acid; (5) relapses in sprue; and (6) bones in sprue.

At present a large group of hospital populations is being studied by slit-lamp observations of the cornea and conjunctivae and for lesions of the skin and mucous membranes that may be interpreted as riboflavin deficiency. In special cases, photographs of the eye and skin lesions have been taken; in others, sections of the skin have been sent to the Department of Pathology for histological study.

B. All the various blood dyscrasias admitted to the University Hospital were referred to this department for workup and hence underwent a similar hematological study as the sprue cases. The following conditions were examined during the year: plasma cell multiple myeloma, leukemias—acute and chronic, lymphatic and myelogenous—aplastic anemia, and hemorrhagic diseases.

C. 1. Initial interest in the nutritional problems of Puerto Rico ended with the publication of a first paper on vitamin-A deficiency as related to dark adaptation and ocular manifestations. Biophotometric determinations performed on 267 persons: 185 apparently healthy individuals and 82 hospital patients, with 6 in the last group suffering from sprue. Of these 6, one complained of night blindness. Only 8 persons showed dark adaptation curves that could be considered within the normal range. Bitot's spots were present in 59 percent of 116 persons examined. Climate and sunlight undoubtedly exert an important effect on the conjunctivae of the people of the tropics, hence study of this problem will be continued from this last angle.

2. In connection with the study of nutrition in Puerto Rico, the work of the Clinical Research Laboratory is of importance. Thirty-two different island fruits were assayed for vitamin C by the 2,6-dichloro-phenol-indophenol titration technique; the periodic examination of samples of orange and grapefruit juice was also completed.

3. Study of the vitamin C status of a sample population of Puerto Rico was continued, with approximately 575 determinations of plasma ascorbic acid terminated. Three hundred and fifty of these

were for individuals in seven groups of fifty each, selected according to their economic status; the remainder were for patients in the University Hospital and its clinics. On the basis of the relatively large percentage of low values encountered, it seems justifiable to conclude that a disproportionately large part of the population of Puerto Rico consumes food that supplies an amount of vitamin C much below that considered essential for good health.

4. Techniques have now been established for the determination of (*a*) plasma carotene and vitamin A concentration, (*b*) urinary excretion of thiamine by the thiochrome technique, (*c*) urinary excretion of riboflavin by the fluorescence technique, and (*d*) the concentration in urine of fluorescent substance, F₂, that parallels nicotinic-acid intake. Approximately 166 determinations of thiamine in urine, 124 on riboflavin, and 95 of F₂ have been made. As values accumulate, they are studied for an estimate of the sensitivity of the technique as well as for significance with regard to the condition of the subject.

5. In July of last year, a project was set up for the study of sprue patients to be treated by diet alone. This diet, now known as the "Full Sprue Diet," was designed (*a*) to be adequate in accordance with the best estimates on the basis of present knowledge of nutrition, (*b*) to follow the accepted dietary pattern common in Puerto Rico, (*c*) to embody dietary recommendations resulting from previous studies in sprue, and (*d*) to comprise, as far as possible, locally produced foodstuffs. A detailed study of each patient admitted to the hospital included a determination for plasma carotene, vitamin A and ascorbic-acid concentrations, urinary excretion of thiamine, riboflavin, and F₂. A complete dietary history was also taken at the time.

After being prescribed the "Full Sprue Diet," each patient was observed twice daily for actual food intake. Diet determinations, as described above, were again made at the end of three weeks and thereafter at two-week intervals as long as the patient remained

under treatment. To date, complete dietary histories have been taken of 33 sprue patients. These histories all showed a low intake of green and yellow vegetables and an even lower one of meat and eggs. Observations on food intake were recorded for 17 patients maintained at the University Hospital under dietary management.

The study is to be continued until definite conclusions can be drawn and, in addition, will include treatment with supplements of the known members of the vitamin B complex. This study is partly subsidized by a grant from the Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation and by Merck and Company, who supplied the B factors.

6. X-ray investigations of the pattern of the small intestine in sprue and schistosomiasis are under way; also on the bony framework of sprue patients.

D. Attention was also given during the year to studying cases of schistosomiasis and intestinal parasitism in children, in conjunction with the various diarrheal disorders produced by parasites. The possibility of using the juice of the *maya* plant in the treatment of trichuriasis is being investigated.

E. Work on the peripheral vascular diseases and surgical diseases of the gastrointestinal tract has continued. Data on over one thousand cases of cardiac diseases, studied in Puerto Rico and accumulated through examination with the electrocardiograph, are being analyzed.

III. ROUTINE

According to the records of the department, the following was the routine work carried out during the year:

Complete blood count and hematocrit determinations	1,117
Platelet counts	236
Reticulocyte counts	1,236
Blood-volume determinations	26
Bone-marrow aspirations	169
Urobilinogen in feces determinations	51
Urobilinogen in urine determinations	50

Agglutination tests for Weil's disease	10
Smears for malaria	3
Electrocardiograms	207
Dark-adaptation tests	105
Fat and fatty-acid determinations	19
Slit-lamp tests	33
Adrenalin test	1
Blood smear for infectious mononucleosis	1
TOTAL	3,264

IV. TEACHING

The head of the department collaborated in the teaching activities of the School by offering a course of lectures on malaria, sprue, and schistosomiasis to a group of officers in the Medical Corps of the armed services. In addition, he lectured on hematology to the students enrolled in the course in medical technology and to the nurses training in public health.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES, Medical Director

I. PERSONNEL

The Resident Staff of the University Hospital is now made up of Dr. Carlos Calero Molina and Dr. Enrique Pérez as Resident Physicians, and Drs. Caroline G. Kreiss Pratt, Providencia Castro, and Sophie C. Trent, as Interns. Dr. Edgardo Silva was the last member of the Resident Staff to be called to active duty by the Army.

Miss Ruth A. Mercer occupies the posts of Director of Nurses and Hospital Administrator.

II. ROUTINE

During the period from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, 780 patients were admitted to the University Hospital. Two hundred and thirty-seven were received as private patients, 167 as semi-privates; 149

were patients in the Men's Ward and 161 in the Women's. Sixty-six children were hospitalized during the year. The average number of patients per day was 34.8 with an average of 16.35 hospital days per patient; percentage of occupancy was 58. Only 21 autopsies were performed during these twelve months.

The Outpatient Department continues, as in the past, the most active division of the University Hospital. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six applications for admission were considered, of which 783 were rejected as not complying with admission requirements of the hospital. One hundred and thirty-two patients who had been accepted never came to their appointments. Notwithstanding, a total of 10,358 were attended in the Outpatient Clinics, of which 811 were new cases. In connection with the work of these clinics, 10,697 intramuscular, 1,989 intravenous, and 403 subcutaneous injections were administered; 240 rectosigmoidoscopies and 357 basal metabolism tests were performed.

Several new clinics were opened: one for schistosomiasis patients, one for filariasis, and another for sprue and nutritional disorders. The first clinic mentioned was especially active during the year because of the large number of young men who had been drafted and rejected for *S. mansoni* infections. The majority of them are now coming to the clinic for treatment. However, the war has brought about a shortage of drugs, and fuadin is one of those that cannot be obtained on the market at the present time.

Those members of the University Hospital Attending Staff, who give of their time to care for the indigent patients coming to these clinics, have marked to their credit a high record of selflessness in this emergency when the services of a physician are at a premium. They are deserving of a sincere vote of thanks and the appreciation of all: Dr. Julio E. Colón, Dr. Jenaro Suárez, Dr. José Maymí, Dr. Manuel Pujadas Díaz, Dr. Agustín R. Laugier, and Drs. Ricardo and Luis Fernández.

The X-ray Division continued to function with a part-time radiol-

ogist and a full-time technician, who completed a grand total of 2,126 examinations from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

The Clinical Laboratories have a record of 22,268 routine examinations to their credit. In addition to a heavy schedule, the staff of these laboratories has given instruction to students in the medical technology courses, since it is here that some of them come to fulfill the requirements of their field work.

During the twelve-month period of this report, a total of 240 operations was performed; 214 of them were major operations.

THE BLOOD BANK

Dr. EDUARDO MONTILLA, Head

The Blood Bank has continued to function with a fairly constant average of 17.7 donors a day, which represents an increase of 77 percent over the daily average of 10 for last year. During the twelve-month period comprised in this report, 4,414 persons volunteered donations, bringing up the total of donors to 9,024 for the twenty-six months in which the Bank has been functioning. The majority of these persons, however, have given blood to replace the amounts furnished by the Bank for transfusion purposes to relatives or friends.

Rejections (832) increased; many of the persons volunteering had to be turned down because of physical unfitness. Of these, 288, or 7.2 percent of all bloods drawn, had a positive serology. The incidence of fainting spells and syncopes following phlebotomy has decreased as the public becomes more familiar with the procedure.

A total of 754 units of plasma was obtained, bringing the total production to 1,915 for the twenty-six months. Eight hundred and twenty-seven units were distributed among municipal, district, and private hospitals throughout the Island for use on indigent patients. The remaining 1,045 units are now stored in the frozen state for use by Civilian Defense for an emergency. A plasma yield of 43.1 per-

cent was obtained and compares quite favorably with the 36 percent of last year. Only 26 units, or 3.4 percent of the total prepared, were discarded; this figure is considerably lower than that for last year (6.9 percent).

A total of 1,806 whole blood, 131 red blood cells, and 311 plasma transfusions were given during the year, or a total of 3,168 transfusions in the twenty-six months of operation; 222 were given during the month of May, 1944. The incidence of reactions to whole-blood transfusions was about 26.1 percent, which percentage is not too alarming when one considers that 22.5 were minor pyrogenic or febrile reactions, 2.3 percent were allergic or anaphylactic, and only 0.8 percent were serious enough to require the stoppage of the transfusion. It is therefore evident that the use of improperly sterilized intravenous solutions and equipment at the hospitals where transfusions are given is undoubtedly responsible for the majority of the reactions reported.

The Blood Bank saves samples of the donors' and recipients' bloods for a period of three to four weeks in order to determine whether any of the reactions have been due to errors in typing or cross-matching. The incidence of reactions to red blood cells and plasma transfusions was considerably lower than to whole blood, which fact may be attributed to the red cells being suspended in sterile commercial, pyrogen-free saline solution and packed in plasma-vacs at the Plasma Room of the Blood Bank. All possibility of pyrogenic reactions is therefore minimized.

It has not been possible to make more than four field trips this year. Limitations in personnel, transportation difficulties, and the increasing demands upon the Central Unit by the large number of donors, now coming to the Bank, constitute the chief reasons.

Experimental Work. With the assistance of Dr. J. Oliver González, of the Department of Medical Zoölogy, and of Dr. Caroline Kreiss Pratt, of the University Hospital, the preparation of anti-Rh serum by the inoculation of guinea pigs and rabbits with washed rhesus-monkey cells was again attempted this year. It is hoped that

with the improvement of the technique and, perhaps, with the aid of the polysaccharide isolated by Dr. Oliver, a sufficiently potent serum can be found. Such a serum would be of tremendous value in the determination of Rh in a large series of donors, thus making a panel of Rh-negative persons available for transfusion purposes. Recently the Bank supplied two transfusions of Rh-negative blood to a newborn baby suffering from hemolytic anemia due to isoimmunization to the Rh factor, who would otherwise have died.

Bloods from obstetrical cases in which isoimmunization to the Rh factor was suspected were submitted by the Bayamón and the Fajardo District Hospitals. These bloods were studied and detailed reports on them sent out.

A study of the titer of cold agglutinins in the bloods of patients with atypical pneumonia was started on samples sent from the United States Public Health Service Marine Hospital.

Outdated red blood cells, a by-product of plasma production, have been supplied to the above-named hospital and also to the Pila Clinic in Ponce for local applications in the treatment of extensive burns, preparatory to skin grafting. The results have been so encouraging that hospitals are being urged to use this by-product of the Bank.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL ZOÖLOGY

Dr. J. OLIVER GONZÁLEZ, Head

I. PERSONNEL

On the death of Dr. William A. Hoffman, former head of the department, Dr. J. Oliver González was appointed Assistant Professor of Parasitology by Columbia University.

II. RESEARCH

A. Work on the problem of the relation between infections with animal parasites and blood agglutinins has been considerably enlarged upon. When the polysaccharide (isolated from the pig roundworm, *Ascaris suum*) is injected intravenously into rabbits,

α and β agglutinins are reduced in titer for a period of time varying from six to eight hours. Inhibition of the agglutinins *in vivo* suggests that it may be possible to give transfusions with incompatible blood to which this polysaccharide has been added, and that agglutination in the recipient may be prevented. The possibility of using this polysaccharide to inhibit the α and β agglutinins from group-O bloods, making them safe for transfusion, has also been indicated. This polysaccharide is also related to the Forssman antigen. Experiments carried out showed that it inhibits the lysis of sheep cells by the Forssman hemolysin present in rabbit sera.

A polysaccharide with similar properties as the one obtained from *Ascaris suum* has been obtained from *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichinella spiralis*, *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Necator americanus*, and *Cysticercus cellulosae*. The presence of this polysaccharide in the various parasites, the immunization of the host during infection, and the relation which immunization with this substance may have to autoagglutination of erythrocytes, have been already pointed out. A report was made of the high α and β agglutinin titers found in cases of chronic malaria, suggesting the presence of the isoagglutinogen-like substance in the malarial parasite and also suggesting that the host is immunized by this substance. The presence of increased α and β agglutinin titers may be associated with the autoagglutination and hemolysis of red cells that occurs in blackwater fever.

Another research problem that has thrown further light on the relation between parasitic infections and blood agglutinins is that wherein rabbits, following infection with *Trichinella spiralis*, *Ascaris suum*, and *Necator americanus*, have shown an increase in the titers of α and β agglutinins. The titer of cold agglutinins likewise increases in the sera of rabbits infected with the above-mentioned parasites. An investigation was started to determine which tissue of the adult worm, *Ascaris suum*, was associated with the development of cold agglutinins. It was found that the egg, removed from the uterus, absorbs the cold agglutinins from the

sera—a finding that may have some importance since it brings to light a closer relationship between the cold agglutinins and infectious agents.

In coöperation with Dr. Eduardo Montilla of the Blood Bank, a short study showing the inhibiting action of the ascarid polysaccharide on other blood agglutinins was completed. Results revealed that such action was limited to the α and β agglutinins but that it had no effect on the anti-Rh, anti-M, anti-N, and cold agglutinins. This specific action of the ascarid polysaccharide may be of use in the commercial preparation of testing sera for detection of the Rh, M, N, and cold agglutinogens.

B. The work on problems of immunity to *Wuchereria bancrofti* infection, in collaboration with Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor Bercovitz, of the United States Army Medical Corps, resulted in the preparation of an antigen by concentrating the microfilariae of this parasite. The antigen has given positive results when tested with sera from cases with microfilariae in the blood and from cases with clinical symptoms only.

A study of the incidence of microfilariae in cases of filariasis coming to the clinic is under way with Dr. F. Hernández Morales, of the University Hospital, as collaborator. Some three hundred cases have already been examined to date, and their data will be helpful in establishing the relationship between infection with *Wuchereria bancrofti* and the appearance of clinical symptoms.

C. Investigations in schistosomiasis have emphasized two main aspects: (1) the study of the biology of the intermediate host, *Australorbis glabratus*, and (2) observation on the intradermal and precipitin reactions to antigens made from the cercarial and adult forms of the parasite. This work was conducted with the coöperation of Dr. Marianne Goetsch, of the Department of Chemistry, and from it various problems that need further investigation have arisen: (a) the effect of a vitamin E-deficient diet on the snail; (b) the parasitic life of a number of protozoan organisms on the eggs of the snail, apparently interfering with the development of the em-

bryo and causing death to some; (c) the active feeding of *Australorbis glabratus* on human fecal material.

D. Work on the life cycle of *Platynosomum fastosum*, the liver fluke of the cat, has shown decided progress under the direction of Mr. José F. Maldonado. Elucidation of the life cycle and biology of this parasite was completed during the year so that it can now be definitely stated that the parasite comes into maturity in the molluscan intermediate host two months after ingestion of the egg. These findings may be a small contribution to the meager knowledge on hand about a group of parasites that are of economic and zoölogical interest and, moreover, may open up numerous problems to be studied in the near future.

Work on the life history and biology of *Tamerlanea bragai*, the kidney fluke of the pigeon and a trematode that is little known, was completed this year, thus establishing a cycle of some two weeks from the time this trematode is ingested by the pigeon and its attaining adult form.

E. Miss Josefina Acosta has commenced work on the immunological diagnosis of *Endamoeba histolytica*, based on detecting antigen rather than antibody in the sera of the infected host. Miss Acosta is also working on a problem of immunity to infection with *Strongyloides stercoralis*, with special reference to the possible relationship that may exist between immunity acquired to the infection and the development of the free living generation.

Examination of the diaphragms of 104 wild rats for the presence of *Trichinella spiralis* revealed no larvae.

F. A parasitic survey of 70 monkeys from the Santiago Primate Colony to determine the reason for a certain disease condition then prevalent revealed that 50 percent of the animals harbored *Strongyloides*. Although some of the monkeys showed a heavy infection, this high intensity was probably due to a general loss of resistance that increased the infectivity to the worm. It is believed that infection with *Strongyloides* constituted no health problem serious to the colony.

G. Captain Harry D. Pratt, of the United States Public Health Service, continued his study of Puerto Rican anophelines, commenced a year ago by the late Dr. William A. Hoffman.

Lieutenant Walter L. Newton, of the National Institute of Health, remained for nine months in the department, working on a problem of mosquito transmission of *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

III. ROUTINE

During the year, the routine methods utilized in the department underwent a complete reorganization. Instead of the one routine test for a specific parasite requested by the physician or person sending in the fecal sample, it was decided that each sample coming to the laboratory should be submitted to the same technical procedure, that is, one that would disclose the largest number of parasites. It was therefore decided to apply the following technique in every instance—first, a saline and an iodine smear, most important in the diagnosis of trophic forms and cysts of Protozoa and in the disclosure of helminth ova; second, a modification of the DeRivas acid-ether technique, which is a more sensitive test for detecting the presence of helminth ova, especially that of *Schistosoma* and *Fasciola*. Although such a drastic change will constitute an additional expense to the department, it is believed that the benefits to be obtained in the long run will make the change worth while in securing a more complete record of parasitic incidence in Puerto Rico. The following is a statement of the routine work from July to August 31, 1943:

	<i>For the University Hospital</i>	<i>By Special Request</i>
Routine	307	26
<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	162	79
Amoeba	53	15
Hookworm	2	2
<i>Ascaris suum</i>	5	1
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	2	..
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TOTAL	531	123

After September 1, 1943, and up to June 30, 1944, the number of fecal samples examined for all parasites in accordance with the new procedure was 4,219.

IV. TEACHING

The teaching activities of the department increased greatly over the past year; four courses were given as compared with one last year. A ten-week course was offered in medical technology, and three two-month courses were also given to two groups of sanitary inspectors and one group of public health nurses, respectively. In addition, a series of lectures on parasitology was offered to continental members of the Martin G. Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit, working at Luquillo, Puerto Rico.

DEPARTMENT OF MYCOLOGY AND DERMATOLOGY

Dr. A. L. CARRIÓN, Head

I. RESEARCH

A. CHROMOBLASTOMYCOSIS

The two cases of chromoblastomycosis discovered late during the past year were studied and the observations thereon filed for future report. The disease in one of these patients was of clinical interest because of the unusual location of the lesions on the right upper extremity and for the absence of cauliflower-like tumors. The fungus causing the infection in this case was classified as *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi communis*.

A study of the other case, made possible through the courtesy of Dr. I. González Martínez, also revealed the infection as located on the right forearm. There was found a single incipient lesion that had been treated and apparently cured with X rays. The fungus isolated from the lesion was recognized as *Pullularia pullulans*. It is worth while mentioning here that *Pullularia pullulans* has

been obtained previously in two other cases of chromoblastomycosis—one from Java and another from Canada. Comparative studies of these isolates are now under way.

B. DERMATOMYCOSIS

Observations of ringworm of the scalp have been continued with the addition of five new cases, all of them caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

A total of 58 patients suffering from skin eruptions, suspected of *tinea corporis*, was also studied. Scales from the skin lesions revealed the presence of fungus structures in 24; dermatophytes were isolated in culture in 14 instances. Among the fungi obtained, there were 9 classed as *Trichophyton rubrum*; 2 fell within the species *Epidermophyton floccosum*; 1 was a *Microsporum gypseum*, 1 was *Trichophyton tonsurans*, and 1 was tentatively classed as *Pulularia pullulans*.

Of 189 cases with dermatophytes of the feet, 41 showed the presence of fungus structures in scales of lesions and 63 were positive in culture. Among the fungus isolations in this group of patients, 20 were classed as *Trichophyton rubrum*, 40 as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, 2 as *Epidermophyton floccosum*, and 1 as *Candida (Monilia) albicans*.

Presumptive cases of onychomycosis were observed in 183 instances. In 67, the scales showed fungus elements and 47 revealed the presence of pathogenic fungi in culture. They included 31 isolates of *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, all of them from toenails, 15 isolates of *Trichophyton rubrum*—11 from toenails and 4 from fingernails—and 1 isolate of *Epidermophyton floccosum* from toenails.

C. GENERAL SURVEY OF FUNGUS DISEASES IN PUERTO RICO

This survey revealed one more case of tinea negra, the third registered in the records of the department. The isolated fungus was

classified as *Pullularia pullulans*. As already stated, this species has been recently isolated from cases of chromoblastomycosis, one of them Puerto Rican. An additional case of trichomycosis of the dark variety (*piedra negra*) was brought to light by the survey and its etiologic fungus classified as *Piedraia Hortai*. Several (15) cases of presumptive bronchomoniliasis were referred to the laboratory for mycologic investigation. *Candida (Monilia) albicans* was isolated from the sputum in 3 of them, but the etiologic importance of the fungus in these cases is questionable.

D. GRANULOMA INGUINALE

In October, 1942, G. C. Thomskey *et al* published a report on *The Successful Treatment of Granuloma Inguinale, with Special Reference to the Use of Podophyllin*. Considering the destructive character of this disease, its incapacitating effects, the physical and moral torture associated with it, and the frequent failures of the antimony salts that have been, so far, the only effective drugs used against this infection, it was decided to try the new podophyllin therapy on some Puerto Rican patients with granuloma inguinale. The results obtained in the first patient treated with this drug were dramatic. The local application of the drug—once daily for five consecutive days—produced a complete destruction of the infected tissues; the remaining ulcerations healed within a relatively short period. The scars are now soft and healthy looking, and there has been no sign of recurrence after several months of observation. Two other patients are now under treatment at the University Hospital and the improvement noted so far would point to an equally remarkable success.

The one serious handicap to podophyllin treatment, however, appears to be the inflammatory reaction, intense pain, and even a rise in temperature that follow the local application of the drug. In view of this, the department has requested the coöperation of the Department of Chemistry in order to isolate, if possible, the therapeutically active fraction of podophyllin. If this fraction were found

to be different from other fractions responsible for the local reaction produced on the patient, the isolation of the active substance would represent an essential improvement in the new method of treatment.

II. ROUTINE

A total of 657 routine specimens were examined up to June 30, 1944, to determine the presence of fungi; 178 were positive on direct microscopic examination and 155 in culture. The following fungi were obtained from this material: *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum gypseum*, *Candida (Monilia) albicans*, *Candida (Monilia) parapsilosis*, *Candida (Monilia) krusei*, *Piedraia Hortai*, *Pullularia pullulans*.

III. TEACHING

The department coöperated with the teaching schedule of the Department of Public Health by offering two lectures on "Fungus Diseases" and "Actinomycosis," respectively, which were given before two different groups of students enrolled in the Department of Public Health. In addition, three laboratory sessions were held for these same students so that they might have the opportunity of taking clinical specimens, observing them microscopically, and culturing them for morphologic study.

A more informal course in laboratory training in medical mycology was offered to Dr. Carlos Calero Molina, of Ecuador, temporarily serving in the University Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH, Head

I. PERSONNEL

Dr. C. A. Krakower, Assistant Professor of Pathology, resigned in November of last year to take up a new post at Tulane University in Louisiana. Dr. Guillermo M. Carrera Benítez was appointed Associate in Pathology and first assistant to Dr. Koppisch.

II. RESEARCH

A. TYPHUS FEVER

Of the 186 wild rats (86 *Rattus norvegicus*, 61 *Rattus rattus*, 26 *Rattus alexandrinus*, and 13 mixed or unclassified) caught between May 19 and August 30, 1943, advance autolysis, crushing of the brain at the time of trapping, or post-mortem contamination of the viscera left only 63 specimens from which the result of guinea pig inoculation could be analyzed. Two of the rats conveyed typhus fever to the inoculated guinea pigs, while in two others the inoculations were suggestive but the presence of typhus could not be conclusively proved; 3.2 percent of the 63 rats were definitely positive, with 6.4 as the probably actual total percentage. These are minimal figures, since no attempt was made to uncover inapparent infections by subpassage and only one guinea pig was inoculated from each wild rat. Both of these limitations were imposed on the survey by the difficulty in securing guinea pigs at the time.

Of the positive rats, both were of the *Rattus alexandrinus* variety, while the doubtfully positive were *Rattus norvegicus* and *Rattus rattus*, respectively; both had been captured in San Juan proper. Out of the 15 patients studied by guinea pig inoculation up to March, 1944, one yielded a strain that died out on the third subpassage and two others gave strains that are now under study. In one of the latter, scrotal reactions were absent or minimal; all the strains, however, appear to be of murine typhus.

B. WEIL'S DISEASE

The wild rats caught for the typhus fever survey were studied at the same time for Weil's leptospirosis by the inoculation of guinea pigs with emulsions of kidney, by dark-field examination of the kidney, and by the study of the same organ after fixation and silver impregnation of leptospirae.

1. Out of 47 analyzable inoculations, 7, or 14.9 percent, were frankly positive for Weil's disease.

2. Of 177 dark-field examinations, 30, or 16.9 percent, showed leptospirae with the morphology of the agent of Weil's disease.

3. Of 100 rats whose kidneys were studied by the Krajian frozen-section method of silver impregnation, 14 harbored what seemed like typical leptospirae and 2 others had leptospira-like organisms considered not entirely characteristic. By this method the percentage was 14 to 16.

4. By the method of guinea pig inoculation, all the positives were *Rattus norvegicus*, representing one third of the group tested.

5. When examined by dark field, 29.4 percent of the positives were *Rattus norvegicus*, 7 percent were *Rattus rattus*, and 4.2 percent were *Rattus alexandrinus*. By this method, practically one half of the Norwegian rats were positive, one twelfth of the rattus, and one twenty-second of the alexandrinian.

6. When the leptospirae were searched for in the silver-impregnated kidneys, 14 were considered frankly positive. Of these, 13 were *Rattus norvegicus* and one was *Rattus alexandrinus*. The two doubtfully positive were also Norwegian rats. Furthermore, by this method 13 (possibly 15) of 25 *Rattus norvegicus* tested were positive and only one out of 17 *Rattus alexandrinus*, while none was positive out of 39 *Rattus rattus*.

By whatever method tested, 15 to 16 percent of all rats were found positive. Furthermore, the indications are quite clear that the problem is mainly one produced by the Norwegian or sewer rat, of which 33 to 50 percent are carriers of presumably pathogenic leptospirae, with the alexandrinian and rattus varieties playing a decidedly minor role.

C. With the collaboration of Dr. Luis R. Guzmán López, the cases with active amoebic lesions in the autopsy series of the department are being tabulated and prepared for publication.

D. With the collaboration of Dr. J. E. Taveras Rodríguez and, in connection with two fatal cases of balantidiasis, the literature on the pathology of that disease is being collected and reviewed.

E. A comparison is also being established of the histopathologic with Ferguson's method of digestion of viscera, such as colon and liver, in caustic soda or potash, for the post-mortem demonstration of schistosome egg shells.

F. All cases of active and inactive rheumatic fever in the series of 1,400 autopsies of the department are being revised for a study of the incidence and pathologic features of the disease, at autopsy, in Puerto Ricans.

III. ROUTINE

A. AUTOPSIES

The number of autopsies performed in the department from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, was 61, or a monthly average of $5\frac{1}{12}$. These autopsies were carried out in the following institutions, or at their request:

Presbyterian Hospital	33
University Hospital	21
Municipal Hospital, Santurce	1
Fondo del Seguro del Estado	2
United States Public Health Service	2
Private request	2

The above figure represents a diminution of 19.7 percent over last year, when 70 autopsies, or a monthly average of $6\frac{1}{3}$, were performed.

B. MISCELLANEOUS PATHOLOGY

This past year the miscellaneous pathology was composed of the following:

Surgical specimens (human)	3,049
Partial autopsies (human)	45
Experimental specimens (animal)	349
TOTAL	3,443

and compares with the corresponding period of last year as follows:

Surgical specimens (human)	2,569
Partial autopsies (human)	87
Experimental specimens (animal)	167
TOTAL	2,823

which represents a general increase of 21.9 percent. The human material increased by 19.8 percent; partial autopsies decreased by 48 percent, and experimental specimens increased by 108.9 percent.

IV. TEACHING

Dr. Luis R. Guzmán López, in training for the position of Pathologist in the District Hospitals of the Department of Health, completed his period of study in February. Dr. José E. Taveras Rodríguez, of Ciudad Trujillo, one of the University of Puerto Rico fellows, is receiving training in general pathology.

Ten lectures were delivered before medical technologists and sanitary engineers of the Department of Public Health on the spirochetes, the rickettsiae, the filtrable virus, and on pathological techniques.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. GUILLERMO ARBONA, Head

I. PERSONNEL

The organization of the Department of Public Health was completed during the year with the appointments of Mr. José Rivera León, as Assistant Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Miss Edna S. McKinnon, as Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing, Miss Celia Guzmán, as Instructor in Public Health Nursing, Mr. Orlando Bonilla, as Administrative Clerk and Laboratory Assistant. Mr. Nelson Biaggi, Assistant Sanitarian (R), United States Public Health Service, and a former member of the department's staff,

was detailed to the department and appointed, *ad honorem*, Associate in Sanitary Science. Professor Earle B. Phelps was also appointed Visiting Professor of Sanitary Science for a period of three months.

II. TEACHING

A. REGULAR COURSES

These were offered to public health engineers, public health nurses, and medical technologists, and commenced on September 7, 1943. A total of 36 students registered: 11 in the course for engineers, 12 in that for nurses, and 13 in the course on medical technology. During the year all students completed the prescribed courses and are now fulfilling the field work assigned as part of the requirements.

The course, Public Health Nursing I, which was offered to special students, commenced on April 14, 1944, and ended on June 30, 1944. A total enrollment of 24 students was divided into two groups that met on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

B. SHORT-TERM COURSES

The first of these courses was open to sanitary inspectors and commenced on May 17, 1943, ending on August 17, 1943. A second group of 20 students enrolled for a similar course in November, 1943, and included 10 students from the Republic of Haiti, sent under the auspices of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs. A third group of 19 students was composed of 10 sanitary inspectors from the Department of Health of Puerto Rico and 9 from the Republic of Santo Domingo. The latter were also sent by the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs.

A total of 118 students were registered in both the regular and short-term courses during the past year.

Plans for the coming academic year are taking into account a doubling of the year's enrollment. Postgraduate courses leading to a Master in Science in Public Health and a Master in Sanitary Sci-

ence, together with the already established courses for public health nurses and laboratory technicians, will be offered.

C. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The department coöperated at all times with the local offices of the United States Public Health Service and the Department of Health of Puerto Rico in studying problems affecting the public health of the Island. Accordingly, a project was prepared for the improvement of the abattoir at Río Piedras. A very short three mornings' course on cross connections was given to field personnel of the San Juan Aqueduct. Another short course on food handling was prepared and offered to the employees of the United States Public Health Service Marine Hospital.

Members of the department gave a course in public health and hygiene to pharmacy students and another to social workers, all at the University of Puerto Rico. During the visit of Professor Phelps to Puerto Rico, an open course in sanitary science, consisting of twelve two-hour lectures, was well attended by members of the engineering profession in Puerto Rico.

Coöperation was also given to the Departments of Bacteriology and Pathology in studying the epidemiology of typhus fever in Puerto Rico. Tabulation of the data of an intestinal parasite survey in Trujillo Alto was completed, and a study of the effect of chlorine on the motility and infectivity of the cercariae of *Schistosoma mansoni* is ready for publication.

SANTIAGO PRIMATE COLONY

Mr. M. I. TOMILIN, Head

Although the same conditions as of last year are yet prevalent, the Santiago Primate Colony is still quite active as regards its animal population. Its members are in good health; mortality is low, averaging about one monkey a month; reproduction is at its usual high.

Last year the Director of the colony was commissioned by the Army to transport some one hundred monkeys for research connected with the war effort. After a fourteen-day trip through submarine-infested waters, the animals were delivered safely without a single death.

After much thought and because of the uncertain future that has always loomed over the project, the Committee-in-charge of the colony decided to permit its transfer to the University of Puerto Rico in the belief that its future would be assured there and that its potentialities, so long overlooked, would be put to good work.

ADMINISTRATION

ARTURO A. PLARD, Administrative Officer

I. PERSONNEL

As of August 16, 1943, Mr. Arturo A. Plard was appointed to the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Félix Lamela. Mr. Ramón Collazo, Jr., accountant in this division, resigned for another post and was succeeded by Mr. Lucas Vicens, who had been his assistant. Miss Helen Booth, who for ten years was a secretary in this office, resigned in September. Mr. Juan A. Casañas, Jr., mechanical engineer for the entire institution, was taken into the Army.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

In July, 1943, the Minimum Wage Board of Puerto Rico decreed a minimum wage for unskilled hospital employees; in November of the same year, the scale was again revised upward. On neither occasion was the School able to meet the minimum set by law, as the budget for the Hospital had already been apportioned by the Insular Legislature. A request was therefore placed before this body sometime during the year and a law was approved appro-

priating the sum of \$4,092.57 to meet the difference between the minimum and the actual salaries paid to these employees. Before the end of the present fiscal year all checks, covering such differences, had been issued and distributed among the employees.

The Purchasing Office reported a very busy year. A total of 4,168 requisitions, calling for 13,185 items, were received; 5,496 purchase orders were issued. Despite difficulties experienced in obtaining materials, this office has been able to comply with all requests. True enough, there have been delays but these were due, primarily, to priority regulations, shipping, and other factors that have had to be taken into consideration because of the present emergency.

On September 21, 1943, the Auditor of Puerto Rico authorized a revolving fund of \$5,000 with which the institution might purchase, in large quantities and at lower prices, supplies for the stock-room that services both the School and the Hospital.

A new Trust Fund to cover all incomes, resulting from apartment rentals, pathological services, students' fees, and other incomes of a similar nature, was approved by the Special Board of Trustees.

A summary financial statement as of June 30, 1944, is attached to this report.

As shown here, all activities of the School have continued uninterruptedly during the year in spite of the trying days through which Puerto Rico is passing. The staff of the School has carried on with the same enthusiasm and loyalty as before. The people of Puerto Rico have continued their faithful support of the School. Coöperation with the Department of Health of Puerto Rico brought about the expansion of our own Department of Public Health. As we have mentioned before, the School is now offering the facilities of this department to the Committee on Inter-American Affairs for the training of students from countries bordering the Caribbean, whose environmental conditions are more or less like those existing here. In this connection, we may say that more and more emphasis is being laid on bedside instruction rather than descriptive,

in addition to instruction at the dispensary and in the field, where the student can appreciate the problem firsthand.

Our relations with Latin America seem to have been helped but, unfortunately, we cannot say the same for those with the United States in spite of all efforts to find support on the mainland. The tendency there seems to be towards creating new facilities rather than to support those already established. Whether it is sometimes due to personalities, or whether it arises from that sense of superiority for all things on the continent, it nevertheless helps to work towards a lack of understanding and to bring about only a state of confusion.

These difficulties are further accentuated by the fact that the relations between Columbia University and the University of Puerto Rico are not as clearly defined as they might be. It would be only fair to the staff of the School to know that the nature and scope of these relations will be clarified at a near date and that a more sympathetic working plan will be put into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MORALES OTERO, M.D.

Director

June 30, 1944

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TROPICAL MEDICINE 1943-1944

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
 FINANCIAL REPORT OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT FUNDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1943-44

	<i>Balances July 1, 1943</i>	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Total Available</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Balance June 30, 1944</i>
UNIVERSITY FUND—TRUST FUND . . . . .	... \$128,705.00	...	...	\$128,705.00	\$126,891.36	\$ 1,813.64
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE	124,680.00	...	124,680.00	119,045.37	119,045.37	5,634.63
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL . . . . .	...	...	...	35,201.58	25,604.97	9,596.61*
PAY PATIENTS' FEES	\$35,201.58	...	...	71,086.30	12,211.26	58,875.04*
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—TRUST FUND	13,019.81	...	\$58,066.49	...	4,092.57	3,944.22
SPECIAL DEPOSIT—PAY PATIENTS' FEES . . . . .	...	...	25,000.00	...	25,000.00	24,787.12
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—TRUST FUND . . . . .	...	...	23,355.33	...	23,355.33	22,051.62
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. ("Payment of wages due to Unskilled Employees of the Hospital of Tropical Medicine," Fiscal Year 1943-44) . . . . .	...	4,092.57	...	...	4,092.57	148.35
EXPENSES—BLOOD BANK . . . . .	...	25,000.00	...	25,000.00	24,787.12	212.88
P.H.S. TITLE VI—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,303.71
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—TRUST FUND . . . . .	...	23,355.33	...	23,355.33	...	...
EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY . . . . .	...	5,000.00	...	5,000.00	3,290.90	1,709.10
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE—FOR COÖPERATIVE PROJECT VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY—TRUST FUND	3,999.23	...	...	3,999.23	387.82	3,611.41*
SPECIAL FUND TO COÖPERATE IN THE STUDY OF ONS ON NATIVE PLANTS—SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE TRUST FUND	150.09	...	...	150.09	8.00	142.09*
	<u>\$52,370.71</u>	<u>\$310,832.90</u>	<u>\$58,066.49</u>	<u>\$421,270.10</u>	<u>\$338,222.64</u>	<u>\$83,047.46</u>

Certified Correct: L. VICENS
Accountant
 Approved: ARTURO A. PLARD
Administrative Officer

* These balances will be available for the fiscal year 1944-45.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Director of University Admissions

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS
REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit to you a brief report on University Admissions for the year ending June 30, 1944.

The corner seems definitely to have been turned. Last year at this time I reported that the students seeking admission to the schools which we serve numbered 4,878. This figure was a drop from the 6,220 applications received in the academic year 1937-38. We are again apparently returning to our former level, the number for 1943-44 being a total of 6,007. This figure, like last year's, does not include the midshipmen in training in our midst, but it does take in those commissioned officers studying under the auspices of the Naval School of Military Government and Administration who have wished to become candidates for Master's degrees in the Faculty of Political Science. The greatest number of applications was received from those wishing to be admitted to the Graduate Faculties (2,419); the next was Columbia College (2,127). This reverses the position of these two schools a year ago, when the College was decidedly in the lead. The School of Engineering is third with 488 applications. Last year I reported that the business of admitting students to University Extension, a task formerly administered by Extension itself, was transferred to this office. The precise number of applications received in the twelve-month just elapsed has not been recorded but it totals approximately 1,380, a figure to be added to the total of 6,007 mentioned above.

The problem of academic credit for men and women who have been on duty with the armed services and have it in mind to resume academic or professional training on their discharge has received the sympathetic attention of several of the faculties during the twelve months just elapsed. For example, the faculties of Columbia College and of the School of Engineering recently passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Director of University Admissions be authorized to give consideration to records of work, including examinations, taken with the United States Armed Forces Institute, and to grant entrance and advanced standing credit for work in subjects normally accepted for these purposes, if such credit is recommended by the appropriate departmental officer after inquiry into the nature and quality of the work.

The Faculty of the School of Business and the Committee on University Undergraduates have passed comparable resolutions. In May the Faculty of the School of Law determined to change from three years to two the required period of residence in an approved college for otherwise qualified men and women who had seen at least six months' service since 1940 in branches of the armed forces of the United States.

Another change in admission requirements of recent date is that made by the Faculty of the School of Journalism. It has instructed this office to consider for admission only those graduates of approved colleges who have done more than three quarters of their undergraduate work in the liberal arts and sciences. This action seems not to have produced an adverse effect. On the contrary the reverse is true: there are more applications than at this time last year, and it seems entirely probable that every place available will be filled before the coming session.

The Director of this office is still on duty in the United States Navy. There is hope, however, that he will be able to return before long to help solve the knotty problems which face the University in the immediate future. His experience and understanding of the sentiments and desires of those who have given of their best to a nation at war will be of great value. The other members of the staff, even when overloaded, have served with skill, patience, and devotion. The time should come soon when there is expansion in this office both in space and in personnel. In no other way can we hope, with the least amount of waste motion and delay, to cope with the volume and complexity of student applications. These seem almost surely to be on the increase for some years to come, both from among our own nationals and from the many students abroad who in the near future will have few other places to which to turn for their higher education.

Respectfully submitted,

L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH
Acting Director of Admissions

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the University Medical Officer

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

As University Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit the following report of the activities of the department under my direction for the academic year 1943-44.

The program of our campus medical service continues to undergo changes due to the war. Though the civilian registration in Columbia College has been reduced, our records show that the office responsibilities, in proportion to the campus population, have been more active than during the years just before the University was placed upon a war program and its dormitories turned over to the Midshipmen's School. The Navy has maintained its own medical service, with its Sick Bay quartered in our former Men's Infirmary on the twelfth floor of John Jay Hall. The medical staff of the Navy has also assumed responsibility for the V-12 students residing in Hartley and Livingston Halls. The active service of the campus medical office in Earl Hall was due in part to the large group of research workers in the chemistry, physics, and engineering laboratories, and in part to the fact that the College and the School of Engineering are on a three-term basis that covers the full calendar year. The civilian students have followed the Navy calendar schedule, eliminating holidays and working on a twelve months' basis. This accelerated program has made for fatigue of mind and body and in many cases lowered resistance to infection. Though a desirable war emergency measure, the accelerated program was accepted with considerable misgiving by many, but the students have adapted themselves to this difficult task of covering the required courses for graduation in eight terms of sixteen weeks each. From the standpoint of health, we look eagerly to the end of the emergency, when the College and the University may return to their policies based on better educational practice and will be able to offer the students a more rationally balanced program of study, and of physical and social activities. From the standpoint of good health habits and sound body building,

there is certainly cause for questioning the wisdom of the accelerated program. From my observation, the students who have come to the College and have been required during their mid-teens to participate in the accelerated program without adequate forms of recreation, vacations, and time to review and digest the subject matter from term to term have in many cases found it a discouraging situation. They have shown fatigue, have lacked adjustment to the rapidly advancing responsibilities of student life, and have entered their military training with more confusion of mind and spirit than did the early groups who enjoyed a more normal and less hectic approach to the exacting experiences of the basic training of the men in uniform.

To follow the health interests of the large group of research workers, a special unit was added to the Medical Office staff during the summer of 1944. This unit is composed of a group of four members: a physician, a pathologist, a nurse-secretary, and a stenographer. During the year this special division of our staff has made examinations and follow-up observations, and has had conferences with the members of the research group. The program of this special division of the medical staff has been exceptionally well organized and has accomplished all that was hoped for in studying the effects of long hours of intensive laboratory work over extended periods of time. In making these special studies of the health of this group of laboratory workers, 1,383 complete physical examinations were made, 1,991 full blood counts, 1,050 Wassermanns, and 2,632 other types of laboratory tests. An accurate record was kept of the workers' illnesses and consequent loss of time from the laboratory. This program is a part of Columbia's responsibility for maintaining health and efficiency among specialists in fields that are or may be valuable in our country's war program. The study will be continued over the coming year, after which we hope to make a further report.

The medical supervision of the Columbia College students has been somewhat less active this year because of the splitting-up of the group into two divisions, the civilian group and the V-12 Navy group. This year we had 1,020 civilian undergraduates as compared with 1,935 in the year 1942-43. Of the 1,020 civilian students, 698 were on our supervision list and made 1,608 visits to the Medical Office for 162 different medical or

surgical conditions. The health supervision of the civilian group in the College is of special importance, since these boys are for the most part under eighteen years of age. Since our boys are called for military duty on their eighteenth birthdays, we are eager that they should be in the best of health and physically fit for the program of activities required for war duty. In the next few years, if the war continues, we shall note a change in the health status of the men in the civilian section of the upper college, where the average age covers the years of compulsory military service. We shall have in the civilian group many men suffering from conditions that disqualify them for military service.

During the coming year we shall have to broaden our medical service to meet the problems of students who return to the University after being discharged from the armed services as casualties. During the years of war, and following the coming of peace, the men entering the College and the University from the war areas will need more intimate and searching medical supervision. The responsibilities of the physician will definitely expand, and the amount of time that the members of the medical staff will be required to give to individuals will be greatly increased. During the spring months of 1944, we found that there was a trend in the type of problems presented that shows the need for developing a strong division of psychosomatic medicine to bridge the gap between problems for the general practitioner and those for the specialist in mental disorders. In the near future there will be developed in the field of medical practice an approach to the treatment of nervous and emotional states that will be common territory for both the general practitioner and the psychiatrist. The majority of men who have gone through the harrowing experiences of front-line warfare will return to civilian life and work with little more damage to their mental outlook than grim memories of dark and frightful days, but many will find it necessary to be helped back to a comfortable adjustment to civilian life. The family physician, with his knowledge of disease and his understanding of the mental processes and their effect upon the functions of the body, will be able to guide the majority of these war-fatigued men back to a complete adjustment to social and economic responsibilities. For those whose experiences in the war have so upset their minds and broken their bodies as to make it difficult for them to face the

responsibilities of a return to civilian life, the psychiatrist will be the specialist whose training fits him to help solve wisely, and we hope speedily, these urgent and tragic problems. Your Medical Officer is planning an organization to meet these new and challenging problems resulting from the war experiences of the young men and women of our country. In the future our campus medical service must have an adequate group of staff members trained and experienced in the field of mental, nervous, and emotional disturbances. The psychiatrist with a sane approach to the art of living will assume a more prominent place in the practice of medicine.

During the past year, 78 members of our student group were under the supervision of Dr. Earl H. Adams, our neuropsychiatrist, and numerous conferences were held by him with students in dealing with the problems of maladjustments. Patients requiring special therapy were referred to the Medical Center for treatment. Of the 78 persons under Dr. Adams's care, 22 were Columbia College students, and 56 were from the Graduate Schools and Teachers College. The majority of these students were able to finish successfully their college work for the year.

The physical fitness of the freshman group of 502 students may be judged by the following figures which show the distribution of the members of this group over the required activities under the direction of the Department of Physical Education. One hundred fifteen freshmen were certified for competitive sports; 339 were qualified to participate in the regular required program of physical education; 36 were assigned to group C, in which they were limited to special types of physical activity to meet their individual needs. Twelve members of the freshman class were excluded from all physical activity because of temporary or permanent disabilities. The students in the two last-named groups were seen at regular intervals throughout the year by members of the medical staff.

Dr. William F. Bender, in charge of medical problems in the Department of Physical Education, gave special attention to a group of 123 college students who were placed in group C because of the limitations placed upon their general activities. Members of this group had during the year 190 conferences with Dr. Bender, in addition to their conferences and examinations at Earl Hall.

There are in Columbia College 78 students suffering from some degree of physical handicap; 15 have congenital or acquired deformities; 14 have spastic paralysis of moderate degree; 22 have cardiac disease necessitating limited physical exercise; 5 have arrested pulmonary tuberculosis; 5 have diabetes; 9 show varying degrees of impairment of hearing; 6 are partially blind, showing a loss of from one-tenth to one-third vision in the better eye; 2 have speech defects.

The Medical Office in Earl Hall had an active service throughout the year. Except for Sundays and Christmas Day, the office was open. The patients presented the variety of illnesses that we usually encounter from season to season. In comparing the case records with those of previous years we find, however, a definite increase in the number of cases classified as regional, respiratory, digestive, and of the eye. The increase in the number of diseases classified as regional and of the eye was due to the large number of research workers in the laboratories of physics and chemistry, and these conditions were for the most part injuries resulting from acid and alkaline burns, and from traumatic injuries due to the use of tools, etc. The upper respiratory infections were of a mild type and required in most cases but two visits to the office for local treatment to bring them under control. The majority of these patients were able to carry on while under treatment. The most effective means of shortening the duration of a cold is rest in bed, but during the emergency the students are so eager to keep abreast of their work and accomplish as much as possible before entering upon their military training that we have had to do our best with a simple ambulatory program. The increase in the number of digestive disturbances was due in most cases to extreme fatigue and to badly balanced diets. It is becoming more and more difficult, with the fluctuation in food supplies, for students to secure balanced diets, eating as they do in restaurants and at lunch counters. We look forward to the time when our students may again have the privilege of eating in the University dining halls.

The accompanying tables give a summary of the number of individuals who received treatment in the medical offices and infirmaries, and of the conditions for which they were treated.

TABLE 1
OFFICE CONSULTATIONS

University office	39,747
Barnard College office	8,432
Teachers College office	3,423
Women's infirmary	2,238
Men's infirmary	711
Total	54,551

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OFFICE SERVICE

	Men	Women	Total
University office	3,757	2,956	6,713
Barnard College office . . . . .	...	1,192	1,192
Teachers College office	52	650	702
Women's infirmary . . . . .	...	1,406	1,406
Men's infirmary	322	...	322
Total	4,131	6,204	10,335

TABLE 3
CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Conditions	Number of Cases	Conferences Examinations Treatments
Diseases of the psychobiological unit	34	63
Mental disorders	176	334
Diseases of the body as a whole	974	1,193
Regional diseases	2,054	3,232
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous areolar tissue, and superficial mucous membrane	3,161	5,488
Diseases of the breast	14	32
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	1,622	3,080
Diseases of the respiratory system	6,829	11,835
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	355	517
Diseases of the hemic and lymphatic systems	105	145
Diseases of the digestive system	6,299	9,711

TABLE 3—*Continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Conferences</i>
		<i>Examinations</i>
		<i>Treatments</i>
Diseases of the abdomen, generally, and peritoneum	63	105
Diseases of the urinary system	52	58
Diseases of the genital system	1,160	1,221
Diseases of the endocrine system	12	13
Diseases of the nervous system	509	633
Diseases of the eye	1,743	1,940
Diseases of the ear	449	719
Nondiagnostic terms	50	59
Medical problems . . . . .	...	2,878
Referred cases . . . . .	...	683
Nonmedical problems . . . . .	...	1,119
Miscellaneous		
Examinations		
Diagnostic . . . . .	...	540
Columbia College		
Freshmen examined . . . . .	...	461
Students of advanced standing examined . . . . .	...	41
Students examined on readmission to college . . . . .	...	81
Barnard College		
Freshmen and students of advanced standing examined . . . . .	...	1,700
Occupational Therapy students examined . . . . .	...	31
Employees . . . . .	...	820
Laboratory research workers . . . . .	...	1,383
X rays . . . . .	...	871
Baking . . . . .	...	60
Infrared . . . . .	...	1,449
Ultraviolet ray . . . . .	...	1,248
Vaccines . . . . .	...	808
Total	25,661	54,551

TABLE 3—Continued

Laboratory tests	
Blood counts	2,041
Wassermann tests	1,417
Urinalyses	3,439
Miscellaneous tests	656
Total	7,553

TABLE 4

INFIRMARIES

	<i>Bed Patients</i>	<i>Infirmary Days</i>	<i>Average Days of Treatment</i>
Men's infirmary	92	382	4.15
Women's infirmary	387	1,559	4.02
Total	479	1,941	4.05

The Medical Office has supervised the health of the employees of our dining halls, where an average of 7,275 meals has been served daily to members of our Midshipmen's School. In all, 395 foodhandlers and porters received complete health examinations. A patch test for tuberculosis was done on 45 members of this group, and 14 had X rays of the lungs to rule out pulmonary tuberculosis. Three hundred fifty-eight Wassermann tests were made and revealed 15 persons with positive reactions demanding treatment. Regular medical inspections of the employees of the kitchen and dining rooms of John Jay, Johnson, and Bard Halls were made every three or four weeks during the year. The several managements of these dining rooms deserve much credit for the exceptionally high standard of service that they have maintained when it has been difficult to secure efficient help, in addition to food problems and bookkeeping attendant upon rationing. Theirs has been a tremendous task and they have made use of every opportunity to protect the health and comfort of their patrons.

On the horizon, signs are beginning to appear, foreshadowing some of the problems in medical practice that are arising and will demand attention.

tion and solution in the early postwar period. Among these are health and compensation insurance, group practice, state medicine, etc. The type of service that the University has offered to its Faculty, students, and employees for the past thirty and more years has been based largely on the pattern of a private practice. But in the future there will have to be grafted upon this an organization keyed to meet the demands of a changing social order in which politics and economic security will have more to do with setting the stage.

During the year that has just closed, your Medical Officer has enjoyed the full support and encouragement of the members of the University and the loyal coöperation of the members of his staff. The Medical Center and St. Luke's and Knickerbocker Hospitals have been eager to make it possible for us to hospitalize our patients, and have been more than generous in their help at times when hospital beds were almost impossible to find. The success of Columbia's medical program year after year has been due to the friendly coöperation with the medical staff of the Faculty and members of their families, the staffs of local hospitals, and the private physicians near and far. I regret that each member of my staff cannot be given credit by name for the efficient and wholehearted service that he personally has rendered during the year. The splendid spirit with which the work is done cannot find expression in mere reportorial prose.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCASTLINE

University Medical Officer

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of Libraries

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of Libraries I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1944.

The past year was one in which the University confronted library problems of unusual importance, some of them growing out of the war but others due to internal changes. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, Director of Libraries since 1926, retired June 30, 1943. A review of Dr. Williamson's library career, including his seventeen years of service to the University, was prepared by Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of Libraries, Harvard University, and was published in the November 1, 1943, issue of *Library Service News*. Between July 1 and September 1 before his successor began residence at Columbia, The Libraries were administered by a staff committee consisting of Stanley L. West, Assistant to the Director, Charles M. Adams, Assistant to the Director, Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, Helen H. Yerkes, Supervisor of the Circulation Department, and Elizabeth Ford, Supervisor of South Hall Departmental Libraries, with Mr. West as the executive officer.

On October 1, 1943, Ruth W. Little resigned from her post as Personnel Assistant to the Director. On November 30, Mr. West resigned to accept a commission in the United States Navy. Elizabeth Ford accepted the appointment as Acting Assistant to the Director to help stem this tide of change in key positions and to afford time to institute a basic plan for reorganization of The Libraries which was beginning to take shape.

Late in 1942, it had been agreed that the library system should in due time have "increased executive strength at the top." In order to insure due regard to Columbia's practical needs, no scheme of organization was recommended at that time. As a result of careful observation and study, a general pattern began to take shape early in the year, but as a further measure to insure the University that the final recommendations would be sound, five librarians were brought to the campus, two

at one time, three at another, to study local conditions, analyze and criticize tentative conclusions reached by the Director, and report their findings. For convenience these two groups were referred to as the survey staff for the technical services (Maurice F. Tauber, then Chief of the Preparations Department of the University of Chicago Libraries, and L. Quincy Mumford, Executive Assistant, The New York Public Library) and as the general survey staff (Donald Coney, Librarian of the University of Texas Library, Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Libraries, and Louis R. Wilson, Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina, formerly Dean of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago). The general survey staff, in particular, made no attempt, in the time at its disposal, to treat the massive array of problems involved in a large university library system with the degree of thoroughness that a survey at its best represents. The aim was less ambitious—to get the best professional judgment of the survey staff, in each instance, on library problems of direct and immediate concern to the University. The procedure consisted first in setting the problems and, thereafter, in leaving the investigators free to proceed in their own way to secure and organize the information necessary to deal with them.

Dr. Tauber initiated the work of the survey staff for the technical services in January with Mr. Mumford following shortly thereafter. The general survey staff was on the campus late in February and early in March. The University I am sure would like to think, as I have no doubt the visitors would agree, that one of the really pleasant hours in what was on the whole a fatiguing period was a luncheon meeting with the Library Council.

The new plan of organization calls in the first instance for the replacing of all but one of the three positions of Assistant to the Director with Assistant Directors. The title Assistant to the Director suggests what is technically known as a staff function and in the case of Charles M. Adams that function seems to be so important at this stage of the development of The Libraries that no change was made. The Director depends on Mr. Adams to carry numerous responsibilities which, although they presuppose high professional qualifications, are nevertheless difficult to classify. In broad terms, the library collections of the

University fall into two categories: those which require no special care and are readily available to the contemporary reader, and those which require special care and are not as readily available. The development of this latter area of library service is represented by a newly created Department of Special Collections which was this spring placed under Mr. Adams. This Department embraces the collections in the west wing of the Low Memorial Library, the Plimpton, Smith, and Dale Collections, and the Typographic Library. The rest of the University library system is represented by three divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Director.

Dr. Stephen A. McCarthy, recently Director of the University of Nebraska Libraries, was appointed Assistant Director: General Administration, March 1, 1944. At Columbia, Dr. McCarthy will, on the return of David H. Clift, shift his attention to directing the technical services of the University Libraries. In his present post he has direct responsibility for personnel, and for superintending the business operations of the library system. He represents the Director in coöperating with the faculty-staff committee which acts on applications for library privileges, and serves in the place of the Director in the latter's absence.

Certain units of the library system have been developed for the purpose of serving the needs of the reader directly, and it is those units which are now included in the new division of Readers' Services. The Reference Department, Circulation Department, various special reading rooms—such as the Periodical Room, the Lending Service Library—as well as the various college, school, and departmental libraries, have this aspect of direct service to the reader in common. Thomas P. Fleming, formerly Medical Librarian, has been appointed to this position as of July 1, 1944, with the title of Assistant Director: Readers' Services.

The Technical Services embrace those departments which have the most to do with acquiring or reproducing, organizing and cataloguing, binding and repairing materials which make up our library collections. Dr. Maurice F. Tauber as Assistant Director: Technical Services has been appointed to this position effective September 1, 1944.

Considerable thought has been given this year to the handling of library privileges, in particular to arrangements for issuing permits for the use of The Libraries. A committee, known as the Director's Committee on Library Privileges, with three members from the University faculties

and two from The Libraries' staff, was, on the Director's recommendation, appointed by the President in January to act on all applications. The committee has met regularly, reviewed all applications with care, gathered facts, and recorded the basis for each of its decisions. Since January, some 297 applications have been received. Of these, 251 persons have been granted all or part of the privileges requested. If this arrangement has proved beneficial, it is due in part to a certain amount of care in analyzing the problem in the first place but chiefly to the personnel of the committee. The committee procedure was adopted on the theory that applications which cannot be reduced to routine action deserve consideration of responsible officers of the University to whom the rejected applicant often appeals. Members of the committee have taken pains to mete out justice not to a group *en masse* but to each applicant individually. There is some evidence that the pressure for the privileges of the Columbia University Libraries is so great that the University and the public cannot, without unreasonable strain, leave the merits of individual applications to the judgment of any single person, but without looking beyond this successful experiment, I wish, Mr. President, to call special attention to the service which this committee has rendered the University this year. The members of the committee from January to June were Professor Robert L. Schuyler, Chairman, Associate Professor Charles O. Beckmann, Miles O. Price, Professor Horatio Smith, and Helen H. Yerkes, Secretary.

It has been a year in which manpower problems have been of critical importance on the domestic front and The Libraries have again felt the full force of this wartime strain. There have been 227 resignations and 223 new appointments. The changes of staff have been chiefly among the nonprofessional and part-time employees. The large turnover in staff has placed added burdens on all the professional staff, especially those responsible for training and recruiting these workers. While the demands in service have fallen in most departments, the use of inexperienced help to carry on the continuing quantity of nonprofessional work connected with any large library system has demanded much patience on the part of our patrons as well as the regular members of the staff. The fine spirit of the staff as a whole under these trying circumstances deserves high commendation. It is, of course, the expression on one hand

of steady loyalty to the University and on the other of a desire to manage creditably each his own expanded segment of civilian effort.

Early in the year the question was raised as to whether the University was justified in maintaining the hours of opening formerly in effect in its various libraries on Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons. As a wartime measure it was decided to close the main library at those times. The Circulation Desk reported a decrease of only 8,815 for use within the building. A more liberal policy with regard to the number of books a student might take out at any one time was put into effect in part to offset the restricted opening hours. Despite this policy there was a decrease of 23,393 books borrowed for home use through the main Circulation Desk. This seems to be a natural result of wartime conditions. The registration at the Circulation Desk dropped again this year and was the lowest figure on record since 1930-31. It is interesting to note that the Barnard students constituted the largest group of borrowers, representing 18 percent of the total registration.

Again very generous loans have been granted to men in the Midshipmen's School and to the Office of War Information. Government agencies also made very liberal use of departmental collections. From the Marvyn Scudder Financial Library much valuable data were furnished on foreign corporations, including pictures of munitions, industrial and power plants, railroads, and so forth. The geography of the Pacific area continues to be of more interest than any other single subject in the East Asiatic Collections. The Japanese dictionaries and encyclopedias have been intensively used, and on occasion every Japanese-English dictionary on the shelves was borrowed for a week end by a naval research unit stationed on the campus. The Japanese newspapers were another type of material that was intensively used during the early months of the year. The Reference Department reports continued service to war agencies in the city sometimes directly but more often by means of the telephone. The O.W.I., the Army Morale Service, the War Labor Board, the Office of Strategic Services, the British Information Service, the French Information Service, and others have all been served frequently. The Engineering Libraries have enlarged their clientele to include not only the war research laboratories connected with the University but also the many government bureaus requiring technical aid and numerous in-

dustrial firms and research laboratories engaged in furthering the war effort. With the widened demand for service, the scope of our technical collections has been developed, particularly in the fields of aeronautics, substitute materials, fuels, and so forth.

The School of Business Library, continuing the study of call slip requests as an indication of use of the library, made a further analysis of a three months' sample this year. The shift of interest in many subject fields since 1935 has been general, but most pronounced increases in use occurred in Labor and Management, Industries and Commodities, Transportation, Business Organization and Management, and Economics. The study also included variation of classes of materials used by groups, which was significant in revealing the different angles from which acquisition of materials must be considered. The percentage in total use of materials requested by special permit holders (10.9) was one indication of the various services rendered to those outside the University. Students in the School of Business accounted for about one quarter (25.6 percent) of the use during the period studied, and the remainder represented use by other members of the University community, including graduate and professional (29.2 percent), undergraduates (16.5 percent), faculty (8 percent), and extension (5.5 percent).

A service which has grown especially this year is the answering of requests from men in the armed forces for lists of books in specialized fields. The School of Journalism Library has received more than fifty letters from men in the armed forces who are interested in journalism as a profession and want titles of books in the field. The East Asiatic Library constantly received requests from these men for the titles of good dictionaries, textbooks, or readers in pocket size that would aid them in the study of Japanese and Chinese. A lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, Naval Air Facility, wrote requesting a list of about 100 books which he could purchase to take with him for the use of his men on their next cruise. The Medical Library has received numerous requests from former students and faculty now serving at remote points for material on specialities for which they had little need at home. From the South Pacific came a request for material on complement fixation and precipitin tests in malaria and from the Belgian Congo came a request for new material on gastroenterology. Salt requirements in hot weather and heartblock abolished

by posture are samples of the type of requests for which material was also furnished. It is gratifying to find alumni and others temporarily uprooted turning to the University for help in their problems.

The number of books used within or borrowed from the Medical Library showed an increase of approximately 25 percent over that of the previous year. The increase occurred as a result of a number of interrelated factors. This was the first year the majority of students in the medical and dental schools were in uniform. Not only was there a greater incentive for these students to make a creditable showing but also a more serious attitude was noted on the part of the majority of them. Further, the accelerated program had brought students who were less mature and without the background knowledge of their predecessors. Among the upper classes the instructors were utilizing to a greater extent the symposia method of instruction. The students' ability to get at the literature they need was facilitated through formal lectures on the use of the library. Lectures on the use of the library were also given for the various special Army medical courses. Then, too, this past year the library inaugurated a system whereby as each new course was begun, e.g., pharmacology, obstetrics, dermatology, a table exhibit was prepared showing the outstanding monographs, texts, reference works, journals, and indexes to the literature of the subject under study at the moment. The total use of the library has been higher than any other year except that of 1939-40.

The Libraries needed to borrow some 729 volumes on Interlibrary Loan Service this year from libraries located outside the metropolitan area. This figure seems high when we consider the tremendous resources available in New York for research. We lent to libraries outside the metropolitan area some 1,124 volumes and locally some 1,900 volumes. An interesting development in Interlibrary Loan Service this year has been the increased number of requests by Columbia readers for material in the Oriental languages.

The exhibition program was facilitated by the generous coöperation of a number of individuals. On April 14, Pan American Day, an exhibition of historical documents gathered and arranged by Señor Jorge M. Corbacho, Peruvian historian and former member of the Peruvian Congress, was opened. Dr. Carl M. White presided at a program including Professor Federico de Onís, the Honorable Francisco Pardo de Zela,

Minister Plenipotentiary, Consul General of Peru, and President Nicholas Murray Butler. In the fall Dr. Edward Larocque Tinker kindly lent material which he had gathered while on a trip to Mexico for an exhibition entitled "Modern Printing in Mexico." Dr. Tinker had gathered the material for this exhibition to counter the criticism he met frequently in Mexico that North Americans sent down high-powered salesmen of their culture but displayed no interest in the culture of Mexico. The artistic excellence of printing in Mexico as shown by this exhibition has been universally admired. The art and history of Chinese finger painting were shown in an exhibition in the East Asiatic Library Reading Room. Miss Chang Shun-hsin, one of the leading contemporary artists of this technique, lent some of her work. The fiftieth anniversary of Columbia University Press was celebrated with an exhibition which surveyed the publications of the Press since its founding in 1893. Following our general policy in exhibitions a number were arranged to make more widely known the resources of The Libraries. Most noteworthy of these were the exhibitions of "English Broadsides and Proclamations," selected from the Seligman Library of Economics, "The Art of War on Land and Sea," the books, maps, and scientific instruments showing military and naval life and methods of bygone days selected from the Plimpton and David Eugene Smith Libraries, and "English Town and Countryside as Seen in Old Engravings," from the Avery Library. A small exhibition illustrating scholarly libraries in China was gathered by Mr. Ch'en in connection with his talk before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians. A series of exhibitions on military medicine and surgery was held in the Medical Library, and the Avery Library continued its shows of materials in the fields of art and architecture.

During the past year cataloguing has been completed for a number of special collections of first editions, including those of Laurence Binyon, John Davidson, William Henry Davies, Walter De la Mare, Aldous Huxley, Lionel Johnson, Thomas Sturge Moore, Stephen Phillips, George William Russell, James Starkey, James Stephens, and William Butler Yeats. Cataloguing of the Webster Library, the Seligman Library, the Park Benjamin Collection, and the John Wesley Hill collection of Lincolniana has progressed. Work on Paterno cataloguing and reclassifying has produced 1,141 volumes newly catalogued and classified,

with 1,199 reclassified. This project is now nearing an end. On the whole this report-year has shown throughout a decrease in new material catalogued, 18,682 volumes as against 24,457 the previous year. Various conditions combined to produce this result; among these were a reduction in the man-hours actually available, and a slowing up of the filing, revision of filing and refiling, resulting from the filming of the catalogue, and finally a marked drop in accessions, especially an obvious decline in newly published volumes that could be rapidly handled with Library of Congress cards.

The manner of expansion of the general catalogue and the future use of the depository catalogue, as well as various procedures of the Cataloguing Department, will depend partially upon the results of the experiment conducted to test the legibility of *A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* and on the results of a study now being made of the use of the printed card depository. New titles and added holdings were submitted for the first supplement of the second edition of the *Union List of Serials*. Toward the end of the year an agreement was made with the Hispanic Institute in the United States to furnish to that organization one main entry card for all books written in or translated into Spanish or Portuguese, and all books relating to Spain, Portugal, or Latin America written in any language. The service is to be paid for by the Institute, and cards will be sent the first of each month. The Cataloguing Department is sending copies of all Seligman Library cards to the Kress Library at Harvard, and in return is receiving cards for the Kress Collection. Through this exchange The Libraries will have available the complete catalogue of the latter collection of early economic texts, a collection which complements the important Seligman Library here at Columbia.

In December, 1943, the Chairman of the American Library Association's Committee on Public Documents sent a questionnaire to the 124 "all" depository libraries of which Columbia is one. The results of the questionnaire indicated a unanimity of opinion that the indexing and listing of federal publications are inadequate. Although the means suggested for remedying these conditions were numerous and varied, they had in common a desire for greater frequency in indexing and a wider range of material to be included in the list issued by the Superintendent

of Documents. Columbia was among the thirty libraries which expressed a desire to receive all processed documents, including press releases. In view of the inevitable increase in the numbers of public documents which will be published in the postwar period, it seems doubly important that federal depository libraries be reclassified now according to their needs, in order that those requiring a wider range of material than they receive at present should be enabled to get it readily. At the present time we are acquiring many federal processed documents which are not available to us as a depository library.

Few new projects were undertaken this year, but work has continued on a number of those which were established. Over 9,000 pieces were added to the collection of College and University Catalogues and Reports in the School of Library Service Library. There are now 57,232 items in this growing collection. A project of analyzing the Fine Arts periodicals not in the *Art Index*, or for years prior to this index, is progressing. This tool is proving of value to many users of the library. Some 662 entries were added to the "American Literature Index," making a total of over 19,000. Work was continued on the "Index to Obituaries," bringing the total number of cards in that file to over 35,000. The printed catalogue of Masters Essays for 1943 was clipped, mounted, and filed in the author catalogue kept at the Reference Department. The dearth of European accessions enabled the Law Library cataloguers to devote some time to needed analysis and recataloguing. Large sets analyzed were Léon's *Rechtspraak*, a Dutch collection, and *Tractatus universi juris*, a Latin set of 716 pieces requiring 2,340 cards. During the year 5,244 trade catalogues were added to the Engineering Catalogue Library, a collection of 330,000 manufacturers' catalogues and files of over 1,300 manufacturers' house organs. One unexpected use of this collection was the help it gave various Allied purchasing commissions in placing orders.

Preliminary work on the project for coöperation among American libraries in the acquisition of material, sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries, was begun this year. Various research libraries were asked to check different national bibliographies to ascertain the number and cost of publications by class. *Il libro italiano* for the year 1937 was assigned to Columbia and the Reference Department undertook the classification. A classification number was assigned to each title accord-

ing to the classification scheme furnished and the total costs as listed for each class were ascertained. The Libraries also prepared a list of the special fields in which Columbia's holdings were considered to be among the first ten in the United States and Canada. The plan for a division of responsibility among libraries in the acquisition and recording of library materials is still in its beginning stages. During the next few years we should, however, make real progress in this important field of coöperation among American libraries.

Because most of the Russian collection in the Law Library had been catalogued by persons who were not familiar with the Russian language or Russian law books, the cards for the whole section were revised, both for the Imperial and Soviet periods. The transliterations and translations were made more consistent. As a result of this work, Elsie Bassett, Assistant Supervisor of Cataloguing in the Law Library, compiled a *Librarian's Guide to Title-Page Russian and Principles of Transliteration, with an Introduction to Russian Law Books*, which was mimeographed and published by The Libraries. Other books contributed by members of the staff of The Libraries to professional and cultural literature were: *Greek Revival Architecture in America*, by Talbot Faulkner Hamlin, Avery Librarian; and *Handbook of Commercial, Financial and Information Services . . .*, by Walter Hausdorfer, School of Business Librarian.

Continuing the program of adding steadily to the collection of early musical literature, the Music Library secured film copies of many important titles, among them: Athanasius Kircher, *Musurgia universalis* (Rome, 1650), Johann Philipp Kirnberger, *Die Kunst des reinen Satzes in der Musik* (Berlin, 1771-79), Thomas Mace, *Musick's Monument* (London, 1676), Jean Philippe Rameau, *Traité de l'harmonie* (Paris, 1722), and Lodovico Zacconi, *Prattica di musica* (Venice, 1596). The generosity of Dr. Lowell Beveridge, Director of Chapel Music, is gratefully acknowledged for the loan of his valuable films of Carissimi manuscripts in European libraries, from which reproductions were made. Another important group of films contains the scores of twenty-three Haydn symphonies made from manuscript copies by the Boston Public Library and by Dr. Alfred Einstein of Smith College. A second generous gift of duplicates from the library of the Beethoven Association was

received from The New York Public Library. Dr. Béla Bartók, the eminent composer and folk-song scholar, has deposited in the Music Library the manuscripts of his collections and studies of Eastern European folk music. All manuscripts except one on Turkish music have been photostated so that they can be made available to students.

The Columbia College Library during the year inaugurated a system of open-shelf reserves for seminar courses in the Upper College. The response of students and faculty was gratifying. In coöperation with *Spectator*, the student newspaper, a monthly list of current acquisitions was published. The student registration has increased from 1,983 to 2,349 although the total circulation of books has remained about the same. Mr. John Berthel, Acting Librarian of Columbia College, reports the following general trend of the plans for the postwar period in the College. A clearer delineation is to be drawn between the Lower and Upper College. One effect this change might have upon the College Library would be an increase in demand for stack permits by juniors and seniors. A movement toward the tutorial system is being developed. Individual students would receive more coöperation and assistance from their tutor than is possible under the present faculty adviser arrangement. The development of this system would probably result in more intensive reading on the part of individual students. An increase in the number of small classes, particularly in the Upper College, is also under consideration. This would mean additional seminar courses and fewer lecture courses. Small selective collections for individual seminar rooms would be required, and the developed seminar program might even involve considerable changes in the physical arrangement of the library rooms.

Sometime during the past year the Columbia University Law Library passed an important milestone, having reached the quarter-million mark in accessions. In number it is thus one of the world's largest collections of law books. Careful selection and assiduous checking of continuations by Mr. Miles O. Price and his staff have also made the collection in nearly all important respects one of the world's finest working and research collections as well. The staff of the International Law Collection has devoted practically its entire time this past year to the service of the Naval School of Military Government and Administra-

tion, which occupied the second reading room of the Law Library, to the exclusion of all other students. Professor Jessup presented to the collection documents which he and Professor Déak had gathered in compiling their book on neutrality, a complete file of the documents of the first conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Atlantic City, and also what is believed to be the only complete file extant of documents, numbering more than 500, of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods.

The war continued to have its effect on the work of the Lending Service Library in respects which were not entirely unexpected. Active registration showed a marked decrease, circulation fell off less noticeably, with a consequent drop in gross income. More indirectly and perhaps less obviously, the war's effect on the publishing business is reflected in the character of the book collection, as fewer and fewer "non-war" books came from the presses, and as it became more and more difficult to depend on announced publication dates and to secure deliveries of additional copies of "best-renters" with pre-war speed. In many instances, sudden and unexpected popularity of a title found publishers unprepared with adequate stocks, and wartime difficulties made them unable to secure new printings and new bindings with customary despatch. Lending Service was established five years ago. A comparison of the total membership during the five years, given in Table 1, is revealing.

TABLE 1
MEMBERSHIP IN THE LENDING SERVICE LIBRARY

<i>Group</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1941-42</i>	<i>1942-43</i>	<i>1943-44</i>
Faculty	150	329	406	381	243
Staff	185	300	368	366	292
Students	1,271	2,024	2,065	1,741	1,059
Alumni . . . . .	...	150	409	246	238
Special permit . . . . .	...	...	...	36	32
Navy . . . . .	...	...	...	67	144
War research . . . . .	...	...	...	...	48
TOTALS	1,606	2,803	3,248	2,837	2,056

The very considerable drop in student membership, the lowest level in the five years, is alarming unless viewed with the realization that during this academic year the enrollment of armed services personnel reached its highest level. It is apparent that the students enrolled in the Navy have generally less leisure than civilians. The statistics on circulation reveal an encouraging gain in the average use per member (10.57 copies this year as against 8.85 last year). This is the highest average-use figure by the membership so far recorded and would seem to establish the growing appreciation of this service by members of the University community.

One significant trend which is obvious in purchases this year by the Fine Arts Library is the growing number and importance of the publications of this country. The presence here of many of the foremost art scholars of Europe accounts for some of these books, for example, Charles de Tolnay's *The Youth of Michelangelo* (Princeton, 1943), and his *History and Technique of Old Master Drawings* (New York, 1943), the late Henri Focillon's *Moyen age . . .* (Montreal, 1943), Edwin Panofsky's *Albrecht Dürer* (Princeton, 1943), and Hans Swarzenski's *The Berthold Missal . . .* (New York, 1943). But important contributions by native American scholars are also becoming more common in American book lists. There seems a growing readiness on the part of some, at least, of our American publishers to publish books of art interest, both popular and scholarly. If this trend continues and increases still further it will be evidence of a significant development in American culture. Eventually it may—we all hope it will—have even broader effects; for people who buy art books may sooner or later become purchasers of the work of living artists.

As yet very little has reached us from the liberated countries of Northern Africa or from Southern Italy. The Alien Property Custodian has continued to arrange for the reproducing of a limited number of the German publications. Only a few Russian publications have been received. Of these we had a shipment through the All Lenin Library in Moscow. South American material is being acquired through purchase, gift, and exchange, but we are still far from having an adequate collection from this continent except in a few specialized fields. It becomes increasingly evident as the war continues that the resumption of ap-

proximately normal commercial intercourse after the war will create many problems in acquisition for those departments which will need to search out and locate foreign books published during the war years. The acquisition of such material will entail long and unremitting effort for several years, particularly in the important field of serial publications, in which complete files are especially desirable.

The Marvyn Scudder Financial Library added during the year material on 181 companies on which no previous data were on file, and coördinated with the existing files, documents on 200 foreign corporations donated several years ago. Material on 500 foreign companies (200 of which are German), organized and located in forty-seven different countries, written in twelve foreign languages, is now readily available. The collection now contains 444 file drawers of documentary material pertaining to domestic and foreign corporations within the years 1821 to date. Grateful acknowledgment is made for the many gifts which are continually coming in, with which to fill in the gaps and augment the collection.

Mr. Frederick Coykendall has presented The Libraries of Columbia University with two more of his collections of modern first editions of English poets. The first is a collection of 170 editions of the writings of John Masefield. Beginning with his *Salt-Water Ballads* (London, 1902), *Ballads* (London, 1903), and *A Mainsail Haul* (London, 1905), the collection contains almost every first edition not only of his poetry but also of his prose. The other collection is the first editions of the writings of Richard Le Gallienne beginning with his *The Student and the Body Snatcher* (1890). This collection contains practically every edition listed in the *Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* (1941) and many variants not recorded. The first editions of a group of the writings of some of the modern American poets were also included in his gifts this year. These were by Edwin Arlington Robinson, Stephen Vincent Benét, William Rose Benét, Robert Frost, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Conrad Aiken, Grace Conkling, and Countée Cullen. Another phase of Mr. Coykendall's interest in book collecting is represented by the collection of the imprints of the Pear Tree Press of James Guthrie. This private press, established at the turn of the century, is one of the last to survive to the present day. Included in the collection are a num-

ber of letters from James Guthrie concerning his work and two pictures of himself at his presses. This press was truly a private press—often experimenting in new forms of printing, upholding the tradition of beauty in handwork, and successfully distributing new books which might not otherwise have been published to his friends and other admirers of his workmanship. The collection numbers some seventy-five volumes plus other smaller pieces.

The classics library of the late Dr. Gonzalez Lodge, Professor of Latin and Greek at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been presented by Mrs. Lodge, following the wishes of her husband, to the Columbia University Libraries and Franklin and Marshall College. Columbia University received over 1,500 volumes, including that part of the library containing the early printed books and a special Plautus collection. Over 100 incunabula are in the library. The first in date is an Augsburg edition of Orosius' *History* printed by Johann Schüssler in 1471. The next is the famous Livy of Swenheym and Pannartz, printed at Rome in 1472 in the house of Piero Massimi, where these German printers set up the first printing press ever seen in that city. There is a magnificent *Digest* of Justinian printed at Venice by Nicolas Jenson about 1478–80 containing the text of all the famous jurists' opinions up to the sixth century in bold type surrounded by the thirteenth-century commentary of Accursius. It was printed in black with headings in red, and the Lodge copy has illuminated illustrations together with hand-colored initials. Justinian himself adorns the first page. This is the only copy located in America. There are four other fifteenth-century books which are the only copies in America: Boethius, *De consolatione philosophiae* (Nuremberg, 1476), Cicero, *Epistolae* (Milan, 1493), Terence, *Comoediae* (Brescia, 1485), and Valerius Maximus, *Facta et dicta memorabilia* (Milan, 1480). The Lodge collection contains many examples of the work of famous printers not only of the fifteenth century but also of the sixteenth and later. There are beautiful examples of the work of Aldus, the scholarly printer of Venice who did so much through his publishing of classical texts to promote the Renaissance throughout Europe. Editions printed by the Étiennes, Plantin, Baskerville, Elzevir, Bodoni, Foulis, and other printers continue the editions down to the present date with a few beautiful specimens of the work of modern

private presses. Latin and Greek writers are about equally represented. Among Roman authors Plautus occupies the largest space. This special collection, numbering upwards of 900 titles including dissertations and tracts on Plautus, was the result of Dr. Lodge's work in compiling the *Lexicon Plautinum*.

Mr. Henry Rogers Benjamin and his sister, Beatrice Benjamin Cartwright, presented to The Libraries in August, 1943, some of the books collected by their father, the late William Evarts Benjamin, as a memorial to him. These books include a collection of manuscripts, first editions, and many beautifully bound volumes. Special mention should be made of the fifteenth-century manuscript "Book of Hours" with ten full-page illustrations and twenty small miniatures, the thirteenth-century manuscript of Boethius' *Carmina*, and a manuscript Psalterium and Processionale. Some of the first editions in this collection are Tennyson's *Poems by Two Brothers* (1827), Conrad's *The Nigger of the Narcissus* (1898), Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), Byron's *Mazeppa* (1819), Coleridge's *Zapolya* (1817), and Cooper's *The History of the Navy of the United States* (1839). A few of the early imprints of interest which should be mentioned are John Saltmarsh's *Poemata sacra* (Cambridge, 1636), *Emblemata amatoria* (Amsterdam, 1618), and Daniel's *The Civile Wares between the Howses of Lancaster and Yorke* (London, 1609). Other items of note are a Roger Payne binding of *La Liturgie ou formulaire des prières publiques* (London, 1788), Thomas Campbell's *Life of Plutarch* (1841) with 260 pages of the original manuscript, and Theophile Gautier's *La Chaine d'or* (Paris, 1896) with colored illustrations.

Lieutenant Colonel John Warren Hill ('11) presented to Columbia the collection of Lincoln material assembled by his father, the late Dr. John Wesley Hill. The library consists of over a thousand books, pamphlets, pictures, and other memorabilia of Abraham Lincoln which will be added to the other Lincolniana now housed in the General Library and in Special Collections. Of chief interest were copies of books in editions for which there is some evidence that Lincoln studied and read. An exhibition of selections from this collection was arranged in South Hall during the month of February.

Mr. Edward Epstean has added some 166 pieces to his collection on

the history and science of photography. The collection which he has presented to Columbia and added to year by year is now outstanding in its field. It exemplifies the motto which he had printed on the special bookplate made for books added by him to this collection. It is one of his favorite quotations from Virgil, *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum tendimus in Latium*, which may be translated, "In the face of all hazards and notwithstanding all opposing circumstances we continue towards our goal." In addition this year Mr. Epstean generously presented The Libraries his manuscript translation of Josef Maria Eder's *History of Photography* and provided the means to have the work published by Columbia University Press. Any profits resulting from this publication are to be paid to The Libraries. We gratefully acknowledge the continued interest of Mr. Epstean in his gifts to The Libraries.

The Avery Library continues to be the fortunate recipient of gifts. From Mrs. Charles A. Harriman, widow of a professor who taught drawing in the School of Architecture for nearly forty years, came a selection of material from his library, including a valuable series of nineteenth-century works on water-color painting, drawing books, and the like. From Miss Genevieve Karr Hamlin came a large collection of travel sketches and water colors of Professor A. D. F. Hamlin. These made a very interesting exhibition during the winter. Material on housing and city planning, much of which consists of local official reports, continued to come as gifts. Outstanding among these reports are those of the now defunct National Resources Planning Board, the publications of the Chicago Plan Commission, of the Cleveland City Plan Commission, and the work of various California municipalities. Clarence Stein also continued his gifts in this field, and other similar material came from Dr. Carol Aronovici. From the School of Architecture came many valuable gifts. Especially noteworthy were the *envois* of W. S. Brown, holder of the McKim Fellowship; these included a volume of measured drawings and three volumes of photographs covering the Colonial architecture of the eastern United States. Hobart Upjohn added material to the Upjohn Collection, and a new collection of the work of an important architect was added by the gift of the Stevens Collection of drawings by John Calvin Stevens (1856-1940) received from his son (also an architect) John Howard Stevens of Portland, Maine. Calvin Stevens designed

many of the most beautiful summer cottages of the northeastern coast, creating in them a type that was unique. Other donors to whom the Avery Library owes a deep sense of gratitude are F. B. Allin, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, Mrs. Margaret Block, Professor W. B. Dinsmoor, Professor Marion Lawrence, Mrs. Hetty Schulz, Miss Ruth Sieben-Morgen, Joseph Sternfeld, Lady Unwin, Mrs. Herbert Evans, and James Harper.

The most important increases in the Avery and Fine Arts Libraries this year have been in the art and architecture of Russia and the Hispanic-American world. The development of our Russian collection is merely a continuation of a policy of many years' standing; Columbia is now the preëminent center in New York for work in Russian art and architecture. With its recent additions, the Columbia Libraries can now give a fairly complete picture of the art activities of the Hispanic-American countries, both in the past and in the present. It is their aim to continue acquisitions in these fields to the limit of their abilities, and, in so doing, carry on their part in contributing to that increased knowledge of our neighbors to the South that must always form a basis for international understanding in larger fields. The trip made by Dean Arnaud to Buenos Aires in the summer of 1943, to lecture on American architecture at the Colegio Libre de Estudios Superiores, offered an opportunity in furthering this aim. He visited Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay, as well as the Argentine, and from all of these countries he brought back a wealth of material—some purchased by him for the library, some given to him and generously passed on to The Libraries.

Among the old and rare works acquired this year by the Avery and Fine Arts Libraries, the following are a few of the more notable: *Der Architekt im Kleinen* (Leipzig, 1818–30), with charming classic-revival detail; F. A. Demetz and G. Blouet, *Rapports à M. le comte de Montalivet . . . sur les penitenciers des Etats Unis* (Paris, 1837), a work exceedingly rare in this country containing elaborate accounts with plans, details, and some exteriors of all the important American prisons, and significant as the report of the first official committee ever sent to this country to study its buildings; William Pain, *The Carpenter's Pocket Directory* (Philadelphia, 1797), an early American reprint of a popular

English handbook; Claude Perrault, *Ordonnance des cinq espèces de colonnes* (Paris, 1683), the first edition of an epoch-making work; A. Schoonebeek, *Histoire des ordres religieux* (Amsterdam, 1685), a famous work with excellent costume plates; I. Silvestre, *Vues de France* (Paris, 16-?), an important collection of these magnificent seventeenth-century plates; and G. Baruffaldi, *Vite de' pittore e scultori Ferraresi* (Ferrara, 1844-46).

The Montgomery Library of Accountancy has been fortunate in acquiring, through the generosity of Colonel Robert H. Montgomery, a number of printed books such as the Spanish work *Curso completo de teneduría de libros* by José M. Brost (Madrid, 1825), and a second edition of Quinn's *Rudiments of Bookkeeping* (London, 1779) which is apparently the only copy of this edition in this country. Another English work, Richard Langford, *Merchants' Accounts, or, Book-keeping According to the Italian Method of Double Entry* (London, 1815), is the earliest edition known in this country. Besides other rare items in the field a number of interesting manuscripts revealing the principles and practices of accounting have been purchased. One of the most unusual is the agreement for settlement of the estate of John Asgill Gosling, Osgood Hanbury, and Anna Barnard, who traded as a copartnership in the Barbados. Another item of historical interest is the records of Captain George A. Barksdale (Quartermaster General's Department), in account with the Treasurer of the Confederate States of America, October 8, 1861, to March 31, 1862. Several examples of shop and manufacturing accounts were acquired for the collection, such as the journal from Dover, N. H. (1851-53) of a foundry engaged in repair work on equipment of the Cochicho Railroad. Merchants' books of interest likewise have been acquired. That of Rutson, a daybook, 1772-77, for example, is of an English dealer in cotton and wool cloth, and yarn, exporting largely to America. A gift to the collection by Edward C. Starr of the Samuel Colegate Baptist Historical Collection was *Exchange Tables, Showing Value in Dollars and Cents of Any Sum of Exchange on London . . .* by Charles Cleveland (Boston, 1838).

Through the interest of Edmund Astley Prentis ('06E), two especially interesting items were added to the Columbiana Collection. Quite accidentally his sister discovered and purchased in a Connecticut bookshop a Hebrew psalter (Cambridge, 1685) which appears to be the very

book which President Johnson used at the first commencement of this institution in 1758. It contains the Latin formulas written by him for the occasion, which he used in conferring these first degrees. Mr. Prentis also presented a collection of twenty-eight letters written by Isaac Wilkins of the class of 1760. These were written mainly when he was in exile in Lunenburgh, Nova Scotia, during the Revolution. Wilkins had been a member of the New York Provincial Congress, but at the outbreak of the war cast his lot with the mother country and was forced to seek refuge. These letters throw considerable light on the anguish suffered by the uprooted Americans. From Professor Henry K. Dick came the gift of a pamphlet containing Byron's *The Giaour* edited for school use in Greece by Christodoulos Leonidas Miltiades Evangelis (Columbia, 1836) and published at Hermopolis in 1842.

A group of university alumni and officers has met and organized itself as the Columbiana Society. The purpose of this group is in general to foster the Columbiana Collection and in particular to assure the assembling of adequate records concerning the participation of the University in World War II. The officers elected were Fon Wyman Boardman, Jr. ('34), Chairman; Nicholas McDowell McKnight ('21), Vice-chairman; Edmund Astley Prentis ('06E), Treasurer; and Milton Halsey Thomas ('30), Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

From Moody's Investors Service, Barrett Associates, Lazard Frères, Ohrstrom and Company, Direct Mail Advertisers Association, the Chase National Bank, and members of the faculty came many items of interest and research value to the Business Library. The East Asiatic Collections received material from the Institute of Pacific Relations, Rockefeller Foundation, S. U. Zau, Richard Cobden, Jr., and Professor Thomas D. Wood. Through the generosity of Mrs. Douglas Johnson, the Library of Natural Sciences was permitted to select maps from the large collection of the late Professor Johnson for the Map Collection. Mrs. Julia Pfeiffer presented to The Libraries a collection of mathematics books in memory of her son, George A. Pfeiffer, and Mrs. Herbert Hawkes presented the books from the collection of her husband, Dean Hawkes. Oswald Garrison Villard presented a collection of nineteenth-century newspapers to the Library of the School of Journalism. Harcourt, Brace and Company continued their generous policy of presenting prepublication editions of all their books. The Libraries wish also to acknowledge the

many gifts received from the President and other members of the University community. In these volumes and all others the donor's name has been placed on the bookplate as a record of his generosity. A grateful acknowledgment is made of the many gifts received by The Libraries this year.

An annual report of the activities of a large university library system is, in the nature of the case, a record which many persons, particularly members of the staff, have a part in creating. Owing to special circumstances the members of the staff have, in a more literal sense, written the report for 1943-44. It but remains for me to record my gratitude and my pride in their accomplishments and to thank you, Sir, for the cordial support which the University has given them and me.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL M. WHITE
Director of Libraries

June 30, 1944

TABLE 2
STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Increase or Decrease
ACCESSIONS				
Orders placed	11,092	11,105	11,232	127
Gifts				
Pamphlets and volumes	41,716	17,679	17,820	141
Exchanges				
Pieces received	2,341	2,984	1,655	-1,329
Pieces sent out	2,467	15,591	5,038	-10,553
Volumes added (Net)				
General Library and departments . . .	25,839	26,995	20,846	-6,149
Law Library	5,867	5,578	6,314	736
Medical Library	9,968	5,437	5,048	-389
Avery Library	1,070	1,110	977	-133
Lending Service	266	-80	139	58
Teachers College	4,679	1,310	... ^a	
Barnard College	1,744	1,833	1,167	-666
College of Pharmacy	102	88	40	-48
Bard College	-3,234	1,104	1,390	286
New York School of Social Work . . .	220	90	340	250
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	847	181	677	496
<i>Total</i>	<i>47,368</i>	<i>43,646</i>	<i>36,938</i>	<i>-6,708</i>
<i>Total Volumes in University Libraries on June 30, 1944</i>	<i>1,891,779</i>	<i>1,935,425</i>	<i>1,972,363^b</i>	<i>36,938</i>
CATALOGUING				
Cards prepared and filed				
General Library	89,555	108,724	72,701	-36,023
Departments	127,948	128,707	102,929	-25,778
Replaced	11,910	10,386	9,548	-838
Depository cards filed	80,046	84,890	83,576	-1,314
<i>Total</i>	<i>309,459</i>	<i>332,707</i>	<i>268,754</i>	<i>-63,953</i>
Volumes catalogued	60,728	45,610	38,378	-7,232
Volumes recatalogued	43,221	21,066	44,635	23,569
Volumes lost or withdrawn	5,278	2,797	2,661	136
BINDING				
In library bindery				
Volumes repaired	2,457	979	1,477	498
Pamphlets bound	9,000	8,324	8,353	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,457</i>	<i>9,303</i>	<i>9,830</i>	<i>527</i>

^a Information not available.^b Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and New York School of Social Work, but not Teachers College.

BINDING (<i>cont.</i>)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Increase or Decrease
Outside of library				
Volumes bound or rebound	<u>23,964</u>	<u>22,496</u>	<u>20,514</u>	<u>-1,982</u>
Total	<u>34,421</u>	<u>31,799</u>	<u>30,344</u>	<u>-1,455</u>
BOOKS USED				
Volumes supplied from Loan Desk . . .	307,229	255,949	219,717	-36,232
Volumes loaned and used in other				
Libraries	<u>1,533,680</u>	<u>1,467,363</u>	<u>1,104,983^b</u>	<u>-362,380</u>
<i>Total Recorded Use of Books in University</i>				
<i>Libraries</i>	<i>1,840,909</i>	<i>1,723,312</i>	<i>1,324,700</i>	<i>-398,612</i>

^b Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and New York School of Social Work, but not Teachers College.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Secretary of Appointments

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944



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REPORT OF THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the activities of the Appointments Office for the year 1943-44.

The year has marked for the office the end of a period distinguished by almost exclusively war-directed activities. The beginnings of plans for handling enlarged responsibilities at the end of hostilities are taking definite form. The return at the end of the year, on July 1, 1944, of Mr. Robert F. Moore, after a leave of two and one-half years on war assignments, seems to close with a fitting period this chapter and open the next which, while including current war problems, will be pointed to the very different objectives of the day when demobilization comes. The year brought such expected developments as a further sharp drop in registration of men available for placement, continued high registration of women who are making themselves available to replace men, placement of graduates at unusually high salaries, and continued emphasis on need for technically and scientifically trained men and women both in industry and in teaching.

Registration of applicants dropped from the high of the previous year, 12,200, to 9,256—approximately 3,000 fewer. The decrease was mostly in the number of men registrants, a 58 percent drop for graduates, 51 percent for students. There was a slight decrease in the women's graduate and the teacher registrations, amounting to 5 percent in each case, and there were 20 percent fewer women students registered than in the previous year.

The number of vacancies for which the Appointments Office was asked to recommend candidates during this year was approximately 1,000 fewer than the year before, a drop of 10 percent. The figure—10,509—includes an increased number of requests for men graduates (14 percent), for teachers (1 percent), for women students (14 percent); and a decreased

demand for women graduates (14 percent), and for men students (32 percent). There seems to be no logical reason to account for these shifts in demand and no special significance.

The total number of positions filled this year was 5,389. This is approximately 1,500 fewer, or 22 percent less, than last year. The distribution of the decreases among the five classifications of applicants placed is as follows: men's graduate, 47 percent; men's student, 40 percent; women's graduate, 18 percent; women's student, 1 percent; teachers, 26 percent.

The complete figures of the foregoing summaries are contained in Table I.

TABLE 1
RECORD OF PLACEMENTS, 1942-44

	Registration for Employment		Positions Offered		Referrals		Positions Filled		
	1943- 44	1942- 43	1943- 44	1942- 43	1943- 44	1942- 43	1943- 44	1942- 43	1941- 42
Graduate Placement									
Men	523	1,243	1,223	1,076	1,639	1,505	78	148	279
Women	2,774	2,934	2,132	2,468	1,837	1,904	371	447	291
Teaching	1,984	2,097	847	837	535	920	138	186	196
Total	5,281	6,274	4,202	4,381	4,011	4,329	587	781	766
Student Placement									
Men									
Summer	494	1,101	922	1,246	889	1,386	545	879	1,250
School Year	703	1,352	1,860	2,836	1,833	2,972	1,367	2,315	2,886
Total	1,197	2,453	2,782	4,082	2,722	4,358	1,912	3,194	4,136
Women									
Summer	1,226	1,550	1,119	859	1,164	1,129	891	839	771
School Year	1,552	1,923	2,406	2,241	2,595	2,316	1,999	2,085	1,897
Total	2,778	3,473	3,525	3,100	3,759	3,445	2,890	2,924	2,668
Grand Total	9,256	12,200	10,509	11,563	10,492	12,132	5,389	6,899	7,570

While fewer placements were made this year, it should be reported that employers—business concerns, industrial companies, schools and colleges alike—are tending to increase their contacts with the office. De-

spite our frequent inability to fill their needs they, as much as we, wish to maintain and develop further the helpful relationships which have been established in the past years. Even when not seeking employees, they have made visits to the University merely to keep in touch, and our lists are increasing of employers in all fields who are ready at any time to hear about Columbia graduates who might be suitable for appointments in their organizations. The consciousness of interdependency is growing.

This understanding of the interrelation of higher education and the work-world is evidenced again in the results of a survey which tested the interests of a number of large industrial concerns in a program of summer apprenticeships for engineering students. Associate Dean J. K. Finch recently prepared a memorandum discussing the need for coöperation of industry and the colleges in the education of engineering students, which was sent by the Appointments Office with a note inviting comment to a selected list of companies regularly recruiting our graduates. Of 43 replies received, only 5 thought the plan not feasible for them, 9 were generally favorable, and 29 expressed enthusiasm and offered definite coöperation as soon as the University is able to return to a curriculum which leaves students free for summer employment. This growing feeling of joint responsibility, to the ultimate benefit of all—employer, university, and student—is good progress to report and the definite promise of future positions for students is reassuring.

There was a further development of interest this year on the part of many companies in men in the services as a potential source of personnel for their postwar needs. Students in the Navy V-12 program were interviewed on the campus, and some companies asked for information about specially qualified Columbia students and alumni in active service with whom they might correspond.

Plans for assisting Columbia men and women when they return from war service are going forward. The Appointments Office is acting as the campus veterans' information service, offering counseling and placement assistance. To supplement our campus facilities we plan the organization of a committee of downtown counselors, preferably individuals with war experience, to assist with practical, up-to-date counsel and information on jobs in various fields. A classified file of servicemen and

veterans seeking positions is being established, with information received from the servicemen, together with University data, constituting our basic record. Coördination of efforts is planned with the regional alumni clubs throughout the country to develop contacts for veterans in their home localities. We are expanding our employer contacts and following our usual peacetime procedure of bringing availability of our graduates to the attention of employers by circular letter, telephone, and personal contact. We are in the fortunate position of being well organized to meet the problem of returning veterans and war workers, having had an organization already in operation to facilitate the war effort. We were under great pressure to supply war information to our students and alumni, and to place our people in war industries and the armed forces. The reversal of the movement, back into peacetime occupations, will mean mostly adaptations of the same techniques, with special provisions for problem situations as indicated.

Mention was made in my last report of the sending of questionnaires to Columbia men and women in the armed forces to obtain data concerning their employment and educational interests and plans. A supplementary mailing in March, 1944, brought the total number sent to approximately 5,000. Approximately 2,000 replies have been received to date.

It has been suggested, rightly I think, that the value of such questionnaires as accurate measure of what to expect when the men actually arrive home is questionable—that many answers are given without true visualization of circumstances that will govern the serviceman's action when he is back, that there are too many chances that future developments will shape his course in another direction. But it has given us a starting point and helped us to visualize our problem; and we now have record of probably a large proportion of the men who think they will be needing our assistance in obtaining jobs when they return.

The statistics compiled on the answers to this questionnaire, therefore, I feel are not really meaningful. But as some indication of what is in the minds of the men on this subject of their return to civilian pursuits a few notations may be of interest.

Of those returning the questionnaire who had been employed when they entered the armed forces, 60 percent expect to return to their old

positions, 30 percent want to find new jobs, and 10 percent are uncertain whether they will return to their old positions or seek new ones.

Of those who report that they wish to return to the University for further study, two-thirds are undergraduates, one-third want to continue with graduate study. Almost all who left college without a Bachelor's degree plan to return.

In the whole group reporting, 10 percent when they return from service will be looking for their "first jobs." These are the men who went direct from the University into the armed forces.

But if there is any doubt about the value of answers to questions put to the men about their plans, there is no uncertainty as to the worthwhile-ness of sending the questionnaires to them. To read the letters which came in from all fronts overseas and from the camps at home is to be convinced of how much University associations mean to the men and to realize that the University is placed high in their regard alongside their cherished sentiment for home. Possibly the best purpose served by the questionnaires was to give the men knowledge of the University's planning for them, an evidence of interest which elicited almost embarrassing appreciation. Typical of reactions expressed in their letters are the following:

I was very pleased and interested in receiving your information sheet for post-war employment plans. I'm sure I speak for all Columbia men and women in service when I say that we deeply appreciate the interest Alma Mater is taking in us. Although our immediate attention is devoted entirely to fighting and winning the war, we cannot help but wonder what the world will have in store for us upon our return to normal life. The work that you are doing helps greatly to relieve much of the worrying that we might do.

At the present moment Columbia seems a long way off; and the imminent possibility of returning seems equally remote. The fact that there are some thinking about our future welfare is indeed a heartening factor during the present crisis. It's very warming and reassuring to know that Columbia and the good people who make it up have not forgotten all about us.

On behalf of a lot of boys in my shoes I want to express my thanks and gratitude for your sincere interest in our postwar future. It's a heartening thought to know that Columbia is concerning itself in the problem of its servicemen students and alumni. More important to us even than the tangible good you

may do for us, is the spirit of coöperation which moves you to extend a much-needed hand to men who ordinarily might be floundering about in a new civilian life.

My primary purpose in writing this note is to tell you how grateful I am for being thus remembered. The feeling a man gets when he realizes that there are people making plans to aid him on his return home is a wonderful one. Thank you very much for your kind work.

Please accept my personal thanks and sincere appreciation for your interest in me and other ex-Columbia men now in service. My problem, when and if I return to private life, is going to be a difficult one for me, and I am sure that there will be many others with problems much more difficult of solution than my own. Perhaps—and I do hope—you may be able to be of help to all of us.

Such expressions arouse aspiration to do more to widen and deepen and justify this appreciation and enthusiasm for Columbia.

The campus picture of men in Navy uniform, together with the accelerated curriculum for civilian students, is again reflected in further reduced numbers of civilian men students registered for part-time and summer employment. Two years ago the registration was 3,238, last year it was 2,453, this year it was 1,197. Job offers also declined abruptly as employers came to realize that student help can no longer readily be obtained. The figures run from 4,811 job offers in 1941, to 4,082 in 1942, to 2,782 this year. Job placements naturally have fallen off in like proportion.

As was anticipated last year, it has been necessary to suspend operations of several of the student agencies because of lack of students to manage them—the Laundry Agency, the Sales Agency, and the Bard Hall Agency. On the other hand, the Baker Field Agencies, whose activities are confined to the brief period of the football season in the fall, and the Blotter and the Blue Book agencies, which require only a small amount of time, were continued, with net returns of \$6,436.46 for 173 students. At the same time, all the available Columbia men who could be corralled for Baker Field assignments still left the ushering posts unmanned, and 202 high school students were called in to fill this need. (The record of high school boys engaged has not been included in any statistics given since it does not represent Columbia student employment.)

TABLE 2

STUDENT AGENCY EARNINGS, 1943-44

<i>Student Agency</i>	<i>Number of Students Participating</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
Baker Field Agencies		
Program Sales	54	\$1,557.76
Refreshment Stands	92	2,363.67
Souvenirs	24	1,943.03
Blotter Agency	2	531.00
Blue Book Agency	1	41.00
Total	173	\$6,436.46

A rather full report was given last year of the bureau's work in the field of women's placement. This continued about the same for this year with respect to both students and graduates, except for the few slight changes in numerical measurement already indicated in statistics given above. The broad range of opportunities for women continues uncurtailed; more placements were made of Columbia graduates at higher salary levels, with the top salary reported for women this year—\$6,240—going to a technical script writer.

Recruitment of women for the military services continues to be an Appointments Office activity. Columbia women were invited to a series of four teas given by Barnard College in the interests of the WAC, WAVES, Spars, and Marines. The WAVES have ended their Officer Training Course with the class inducted October 26, 1944. The Marines have now discontinued recruiting, and the Spars are no longer actively looking for new members. On the other hand, the needs of the WAC continue urgent. In the spring of 1944 the WAC in coöperation with the Appointments Office gave a tea and later a rally to interest the campus women. A special recruiting office, which is staffed by a volunteer committee including many Columbia women, has been set up on Amsterdam Avenue near 116th Street.

This year 105 teachers were placed by the office in colleges and universities, 33 in preparatory schools. This compares with the record last year of 153 teachers placed in colleges and universities, 21 in preparatory

schools, and 12 in other institutions. We are developing our contacts in the preparatory school field—181 headmasters this year came to us for teachers—and hope to gain thereby increased opportunities for our graduates who want to go direct from the College into teaching as well as for our younger returning veterans who may be interested in this field.

English still continues to be the field in which there is the greatest demand for teachers. Modern Languages, with Spanish leading, follows closely, and History is third. Science is still emphasized, 26 percent of the college vacancies reported and 30 percent of the preparatory school vacancies being in this field.

Columbia graduates placed in teaching positions this year went to nineteen states of the Union and to two foreign countries, Brazil and Egypt. The wide distribution of our teachers throughout the nation and to other countries is expected to continue; in fact we have on hand now "standing orders" that cover each section of the country—Far West, the Rocky Mountain section, Middle West, Far South, and the eastern section.

The serious shortage of teachers which is reported with various estimates of the extent of present needs left unfilled, while it affects mostly secondary education, extends also to the field of higher education. *Occupations* notes that only 10,000 new teachers were graduated from teachers' colleges and normal schools in June, as compared with a normal quota of 50,000. The number of teachers in higher education dropped in three years from 131,652 in 1940 to 118,125 in 1943, a decrease of 10 percent. Still, at the college level this shortage is not much felt now, since the call of young men into the armed forces has so greatly reduced registrations in many institutions. But the demand for teachers will be increased as the return of veterans who take advantage of educational provisions made for them, and finally the normal flow of students from the high schools, swell the rolls of the colleges. Approximately 100,000 teachers are said to be in the armed forces. Many are expected to return to their teaching in the schools and colleges. But at the college level particularly, with the greatly increased registrations anticipated, there is likely to be a continuing shortage for several years, and we look to increased activity in our teacher placement program.

The placement and counseling functions centralized in the Appointments Office cover assistance to all groups of students and graduates—men and women candidates for, and graduates with, the Bachelor's and

graduate and professional degrees. The placement of men graduates is handled personally by the director, Miss Ruth Callan continues in charge of placement for women graduates, and Miss Margaret Morgan continues in charge of teacher placement. Men's student employment this year has been in charge of Miss Leonora McClure, who has for several years been assisting in this phase of the bureau's work. Miss Ethel Callan, for fourteen years in charge of student employment for women, resigned on May 1 to accept another appointment at the University. While we naturally regret very much her loss to our staff, we are pleased over the larger opportunity which is open to her in her new assignment in the Occupation Bureau at Barnard. Since May, the work for women students has been in charge of Mrs. Riemann Parsons.

In addition to the changes in the placement staff mentioned above, there were several changes during the year in the clerical staff. Especially to be noted with regret is the resignation of Miss Carolyn Grant on January 1 to accept a position in a war industry near her home. Also, Miss Irene Farrar resigned in January to undertake secretarial studies in the School of Business, and Mrs. Donald Cooke left in June for a secretarial position in another department on the campus. Mrs. Lillian Marlowe continues with us, and newly added to the staff are Miss Carolyn Manning and Mrs. Anne Thomson.

While most departments of the University are dependent on other departments for their successful functioning, ours is particularly so. We are not a separate independent division in that practically all departments and many officers of the faculty and administrative staff of the University are direct contributors and participants in our activities. Results of the year's work recounted in the foregoing report therefore are really of the whole University's efforts coördinated in the Appointments Office. Cordial acknowledgment and thanks are extended to the many departments and individuals whose assistance has contributed to the year's performance. A full measure of appreciation is given also to the faithful members of the Appointments Office staff for another year of energetic endeavor and accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. WEGENER
Acting Secretary of Appointments

June 30, 1944

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Registrar

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1944



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REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1944

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1944, and for the Summer Session of 1944.

During the year beginning July 1, 1943, there were enrolled at Columbia University 23,764 resident students as compared with 22,920 in the year preceding. The enrollment under each of the main divisions is shown as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools.....	5,685	9,068	14,753
University Extension.....	1,242	2,912	4,154
Summer Session, 1943.....	1,382	5,525	6,907
<i>Total</i>	8,309	17,505	25,814

There were among these divisions 2,050 duplications of which 1,950 represented students of the Summer Session who returned to the University in the Winter or Spring Sessions following.

With 6,907 in the Summer Session, 1,935 in the Summer Term, 14,203 in the Winter Session, and 13,646 in the Spring Session, the aggregate session-registrations numbered 36,691.

Nine hundred and fifty-two not included above received instruction as nonresident students in University Extension as follows: 719 in special courses and 233 in extramural courses.

In the division consisting of undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools 7,358, or 49.05 percent, were residents of Greater New York; and 282, or 1.88 percent, were from foreign countries. Throughout the University students came from every state of the Union and the District of Columbia, from five territories, and from fifty-three foreign countries.

During the academic year, 3,442 individuals received University degrees and diplomas in course.

Within the Corporation, exclusive of the Medical Center, 3,573 resident courses were conducted with aggregate attendance of 69,891, as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools.....	1,882	41,078
University Extension.....	748	12,009
Summer Session, 1943 ^a	943	16,804
<i>Total</i>	3,573	69,891

^a Includes courses offered at Teachers College and at Union Theological Seminary.

Office Staff 1943-44

Nancy D. Baines (Mrs.)	Iva Kempton
Anna Mae Baynes (Mrs.)	Dorothy Kiefer
Lillian A. Denby (Mrs.)	Gladys M. Lindsay
Madeline E. Dignus (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Dental and Oral Surgery)	Mary Marsh
Gertrude H. Finan (Mrs.)	Constance R. O'Neill
Frank Gaffney (On leave with the armed forces)	Frederick Orr
Robert E. Gill (Evening clerk)	Beatrice Y. Richards (Mrs.)
Grace Grant	Grace M. Schubert
Dorothy Griffin (Mrs.)	Madeline Scully
Jessie Grof	Marguerite Temple (Mrs.) (Resigned)
Margaret A. Hine (Resigned)	Mary B. Timm
Mae F. Hoffman (Mrs.) (Resigned)	Florence Van Veen
Jean Jaeckel (Mrs.) (Resigned)	Donald P. Whitaker (On leave with the armed forces)
Margaret E. Kappus (Mrs.) (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Medicine)	Martha M. Wylie

The five-year tabulation of Columbia College graduates going forward to University work for 1939 to 1944 will be made available in the next following Report of the Registrar.

The usual statistical material is presented in the following tables showing enrollment, class attendance, degrees conferred, geographical distribution, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. GRANT,
Registrar

September 30, 1944

**REGISTRATION IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES DURING THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1943-44**

I. Resident Students

Faculties	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Noncandidate	Graduate	Total	New Students	Percentage of New Students
Undergraduate Students									
Columbia College.....	609	239	176	85	373	.....	1,482	873	58.91
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a							(65)		
Barnard College.....	349	248	274	172	110	.....	1,153	503	43.63
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a							(1)		
University Undergraduates.....							279	205	73.48
Bard College.....	31	12	11	9	322	.....	385	343	89.09
Total Undergraduates.....							3,299	1,924	58.32
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a							(66)		
Graduate and Professional Students									
Graduate Faculties ^b							1,829	1,829	870
Law.....	89	34	47		6	5	181	80	44.20
Medicine.....	238	114	130	107	10	23	622	155	24.92
Nursing.....	151	114	95	30	.....		390	150	38.46
Engineering.....	404	162	41		187	45	839	699	83.31
Architecture.....					3	5	47	18	38.30
Journalism.....					25	41	66	65	98.48
Business.....	25	33			47	78	183	97	53.01
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	100	46	50	51	11	.....	258	58	22.48
Dental Hygiene.....							14	14	100.00
Library Service.....					105	27	227	108	47.58
Optometry.....	15	16					31	15	48.39
Teachers' College ^c					1,056	533	3,834	5,423	2,374
Pharmacy ^d	36	24	18		26	124	6	234	120
New York School of Social Work ^e					26	588	1,359	510	37.53
Total Graduate and Professional Students.....							11,703	5,333	45.57
Deduct duplicates ^f							249		
Total Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional Students.....							14,753		
University Extension at the University.....							4,154	2,840	68.37
Total.....							18,907		
Deduct duplicates ^f							100		
Net Total, Winter and Spring Sessions (or Terms I, II, and III).....							18,807		
Summer Session, 1943.....							6,907	2,676	38.74
Total.....							25,714		
Deduct duplicates (see Table 4).....							1,950		
Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring, and Summer Sessions.....							23,764		

II. Nonresident Students in University Extension

Students in extramural courses given with or without academic credit (Discontinued after Winter Session 1943-44).....

233

Students in special courses given without academic credit.....

719

Total.....

952

*Seniors exercising a professional option at the University are included only in the totals of the respective professional schools, as follows:

	Barnard College	Columbia College
Dentistry.....	..	1
Engineering.....		15
Law.....	1	2
Medicine.....	..	47
Total.....	1	65

There are, besides, 85 Columbia College seniors exercising such option at professional schools elsewhere, as follows: Albany Medical College, 3; Boston University School of Medicine, 3; Cornell University Medical College, 5; Harvard University Medical School, 3; Long Island College of Medicine, 17; New York Medical College, 27; New York University College of Medicine, 22; Temple University School of Medicine, 2; University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, 2; University of Rochester School of Medicine, 1.

Also 2 Bard College seniors: Cornell University Medical College, 1; New York Medical College, 1.

^bThe total, 1,829, does not include 226 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only. It also does not include students in Naval School of Military Government and Administration.

^cDoes not include 1,892 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

^dIncludes Extension students—122.

^eThe total, 1,359, includes registrations between October 1, 1943, and June 15, 1944.

^fStudents who transferred at midyear from one school of the University to another.

TABLE 2
REGISTRATION OF RESIDENT STUDENTS BY SESSIONS, 1943-44

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>1943 Summer Session Accel- erated Courses (Term I)</i>	<i>1943 Summer Session (Regular)</i>	<i>Winter Session (Term II)</i>	<i>Spring Session (Term III)</i>	<i>Gross Totals</i>
Undergraduate Students					
Columbia College.....	938	115	956	837	2,846
Barnard College.....	....	470	1,079	1,072	2,621
University Undergraduates.....	....	18	195	236	449
Bard College.....	346	....	325	250	921
Graduate and Professional Students.....	....	457	1,460	1,395	3,312
Graduate Faculties					
Naval School of Military Government and Ad- ministration.....	(Informa- tion restr- icted)				
Law.....	90	....	116	115	321
Medicine.....	....	....	482	502	984
Nursing.....	....	....	388	341	729
Engineering.....	463	2	506	579	1,550
Architecture.....	22	1	36	34	93
Journalism.....	....	....	66	60	126
Business.....	....	68	147	134	349
Dental and Oral Surgery					
Dentistry.....	....	....	207	205	412
Dental Hygiene.....	....	....	14	12	26
Library Service.....	....	173	189	174	536
Optometry.....	14	....	29	17	60
Teachers College.....	....	3,847	3,793	4,174	11,814
Pharmacy.....	62	6	147	162	377
New York School of Social Work.....	....	2	1,143	852	1,997
University Extension.....	....	....	2,925	2,495	5,420
Summer Session (Nonmatriculated).....	....	1,748	....	....	1,748
<i>Gross Totals</i>	1,935	6,907	14,203	13,646	36,691
Duplicate Registrations.....					12,927
<i>Net Total for the Year</i>					23,764

^aIncluding 32 Visiting Scholars.

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>
1934-35.....	8,158	49.32	8,382	50.68	16,540
1935-36.....	8,018	48.50	8,513	51.50	16,531
1936-37.....	8,215	47.65	9,029	52.35	17,244
1937-38.....	8,274	47.54	9,132	52.46	17,406
1938-39.....	8,401	48.05	9,084	51.95	17,485
1939-40.....	8,032	48.65	8,479	51.35	16,511
1940-41.....	8,098	47.93	8,791	52.07	16,884
1941-42.....	7,183	47.12	8,061	52.88	15,244
1942-43.....	5,720	43.58	7,404	56.42	13,124
1943-44.....	5,685	38.54	9,068	61.46	14,753

TABLE 3A

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, 1943-44
EXCLUSIVE OF STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>
Resident.....	1,242	29.90	2,912	70.10	4,154
Extramural.....	18	7.73	215	92.27	233
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,260</i>	<i>28.72</i>	<i>3,127</i>	<i>71.28</i>	<i>4,387</i>

Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above.

TABLE 4

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN SUMMER SESSION OF 1943 AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1943-44

I. Students of Summer Session Who Returned in Winter or Spring Session of 1943-44

School or Faculty to Which They Returned	Men	Women	Total
<i>From the Regular Summer Session, 1943</i>			
Bard College.....	1	..	1
Barnard College.....	..	251	251
Business.....	21	20	41
Columbia College.....	79	..	79
Dental and Oral Surgery.....	1	..	1
Engineering.....	2	..	2
Graduate Faculties.....	163	147	310
Journalism.....	..	2	2
Law.....	2	2	4
Library Service.....	5	46	51
Medicine.....	5	..	5
New York School of Social Work.....	..	7	7
Nursing.....	..	4	4
Optometry.....	1	..	1
Pharmacy.....	4	2	6
Teachers College.....	143	813	956
University Extension.....	54	125	179
University Undergraduate.....	14	36	50
<i>Total</i>	495	1,455	1,950

II. Matriculated Graduate Students of Summer Session 1943 Who Did or Did Not Return in the Winter or Spring Session of 1943-44

Faculties	Returned	Did Not Return	Total
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science.....	231	226	457
Teachers College.....	533	1,892	2,325
<i>Total</i>	764	2,118	2,882

TABLE 5
CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Department	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Non-Candidate	Graduate	Total
Chemical Engineering.....	85	29	13	68	13	208
Civil Engineering.....	32	19	5	29	4	89
Electrical Engineering.....	144	29	8	41	5	227
Industrial Engineering.....	11	11	1	16	5	44
Mechanical Engineering.....	122	66	10	27	14	239
Metallurgy.....	4	5	3	4	1	17
Mineral Dressing.....	2	..	..	1	..	3
Mining.....	4	3	1	1	..	9
Undesignated.....	..	..	..	..	3	3
<i>Total</i>	404	162	41	187	45	839

Total includes 15 Columbia College seniors exercising a professional option.

TABLE 6
DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS CONFERRED 1943-44

Degree	Men	Women	Total
Degrees Conferred in Course			
Bachelor of Architecture	2	4	6
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College)	211	216	216
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)	...	16	16
Bachelor of Arts (Bard College)	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws	40	13	53
Bachelor of Science (Business)	12	21	33
Bachelor of Science (Engineering)	84	...	84
Bachelor of Science (Library Service)	11	67	78
Bachelor of Science (Nursing)	...	41	41
Bachelor of Science (Optometry)	9	1	10
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy)	18	5	23
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College)	23	291	314
Bachelor of Science (University Course)	12	8	20
Chemical Engineer	4	...	4
Doctor of Dental Surgery	51	...	51
Doctor of Education	22	24	46
Doctor of Medical Science	4	...	4
Doctor of Medicine	101	6	107
Doctor of Philosophy	107	38	145
Doctor of the Science of Law	2	...	2
Engineer of Mines	1	...	1
Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science)	146	113	259
Master of Arts (Teachers College)	149	963	1,117
Master of Arts (Theology)	2	6	8
Master of Laws	1	1	2
Master of Science (Architecture)	2	1	3
Master of Science (Business)	13	3	16
Master of Science (Engineering)	7	...	7
Master of Science (Journalism)	14	36	50
Master of Science (Library Service)	...	12	12
Master of Science (Pharmacy)	2	1	3
Master of Science (Public Health)	9	6	15
Master of Science (Social Work)	18	186	204
Master of Science (Teachers College)	...	11	11
Total	1,093	2,079	3,172
Deduct duplicates ^a	5	1	6
<i>Total Individuals Receiving Degrees in Course</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>2,078</i>	<i>3,166</i>
Certificates and Diplomas Granted in Course			
A.M. Certificate for completion of requirements in a second department or faculty	...	1	1
Certificate of Attendance in Military Government and Administration (Navy)	81	...	81
Certificate in Dental Hygiene	...	12	12
Certificate in International Administration	14	9	23
Certificate in Laboratory Technology (Pharmacy)	...	1	1
Certificate in Library Service	...	1	1
Certificate in Military Government and Administration (Navy)	118	...	118
Certificate of Proficiency in Landscape Architecture (University Extension)	1	2	3
Certificate of Proficiency in Occupational Therapy (University Extension)	...	8	8
Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics	3	...	3
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business)	...	2	2
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension)	...	10	10
Professional Diplomas (Teachers College)i	8	12	20
Total	225	58	283
<i>Total Degrees and Diplomas Granted in Course</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>2,137</i>	<i>3,455</i>
Deduct duplicates ^a and ^b	8	5	13
<i>Total Individuals Receiving Degrees and Diplomas in Course</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>2,132</i>	<i>3,442</i>

TABLE 6—(*Continued*)

Degree	Men	Women	Total
Honorary Degrees			
Doctor of Laws.....	5	....	5
Doctor of Letters.....	2	....	2
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	3	....	3
Doctor of Science.....	2	....	2
<i>Total</i>	12	....	12

^a Distributed as follows: A.B. (Columbia College) and B.S. (Engineering), 3 men; B.S. (Teachers College) and A.M. (Teachers College), 1 man and 1 woman; A.M. (Teachers College) and Ed.D., 1 man.

^b In addition to those noted in footnote (5 men and 1 woman), the following duplications occur: A.M. (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science) and Certificate in International Administration, 2 men; A.M. (Teachers College) and Teachers College Diploma, 3 women; Ed.D. and Teachers College Diploma, 1 man; A.M. Certificate and Certificate in International Administration, 1 woman.

ADDENDA

Degrees Awarded in 1943-44 as of Dates Prior Thereto

Degree	Men	Women	Total
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College).....	5	....	5
Bachelor of Science (Business).....	1	....	1
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....	2	....	2
Master of Science (Business).....	1	....	1
<i>Total</i>	9	....	9

TABLE 7

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS (EXCLUDING STUDENTS IN EXTRAMURAL AND SPECIAL COURSES
IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) 1933-44

<i>Residence</i>	<i>Columbia College</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Engineering</i>	<i>Architecture</i>	<i>Journalism</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Dental Hygiene</i>	<i>Graduate Faculties</i>	<i>University Undergraduates</i>	<i>Library Service</i>	<i>Oplometry</i>	<i>Teachers College</i>	<i>Hard College</i>	<i>Nursing</i>	<i>New York Work School of</i>	<i>University Extension Total</i>	<i>Summer Session 1944</i>	<i>(Regular)</i>		
UNITED STATES																					
North Atlantic Division.....	1,391	158	494	767	34	37	142	253	14	1,537	264	195	31	1,023	4,348	224	225	346	1,280	12,713	3,829
Connecticut.....	16	2	34	12	1	3	6	6	3	32	7	3	1	41	223	1	11	20	50	469	5,087
Maine.....	1	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	15	1	3	1	1	37	6	256
Massachusetts.....	11	2	43	6	3	3	5	2	2	26	3	2	1	19	83	1	34	19	5	267	6
New Hampshire.....	1	2	2	3	1	1	12	19	19	151	42	30	1	13	13	5	2	2	267	36	162
New Jersey.....	168	9	100	92	4	2	12	19	19	1,285	210	152	27	133	718	36	19	92	114	1,743	465
New York.....	1,146	138	292	615	29	28	120	215	6	1,285	210	152	27	793	3,106	186	176	1,038	3,191	718	428
Pennsylvania.....	47	4	17	39	1	2	1	2	1	28	7	7	1	25	164	1	34	34	17	422	55
Rhode Island.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	13	1	2	1	2	37	3
Vermont.....	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	2	13	1	2	1	2	27	4
New York City.....	926	109	179	494	24	24	103	176	6	1,121	167	117	23	545	2,198	146	36	71	893	7,858	2,720
(49.05 percent).....																					2,202
South Atlantic Division.....	29	3	25	17	3	4	6	3	....	55	4	8	....	35	551	1	13	22	95	814	68
(5.42 percent).....																					1,315
Delaware.....	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	12	1	1	....	3	30	....	1	1	1	37	....
District of Columbia.....	3	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	....	5	....	1	....	6	21	....	2	4	9	63	8
Florida.....	2	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	....	7	1	2	....	1	9	....	3	4	2	54	14
Georgia.....	2	4	2	8	1	1	1	1	....	8	....	2	....	1	9	....	3	1	2	28	10
Maryland.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	7	1	2	....	6	25	....	2	1	4	64	11
North Carolina.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	8	....	2	....	3	162	....	1	5	3	189	7
South Carolina.....	6	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	....	7	1	1	....	3	18	....	2	1	4	37	90
Virginia.....	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	....	7	2	1	....	9	259	1	1	6	8	312	1
West Virginia.....	8	4	20	6	....	1	3	....	....	26	....	7	....	2	12	....	2	1	2	30	5
South Central Division.....																					46
(1.55 percent).....																					470
Alabama.....			1	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	15	....	3	....	2	30	4
																					96

TABLE 7—(Continued)

Residence	Columbia College	Law	Medicine	Engineering	Architectural	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	University Undergraduates	LIBRARY SERVICE	Oplomentry	Barnard College	Teachers College	Pharmacy	Board College	Nursing	New York School of Social Work	University Extension	(Regular)				
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kentucky.....	10	4	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Louisiana.....	2	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mississippi.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oklahoma.....	5	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tennessee.....	1	1	2	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Texas.....	30	8	42	21	21	8	8	9	9	83	5	9	9	45	220	1,056	17	37	636	81	1,019			
<i>North Central Division.</i>																								
(4.24 percent)•																								
Illinois.....	10	4	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	3	6	51	26	2	5	133	18	131		
Indiana.....	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	17	6	1	6	25	4	84		
Iowa.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	17	4	1	6	48	5	61		
Kansas.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	10	2	1	1	4	14	13	4	1	53	11	133			
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	8	1	2	1	4	14	13	4	1	53	5	56			
Minnesota.....	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	11	1	2	1	3	13	12	3	1	50	10	193			
Missouri.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	1	2	1	1	1	17	7	1	1	31	1	23		
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	7	1	8		
North Dakota.....	7	1	14	10	10	2	1	1	1	14	3	1	1	1	1	15	47	25	9	18	156	18		
Ohio.....	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	6	4	6		
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6		
Wisconsin.....	7	1	28	4	1	6	2	1	1	39	3	4	1	1	1	13	76	1	25	4	25	240	33	167
<i>Western Division.</i>																								
(1.60 percent)•																								
Arizona.....	5	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	15	2	
California.....	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	16	1	2	1	4	1	4	34	1	11	1	12	96	10	61
Colorado.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	3	1	2	28	3	19
Idaho.....	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	8	6
Montana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	4	
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	6	20

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

TABLE 7—(Continued)

Residence	Columbia College	Law	Medicine	Engineering	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Dental Hygiene	Graduate Faculties	University Graduates	Libratory Service	Optometry	Barnard College	Teachers College	Pharmacy	Bard College	Nursing	New York School of Social Work	University Extension	Total	Summer Session 1944	(Regular)
Netherlands West Indies																						1	2
Newfoundland																						1	1
New Zealand																						1	4
Nicaragua																						2	2
Nigeria																						3	3
Palestine																						1	6
Panama																						6	1
Paraguay																						1	1
Peru																						6	3
Philippine Commonwealth																						8	1
Poland																						4	1
Portugal																						1	1
Spain																						1	1
Sweden																						1	3
Switzerland																						1	1
Turkey																						12	3
Urguguay																						2	19
U.S.S.R. (Russia)																						5	1
Venezuela																						2	1
West Africa																						1	1
Yugoslavia																						1	1
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>	13	5	8	24	6	9	24	1	...	78	1	2	...	8	89	6	2	...	6	282	84	339	
(1.88 percent)*																							
<i>Grand Total</i>	1,482	181	622	839	47	66	183	258	14	1,829	279	227	31	1,153	5,423	234	383	390	1,359	15,002	4,154	8,450	
<i>Duplicates</i>																						249 ^b	....
<i>Grand Total (Net)</i>																						14,753	4,154
																							8,450

* Exclusive of University Extension and of Summer Session.

^b Transfers at midyear within the University.

TABLE 7A
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS,
EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND OF SUMMER SESSION

<i>Division</i>	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
North Atlantic Division.....	85.27	84.80	83.95	83.35	83.69	83.53	84.28	84.68	87.62	84.74
South Atlantic Division.....	2.86	2.85	3.23	3.14	3.08	3.07	3.16	3.04	3.19	5.42
South Central Division.....	2.04	2.08	2.02	2.16	2.04	2.06	1.89	1.78	1.48	1.55
North Central Division.....	5.69	5.88	6.25	6.49	6.17	6.00	5.70	5.40	3.77	4.24
Western Division.....	1.84	2.12	2.25	2.39	2.27	2.50	2.28	2.10	1.49	1.60
Insular Territories	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.52	0.47	0.40	0.57
Foreign Countries.....	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.25	2.45	2.46	2.17	2.53	2.05	1.88
New York City.....	47.14	46.41	44.97	44.18	44.24	44.83	46.32	47.78	49.05	50.95
Out of Town.....	52.86	53.59	55.03	55.15	55.82	55.76	55.17	53.68	52.22	50.95

TABLE 8

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1943-44 (EXCLUSIVE OF COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY, SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE, BARNARD COLLEGE, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BARD COLLEGE, AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Half-Year Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Anthropology.....	28	184
Architecture		
Architecture.....	42	257
Drawing and painting.....	9	56
Sculpture.....	1	9
Astronomy.....	2	23
Biology.....	1	102
Botany.....	16	118
Business		
Accounting.....	26	181
Advertising.....	6	37
Banking.....	12	78
Economics.....	21	447
Finance.....	7	74
Geography.....	6	43
Insurance.....	5	9
Labor relations.....	4	14
Law.....	1	28
Marketing.....	11	148
Statistics.....	6	91
Transportation.....	2	19
Chemical engineering.....	51	645
Chemistry.....	88	2,157
Chinese and Japanese		
Chinese.....	11	53
Japanese.....	9	27
Oriental civilization.....	1	3
Civil engineering.....	59	709
Colloquium.....	10	156
Contemporary civilization.....	12	1,496
Drafting.....	12	820
East European languages		
Altaic.....	2	2
Manchu.....	1	2
Polish.....	4	13
Russian.....	9	21
Slavonic.....	3	4
South Slavonic.....	1	2
Turkish.....	2	2
Economics.....	55	652
Electrical engineering.....	61	769
English and comparative literature		
Comparative literature.....	17	243
English.....	82	2,952
Fine arts and archaeology		
Archaeology.....	4	7
Fine arts.....	20	86
Geography.....	2	75
Geology.....	44	270
Germanic languages		
Dutch.....	1	2
German.....	38	464
Gothic.....	1	3
Scandinavian.....	2	5
Greek and Latin		
Classical civilization.....	4	16
Classical philology.....	3	5
Greek.....	11	22
Latin.....	11	34
History.....	93	1,918
Humanities.....	12	1,091
Indo-Iranian and comparative linguistics		
Comparative linguistics.....	4	19
Indo-Iranian.....	4	5
Industrial engineering.....	21	291
Journalism.....	14	876
Law.....	62	1,347

TABLE 8—(Continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Half-Year Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Library service		
Book arts.....	3	51
Library service.....	47	676
Mathematics.....	59	2,157
Mechanical engineering.....	54	1,164
Mining and metallurgy		
Metallurgy.....	11	79
Mineral dressing.....	8	12
Mining.....	22	59
Music.....	47	357
Naval organization.....	5	1,322
Philosophy.....	52	511
Physical education		
Hygiene.....	3	436
Physical education.....	12	1,502
Physical training.....	3	1,614
Physics		
Mechanics.....	6	571
Optometry.....	19	251
Physics.....	47	2,089
Psychology.....	25	737
Public law and government		
Government.....	29	425
Public administration.....	5	37
Public law.....	7	48
Religion.....	6	47
Romance languages		
French.....	63	701
Italian.....	4	21
Portuguese.....	2	2
Romance philology.....	9	60
Spanish.....	25	263
Semitic languages		
Akkadian.....	3	3
Arabic.....	4	20
Hebrew.....	3	9
Semitic.....	7	24
Syriac.....	4	4
Social science		
Sociology.....	34	431
Statistics.....	19	199
Theoretical engineering chemistry.....	2	55
Zoölogy.....	21	484
Miscellaneous courses		
Engineering.....	3	88
International administration.....	162	5,387
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,882</i>	<i>41,078</i>

TABLE 9

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO PRIMARY REGISTRATION

<i>Primary Registration</i>	<i>University Classes</i>	<i>Extra-mural</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
Architecture.....	21	....	....	21
Bard College.....	1	....	....	1
Barnard College.....	61	....	....	61
Business.....	133	....	....	133
Columbia College.....	116	....	....	116
Dental and Oral Surgery.....	2	....	....	2
Engineering.....	101	....	....	101
Graduate Faculties.....	496	....	....	496
Journalism.....	19	....	....	19
Library Service.....	21	....	....	21
Medicine.....	1	....	....	1
New York School of Social Work.....	6	....	....	6
Optometry.....	14	....	....	14
Pharmacy.....	21	....	....	21
Teachers College.....	709	....	....	709
University Undergraduate.....	265	....	....	265
University Extension.....	4,154	233	719	5,106
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,141</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>7,093</i>

TABLE 10

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, RESIDENT AND EXTRAMURAL, 1943-44

Courses	Number of Half-Year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extra-mural	Resident	Extra-mural
Acting.....	4	..	76	
P. T. Anatomy.....	1	..	27	
Anthropology.....	10	..	83	
Architecture.....	13	..	80	
Astronomy.....	5	..	28	
Book arts.....	2	..	39	
Botany.....	2	..	51	
Business				
Accounting.....	26	..	402	
Advertising.....	8	..	184	
Banking.....	2	..	10	
English (business).....	6	..	147	
Finance.....	3	..	29	
Industrial relations.....	1	..	50	
Labor relations.....	2	..	174	
Law.....	4	..	63	
Marketing.....	4	..	41	
Office procedure.....	10	..	112	
Real estate.....	4	..	67	
Salesmanship.....	1	..	12	
Stenography.....	18	..	234	
Stenography and typewriting.....	3	..	20	
Stenotypy.....	2	..	10	
Typewriting.....	12	..	151	
Chemical engineering.....	2	..	26	
Chemistry.....	19	..	357	
Pharmacy chemistry.....	1	..	1	
Chinese.....	4	..	26	
Civil engineering.....	2	..	17	
Clinical subjects.....	2	..	50	
O. T. Clothing.....	1	..	7	
Comparative literature.....	11	..	209	
Czechoslovak.....	2	..	7	
Drafting.....	13	..	58	
Dramatic arts.....	6	..	103	
Drawing				
Life drawing.....	4	..	50	
Drawing and painting.....	4	..	11	
Economics.....	6	..	235	
Education.....	..	9	..	164
Electrical engineering.....	2	..	37	
Engineering.....	2	..	70	
English.....	39	..	1,436	
P. T. Ethics.....	1	..	12	
P. T. Exercise.....	1	..	14	
Fine arts.....	7	..	37	
O. T. Fine arts.....	11	..	173	
French.....	15	..	186	
General philology.....	4	..	85	
Geography.....	9	..	74	
Geology.....	3	..	19	
German.....	10	..	85	
Government.....	2	..	46	
Graphic Arts.....	5	..	23	
Greek.....	3	..	21	
Hebrew.....	2	..	10	
History.....	17	..	312	
Hungarian.....	4	..	7	
Industrial engineering.....	6	..	59	
Italian.....	13	..	90	
Japanese.....	13	..	50	
P. T. Kinesiology.....	1	..	36	
Laboratory technology.....	4	..	8	
Landscape architecture.....	6	..	15	
Latin.....	11	..	40	

TABLE 10—(Continued)

Courses	Number of Half-Year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extra-mural	Resident	Extra-mural
Law.....	2	..	24	
Library service.....	5	..	65	
P. T. Massage.....	1	..	13	
Mathematics.....	24	..	462	
Mechanical engineering.....	1	..	13	
Modern Greek.....	6	..	60	
Motion pictures.....	1	..	8	
Music.....	37	..	310	
Neurology.....	1	..	28	
Nursing.....	1	2	2	25
Nutrition.....	2	..	3	
Occupational therapy.....	7	..	161	
P. T. Orthopedics.....	1	..	11	
Painting.....	14	..	108	
P. T. Pathology.....	1	..	23	
Pharmacy.....	2	..	2	
Philosophy.....	12	..	279	
Physical therapy.....	4	..	40	
Physical training.....	2	..	10	
Physics.....	10	..	129	
P. T. Physics.....	1	..	14	
Physiology.....	3	..	70	
Polish.....	4	..	25	
Portuguese.....	8	..	97	
P. T. Practical application.....	1	..	11	
Professional writing.....	24	..	767	
O. T. Psychiatry.....	1	..	45	
Psychology.....	31	..	940	
Radio.....	4	..	99	
Rumanian.....	2	..	4	
Russian.....	9	..	137	
Sculpture.....	15	..	66	
Sociology.....	12	..	233	
Spanish.....	32	..	772	
Speech.....	9	..	406	
Statistics.....	6	..	70	
P. T. Swimming.....	1	..	11	
Teachers College fine arts.....	9	..	20	44
Teachers College history.....	..	1	..	
Teachers College hygiene.....	1	..	9	
Teachers College music.....	4	..	15	
Teachers College physical education.....	2	..	128	
Zoölogy.....	8	..		
Total.....	748	12	12,009	233

TABLE 11
STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES

Courses	Winter Session Only	Spring Session Only	Both Sessions	Total
Chemical engineering.....	7	9	..	16
Dentistry.....	..	51	..	51
English.....	5	7	..	12
French.....	22	6	7	35
Gardening.....	..	13	..	13
Medicine.....	134	161	45	340
Spanish.....	109	32	19	160
Speech.....	7	..	..	7
Stenography.....	5	..	..	5
Textiles.....	39	11	30	80
Total.....	328	290	101	719

TABLE 12
SUMMER SESSION 1944

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
				<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
A. TOTAL ENROLLMENT.....	1,461	6,989	8,450	17.29	82.71
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW					
Previously registered (56.46 percent).....	817	3,954	4,771	17.12	82.88
New (43.54 percent).....	644	3,035	3,679	17.24	82.76
<i>Total</i>	1,461	6,989	8,450		
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO					
FACULTIES					
I. Nonmatriculated (24.65 percent).....	489	1,594	2,083		
II. Visiting Scholars (0.36 percent).....	15	15	30		
III. Matriculated (74.99 percent).....	957	5,380	6,337		
Columbia College A.B.	20	..	20		
University Undergraduates B.S.	29	76	105		
Barnard College A.B. ....	..	308	308		
Barnard College unclassified. ....	..	117	117		
Business B.S.	7	23	30		
Business M.S.	15	10	25		
Business certificate.	1	1	2		
Dentistry D.D.S.	1	..	1		
Engineering M.S.	5	..	5		
Library Service B.S.	15	94	109		
Library Service M.S.	4	36	40		
Library Service certificate. ....	..	6	6		
Library Service unclassified.	2	16	18		
New York School of Social Work M.S. ....	..	1	1		
Graduate Faculties					
A.M.					
Political Science.	41	55	96		
Philosophy.	34	133	167		
Pure Science.	26	29	55		
Union Theological Seminary.	2	1	3		
Ph.D.					
Political Science.	25	14	39		
Philosophy.	34	53	87		
Pure Science.	23	17	40		
Education.	54	97	151		
Business.	2	1	3		
Teachers College					
B.S.	38	537	575		
A.M.	306	2,413	2,719		
M.S.	1	11	12		
Ed.D.	82	93	175		
Unclassified.	190	1,238	1,428		
<i>Total I, II, and III</i>	1,461	6,989	8,450		

TABLE 12—(Continued)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITION			
I. Not engaged in teaching (42.21 percent).....	728	2,839	3,567
II. Engaged in teaching (57.79 percent).....	733	4,150	4,883
Elementary schools.....	101	1,770	1,871
Secondary schools.....	295	1,317	1,612
Higher educational institutions.....	142	331	473
Normal schools.....	1	4	5
Principals.....	77	106	183
Assistant principals.....	6	12	18
Supervisors.....	27	136	163
State supervisors.....	..	1	1
Superintendents.....	33	4	37
Assistant superintendents.....	5	3	8
Special teachers.....	3	54	57
Private school teachers.....	3	55	58
Librarians.....	18	210	228
Industrial schools.....	2	2	4
Hospital and nurses training schools.....	1	50	51
Private teachers.....	3	27	30
College deans.....	3	4	7
College presidents.....	2	..	2
Registrars.....	..	1	1
Assistant registrar.....	..	1	1
Dean of men.....	2	..	2
Assistant dean.....	..	5	5
Dean of women.....	..	22	22
Home demonstration agents.....	..	2	2
Religious education teachers.....	5	22	27
Technical schools.....	4	11	15
<i>Total I and II.....</i>	<i>1,461</i>	<i>6,989</i>	<i>8,450</i>
E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE (See Table 7)			

TABLE 12—(Continued)

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN COURSES		
Accounting.....	8	59
Advertising.....	4	37
Anthropology.....	6	144
Astronomy.....	2	17
P. T. Bandaging.....	1	10
Banking.....	3	22
Biology.....	5	113
Book arts.....	1	42
Botany.....	3	35
Chemistry.....	22	286
Teachers College chemistry.....	3	101
Chinese.....	2	20
Christian ethics.....	3	136
Church history.....	2	31
Classical civilization.....	3	43
Clothing.....	4	108
Comparative literature.....	1	44
Cookery.....	6	124
Demonstration School.....	1	32
Doctoral candidate.....	1	25
Drafting.....	3	22
Dramatic arts.....	1	24
Drawing and painting.....	2	55
Economics.....	9	206
Education.....	290	9,523
English.....	36	965
Teachers College English.....	2	133
Family economics.....	1	32
Finance.....	3	16
Fine arts.....	7	113
Teachers College fine arts.....	22	633
French.....	16	177
General philology.....	1	16
Geography.....	6	82
Teachers College geography.....	2	126
Geology.....	2	19
German.....	14	127
Government.....	6	205
Greek.....	2	11
Health education.....	2	6
History.....	22	699
Teachers College history.....	3	76
Home economics.....	4	199
Home management.....	1	28
Household engineering.....	2	49
Hygiene.....	4	45
Institution management.....	9	120
Italian.....	4	22
Japanese.....	2	21

TABLE 12—(Continued)

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Labor relations.....	1	44
Latin.....	4	16
Law.....	1	11
Library service.....	31	508
Machine shorthand.....	2	2
Marketing.....	2	14
P. T. Massage.....	1	10
Mathematics.....	14	298
Music.....	12	141
Teachers College music.....	39	516
New Testament.....	3	78
Nursing.....	9	176
Nutrition.....	3	100
Old Testament.....	2	49
Philosophy.....	6	107
Philosophy of religion.....	3	78
Physical education.....	15	237
Physical science.....	1	27
Physics.....	9	139
Physiology.....	2	23
Polish.....	2	12
Portuguese.....	3	30
P. T. Practical application.....	1	12
Practical theology.....	1	40
Professional writing.....	5	169
Psychology.....	20	504
Radio.....	1	34
Recreation.....	5	32
P. T. Rehabilitation.....	1	13
Religion.....	1	6
Religious education.....	8	256
Russian.....	4	49
Sculpture.....	2	33
Service.....	1	15
Social work (N. Y. School of Social Work).....	4	4
Social science.....	1	68
Sociology.....	7	194
Spanish.....	15	319
Speech.....	2	98
Teachers College speech.....	5	173
Statistics.....	4	34
Stenography.....	6	56
Systematic theology.....	2	2
Typewriting.....	3	66
Zoölogy.....	4	92
<i>Total</i>	827	20,064

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1943-1944

AT THE INSTALLATIONS

- Of Patrick Joseph McCormick as Rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. (November 9, 1943): Dean JOSEPH W. BARKER.
- Of Edwin McNeill Poteat as President of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, New York (April 13, 1944): Professor SALO BARON.
- Of Russell David Cole as President of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa (April 25, 1944): HENRY PRICE HOWELLS, Ph.D.
- Of The Very Reverend Vincent J. Flynn as President of the College of St. Thomas, Minneapolis, Minnesota (April 27, 1944): JOSEPH A. BURNQUIST, A.M.
- Of Harry S. Devore as President of Central College, Fayette, Missouri (May 25, 1944): FRANK P. BARKER, LL.B.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

- Of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (October 27, 1943): Professor AURA E. SEVERINGHAUS.
- Of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine (June 24, 1944): Dean HARRY J. CARMAN; Professor MARK VAN DOREN.

MISCELLANEOUS

- At the Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the Association of American Universities, Bloomington, Indiana (October 29-30, 1943): Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM.
- At the Institute on Post-War Problems, A Conference on Planning to Meet Human Needs in the After-War Period, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (March 11, 12, and 13, 1944): Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM; Professor ERNEST HUNTER WRIGHT.



Columbia University
in the City of New York

Report of the Treasurer

June 30, 1944

NEW YORK

1944

REPORT

To the Trustees of Columbia University of the City of New York

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1944.

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INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUNDS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

INCOME**From Students:**

Fees (see page 9) (see note 1).....	\$2,617,352.11
Residence Halls (see page 55) (see note 1).....	66,752.00
Dining Halls (see page 55).....	15,173.73
Other Income.....	22,452.86
	<hr/>
	\$2,721,730.70

From Endowments:

Rents (Net) (see page 8).....	\$3,756,142.22
Income of Special Endowments (see page 8).....	1,468,535.44
	<hr/>
	\$5,224,677.66

From Other Properties—Rents—(Net).....	12,007.60
From Investments, etc. (see page 8).....	25,235.49
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	632,085.20
From Allied Corporations (see page 9).....	1,509,631.36
From Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	32,961.99
From American Institute of Banking.....	20,280.51
From School of Dental and Oral Surgery Clinics.....	126,978.41
From Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory and Fire Testing Station.....	5,115.91
From Department of Buildings and Grounds (see page 9).....	61,938.32
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	78,617.57
	<hr/>

Total Income.....	\$10,451,260.72
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EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction	\$7,037,981.90
Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 28).....	1,079,113.53
Library (see page 31).....	479,994.97
Business Administration of the Corporation:	
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. (see page 32).....	\$233,633.44
Insurance on Academic Buildings (Fire and Liability) (see page 32).....	77,160.35
	<hr/>
Retiring and Widows' Allowances (see page 33).....	310,793.79
Student Aid (see page 38).....	445,430.39
Annuities (see page 39).....	301,974.52
Special Appropriations—Schedule J (see page 39).....	49,631.53
Interest on Corporate Debt (Net) (see page 40).....	136,911.48
	<hr/>

Total Expenses.....	\$9,894,288.07
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Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses before providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941.....	\$556,972.65
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Deduct:	
Amount Provided for Amortization of Loan of 1941 (see note 2).....	406,503.20
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Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses after providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941.....	150,469.45
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The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

	From Students		From Other Sources	Total
	Fees	Other Income		
From Students:				
Morningside Heights:				
University Fees.....	\$67,128.48	.....	.....	.....
Graduation Fees.....	30,618.31	.....	.....	.....
Entrance, Late and Deficiency Examination Fees.....	11,033.00	.....	.....	.....
Tuition Fees.....	1,273,633.99	.....	.....	\$1,382,433.78
Summer Session:				
University Fees.....	48,412.00	.....	.....	.....
Tuition Fees.....	\$552,465.72	.....	.....	.....
Less Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary, Barnard College, and New York School of Social Work Proportions	372,281.19	180,184.53	.....	.....
Privileges of Late Registration.....	1,275.00	229,871.63	.....	229,871.53
University Extension:				
University Fees.....	27,035.00	.....	.....	.....
Tuition Fees.....	432,283.14	.....	.....	.....
Physical Examinations in Occupational Therapy	165.00	.....	.....	.....
Institutes of Arts and Sciences.....	.....	.....	\$32,961.99	.....
American Institute of Banking.....	.....	.....	20,280.51	\$53,242.50
Degree, Examination and Late Fees.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....
	469,758.14	.....	.....	512,995.64

Medical School:		
University Fees	12,735.33	
Tuition Fees	315,213.45	
Graduation Fees	23,672.21	
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	2,800.00	
Medical Service Fees	186.00	
	3,742.92	
		358,349.91
School of Nursing:		
University Fees	8,800.00	
Tuition Fees	29,425.00	
Late Fees	24.00	
Graduation Fees	801.00	
		39,050.00
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:		
University Fees	5,198.85	
Tuition Fees	130,277.11	
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	69.00	
Graduation Fees	1,031.00	
Medical Service Fees	1,777.79	
Oral Hygiene:		
University Fees	260.00	
Tuition Fees	4,940.00	
Graduation Fees	120.00	
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees	24.00	
Graduate Courses:		
University Fees	210.00	
Tuition Fees	4,000.00	
Graduation Fees	40.00	
Late Fees	6.00	
		147,893.75
Miscellaneous		\$21,459.46
		21,459.46

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	From Students	From Other Sources	Total
	Fees	Other Income	
Materia l Furnished Students.....	\$993.40.....	\$32,361.11.....	\$32,361.11.....
Alumni Fund Receipts.....	.....	.....	32,361.11.....
Residence Halls.....	66,752.00.....	.....	66,752.00.....
Dining Halls.....	15,173.73.....	.....	15,173.73.....
From Endowment:			
Rents:			
Upper Estate (Net).....	.....	\$3,713,720.28.....	.....
Lower Estate (Net).....	42,421.94.....	3,756,142.22.....	3,756,142.22.....
Income of Special Endowments:			
For Specific Purposes.....	.....	874,051.80.....	.....
For General Purposes.....	.....	594,483.64.....	.....
.....	.....	1,463,535.44.....	1,463,535.44.....
From Other Properties—Rent, etc.—(Net) .....	.....	12,007.60.....	12,007.60.....
From Investments, etc.:			
General Investments.....	9,138.50.....	.....	.....
Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	14,625.74.....	.....	.....
Interest on Notes Receivable.....	1,471.25.....	.....	.....
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	.....	25,235.49.....	25,235.49.....
From Payments by Allied Corporations:			
For Salaries and Annuities:	632,085.20.....	.....	632,085.20.....
Barnard College.....	.....	.....	417,554.17.....

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

9

Carnegie Foundation	157,404.22	
Presbyterian Hospital	207,397.70	
Teachers College	481,502.00	
Bard College	53,281.97	
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital	70,210.96	
Babies Hospital	57,817.50	
Neurological Institute	64,462.84	
School of Dental and Oral Surgery; Teaching and Service Clinics (including infirmary)	1,509,631.36	1,509,631.36
Civil Engineering: Receipts from Testing Laboratory	16,305.14	
Less: Transfer to Fund	11,189.23	
Department of Buildings and Grounds: Barnard College for Heat, Light and Power	5,115.91	5,115.91
Income from Tennis Courts	18,886.05	
Telephone Charges	1,481.00	
Heating University Houses	39,851.27	
	1,770.00	
	61,938.32	61,938.32
From Miscellaneous Sources: Various		46,256.46
	\$2,617,352.11	\$104,378.59
		\$2,721,730.70

EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries.....	\$369,944.75	.....	\$292,635.38	\$23,459.37	\$53,850.00
Departmental Appropriation	9,842.94	.....	9,842.94	.....	.....
Deans' Appropriations	3,514.97	.....	3,514.97	.....	.....
Alumni Records.....	2,362.50	.....	2,362.50	.....	.....
Clerk's Office Sundries	366.15	.....	366.15	.....	.....
President's Emergency Fund.....	7,386.55	.....	7,196.16	100.11	180.28
President's Fund	28,850.00	.....	28,600.00	.....	250.00
Printing	41,956.10	.....	41,456.10	500.00	.....
Public Ceremonies	8,566.93	.....	8,566.93	.....	.....
Social Club Kindergarten Class for Faculty Children.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Student Activities, King's Crown.....	11,436.88	.....	11,422.43	14.45	.....
University Representation.....	1,408.10	.....	1,388.10	.....	20.00
Off Campus Accommodation.....	2,321.21	.....	2,321.21	.....	.....
Expenditures from Earl Hall Rehabilitation Fund.....	216.77	.....	.....	47.80	216.77
Expenditures from Class of 1901 Fund.....	47.80	.....	.....	47.80	.....
Expenditures from Anonymous Gifts.....	2,897.42	.....	.....	2,897.42	.....
Expenditures from Watson Gift.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Expenditures from Prentis Gift.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Expenditures from President Butler Portrait Gift.....	1,137.15	.....	.....	1,137.15	.....
Expenditures from King Gift	545.81	.....	.....	545.81	.....
Brander Matthews Theatre.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Statistical Bureau.....	635.28	.....	.....	.....	635.28

Expenditures from Randolph Gift	1,303.55	1,303.55
Expenditures from Studies in History, Economics and Public Law Fund	146.80	146.80
Public Information	1,391.83	1,391.83
 OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR		
Salaries	65,380.86	58,980.86
Conduct of Examinations	2,933.12	2,933.12
Departmental Appropriation	8,362.40	8,362.40
Diplomas	3,877.91	3,877.91
 ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS		
Salaries	2,400.00	2,400.00
Departmental Appropriation	472.50	472.50
 OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS		
Salaries	22,993.60	22,993.60
Departmental Appropriation	4,701.91	4,701.91
 OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS		
Salaries	17,899.67	17,899.67
Departmental Appropriation	2,722.29	2,539.08
Emergency Assistance to Students	600.10	600.10
 OFFICE OF ALUMNI FEDERATION		
Departmental Appropriation	5,194.36	194.36
Expenses	24,618.14	24,618.14
 UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER		
Salaries	49,712.86	39,063.75
Departmental Appropriation	5,798.76	1,808.76
Examination of Students	57.50	57.50
 PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH		
Special Publication Fund	20,000.00	20,000.00

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Fund for Research.....	\$8,659.93	.....	\$8,130.68	\$529.25	.....
Phoenix Fund.....	11,033.77	.....	11,033.77	.....	\$4,318.94
Research in the Social Sciences.....	4,318.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research in the Humanities.....	1,118.26	.....	1,118.26	.....	.....
Research in Bio-Physics.....	2,409.83	.....	.....	2,409.83	.....
Radio Research.....	8,883.83	.....	.....	.....	8,883.83
Study of Economic Aspects of Public Finance.....	4,791.53	.....	.....	.....	4,791.53
History of Public Education in America.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....	3,200.00
.....	.....	\$783,021.56	.....	.....	.....
MAISON FRANCAISE					
Salaries.....	1,650.00	.....	1,467.50	182.50	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,150.00	.....	1,150.00	.....	.....
Library.....	1,242.92	.....	1,242.92	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,042.92	.....	.....	.....
CASA ITALIANA					
Salaries.....	3,384.00	.....	3,076.11	307.89	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	43.05	.....	43.05	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,819.05	.....	.....	.....
DEUTSCHES HAUS					
Maintenance.....	.....	1,657.73	.....	652.36	1,005.37
HISPANIC INSTITUTE					
Maintenance.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS					
Salaries.....	7,421.63	.....	.....	.....	7,421.63
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,250.02	.....	.....	.....	1,250.02
Research.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00
.....	.....	10,471.65	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES NAVY V12 PROGRAM
Miscellaneous Expenses.....

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING		1,447.33	1,447.33	
General Administration (including library).....	7,801.00	7,801.00		
Columbia College:				
Instruction	93,514.51	93,514.51		
Supplies.....	12,047.39	12,047.39		
Engineering:				
Instruction	62,413.23	62,413.23		
Supplies.....	7,589.14	7,589.14		
Chapel.....	3,964.59	3,964.59		
	187,329.86	187,329.86		
ANTHROPOLOGY			6,000.00	
Salaries.....	28,000.00	22,000.00	6,000.00	
Departmental Appropriation	478.87	478.87		
Research.....	7,939.29	4,569.59	3,429.70	
	36,478.16			
ARCHITECTURE				
Salaries.....	33,749.92	32,749.92	1,000.00	
Departmental Appropriation	2,370.07	2,370.07		
Maintenance of Navis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	9,976.54	9,976.73	91.25	2.56
Dean's Fund	212.51	212.51		
Children's Museum.....	396.71	396.71		
Research.....	65.58	46,765.33		65.58
ASTRONOMY				
Salaries.....	3,221.58	3,221.58		
Departmental Appropriation	280.10	280.10		
Computing Bureau	90.21	3,591.89		90.21
BOTANY				
Salaries	35,300.00	24,500.00	10,800.00	
Departmental Appropriation	2,998.00	2,998.00		

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Gardener.....	\$1,900.00	.....	\$1,900.00	.....	\$5,418.37
Research.....	5,418.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Experimental Planting at Nevins.....	434.20	.....	434.20	.....	.....
 BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	114,484.32	.....	84,981.10	\$29,503.22	.....
Departmental Appropriation.	1,795.78	.....	.....	1,749.23	46.55
Research.....	25.57	.....	.....	.....	25.57
 CHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	114,325.24	.....	91,937.65	58.40	22,329.19
Assistance.....	17,530.69	.....	17,560.69	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies.....	4,324.56	.....	1,222.06	2,582.50	490.00
Laboratory Costs.....	31,800.00	.....	31,800.00	.....	.....
Research.....	4,135.83	.....	.....	.....	41,195.83
Departmental Appropriation.	6,189.00	.....	6,189.00	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
 CHINESE AND JAPANESE					
Salaries.....	17,516.67	.....	10,550.00	6,966.67	.....
Japanese Studies.....	2,113.30	.....	.....	.....	2,113.30
Departmental Appropriation.	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....
 EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	11,200.00	.....	11,200.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.	16.30	.....	16.30	.....	.....
	11,216.30	.....	11,216.30	.....	.....

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL)					
Salaries.....	\$54,166.68		\$54,166.68		
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,854.00		2,854.00		
		\$57,020.68			
ENGINEERING (MINING AND METALLURGY)					
Salaries.....	41,862.22		41,862.22		
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,209.83		3,209.83		
		45,072.05			
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE					
Salaries.....	184,182.46		132,938.96	\$6,343.50	\$44,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	608.24		608.24		
Dramatic Museum.....	2,071.17		186,861.87		2,071.17
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	43,875.00		28,925.00	2,650.00	12,300.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	700.00		700.00		
		44,575.00			
GEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	68,354.45		55,704.45	3,650.00	9,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,935.43		2,935.43		
Summer Field Work.....	350.60		350.60		
Equipment.....	111.73				111.73
Grinding Laboratory.....	18.58				18.58
		71,770.79			
GERMANIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	51,422.00		32,192.00	730.00	18,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	101.65		101.65		
		51,523.65			

GREEK AND LATIN	
Salaries.....	27,733.32.....
Greek-American School at Athens.....	250.00.....
Latin-American School at Rome.....	25.00.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	12.40.....
Equipment.....	364.68.....
	28,385.40.....
HISTORY	
Salaries.....	135,150.00.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	808.17.....
Research.....	3,447.50.....
History of Columbia University.....	5,360.00.....
	144,745.67.....
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES	
Salaries.....	6,750.00.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	16.34.....
	6,766.34.....
JOURNALISM	
Salaries.....	47,799.97.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,211.17.....
Classroom Printing and Independent Journal.....	1,190.92.....
Chinese Graduate School in Chungking, China.....	90,787.76.....
	144,989.82.....
LAW SCHOOL	
Salaries.....	121,294.84.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	578.59.....
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	2,033.07.....
Plus and Minus Examinations.....	34.95.....
Subscription to Columbia Law Review.....	409.91.....
Moot Courts.....	15.77.....
Mimeograph Office.....	5,851.50.....
Research.....	1,892.72.....
Dean's Fund.....	142.52.....
	132,343.87.....
	5,100.00.....
	22,633.32.....
	250.00.....
	25.00.....
	12.40.....
	364.68.....
	21,400.00.....
	987.50.....
	2,500.00.....
	5,300.00.....
	6,202.50.....
	16.34.....
	43,176.23.....
	809.08.....
	128.86.....
	1,062.06.....
	90,787.76.....
	113,469.84.....
	578.59.....
	2,033.07.....
	34.95.....
	499.91.....
	15.77.....
	5,851.50.....
	1,892.72.....
	142.52.....
	132,343.87.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	\$64,046.60	.....	\$55,834.10	\$8,212.50	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,233.53	.....	1,233.53	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses.....	102.34	.....	102.34	.....	.....
	\$65,382.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
MATHEMATICS					
Salaries.....	67,984.78	.....	47,134.78	.....	\$20,850.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	84.61	.....	84.61	.....	.....
	68,069.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
MUSIC					
Salaries.....	43,662.07	.....	28,742.11	11,020.00	3,899.96
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,550.00	.....	2,225.00	365.00	.....
Undergraduate Music.....	4,206.20	.....	4,038.27	.....	167.93
Promotion of American Music.....	14,791.98	.....	.....	14,791.98	.....
Equipment.....	295.75	.....	295.75	.....	.....
	65,546.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHILOSOPHY					
Salaries.....	83,320.95	.....	55,734.19	4,460.44	23,126.32
Departmental Appropriation.....	189.71	.....	189.71	.....	.....
Work in Religion.....	2,585.41	.....	.....	2,585.41	.....
	86,046.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
Salaries.....	68,798.93	.....	36,973.93	3,000.00	29,725.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	912.37	.....	912.37	.....	.....
Care of Swimming Pool.....	934.50	934.50
Use of Tennis Courts.....	625.00	625.00
	71,300.80

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ATHLETICS							
Cost of Conducting Intercollegiate Athletics.....	64,138.59	63,136.74	931.85	70.00		
PHYSICS							
Salaries.....	86,888.01	.....	80,848.01	.....	6,040.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,341.49	.....	4,292.49	.....	49.00		
	91,229.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
PSYCHOLOGY							
Salaries.....	50,049.96	.....	27,149.96	3,650.00	19,250.00		
Assistance.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,534.08	.....	1,534.08	.....	.....
Research.....	187.50	.....	.....	.....	187.50		
	53,771.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT							
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS							
Salaries.....	29,566.64	.....	19,400.00	.....	10,166.64		
PUBLIC LAW							
Salaries.....	40,387.50	.....	28,587.50	5,000.00	6,800.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	184.08	.....	184.08	.....	.....
	70,088.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
RELIGION							
Salaries.....	18,116.81	.....	2,531.81	13,785.00	1,800.00		
Chapel Services.....	3,118.43	.....	3,118.43	.....	.....
Religious Work.....	40.00	.....	.....	36.50	3.50		
Chapel Choir.....	6,360.20	.....	1,545.00	4,815.20	.....	
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,210.86	.....	.....	1,210.86	.....	
Chaplain's Health Fund.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	
	29,346.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
ROMANCE LANGUAGES							
Salaries.....	153,636.67	.....	102,036.67	6,150.00	43,450.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	328.66	.....	328.66	.....	.....
Bibliographical Assistance and Materials.....	3,495.80	.....	3,495.80	.....	300.00		
Publications.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	157,761.13	.....	.....	.....	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- al Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
SEMITIC LANGUAGES				\$9,327.49	\$672.51
Salaries.....	\$10,000.00	.....	.....	13.92	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	13.92	.....	.....	13.92	.....
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.....	10.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
SOCIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	62,264.98	.....	.....	39,520.42	11,844.56
Departmental Appropriation.....	364.75	.....	.....	364.75	\$10,900.00
Equipment.....	549.41	.....	499.41	.....	50.00
ZOOLOGY					
Salaries.....	86,442.15	.....	.....	61,097.93	3,160.90
Departmental Appropriation.....	6,015.60	.....	.....	6,015.60	22,183.32
Marine Table, Wood's Hole.....	500.00	.....	.....	308.42	.....
Research.....	7,915.85	.....	.....	.....	196.58
SUMMER SESSION					
Administration and Instruction.....	100,873.60	.....	.....	.....	60.55
INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES.....					
Administration and Instruction.....	153,399.63	.....	153,304.88	.....	94.75
NAVAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION					
Administration and Instruction.....	38,391.38	.....	38,391.38	.....	285.78
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	45,232.69	.....	44,226.69	.....	1,006.00
Maintenance of Buildings.....	7,559.70	.....	7,559.70	.....	.....
					91,183.77

CIVILIAN PROGRAM FOR TRAINING INTERNATIONAL				
ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries.....	2,620.00		2,620.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	2,294.82		2,060.01	234.81
Grants in Aid.....	600.00		5,514.82	600.00
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Administration and Instruction.....	346,437.61		345,937.61	500.00
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	42,430.42		42,430.42	
American Institute of Banking.....	19,780.51		19,780.51	
Printing and Postage.....	19,513.74		19,513.74	
Departmental.....	16,070.50		15,820.50	250.00
Medical School				
ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries.....	17,650.83		17,336.93	313.90
Dean's Appropriation.....	441.71		441.71	
Care of Animals.....	5,179.93		4,500.00	679.93
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,995.33		2,904.36	90.97
Student Health.....	7,662.46		7,662.46	
Post Graduate Studies.....	6,250.00			6,250.00
Hospital Instruction.....	400.00		100.00	300.00
Research.....	1,055.79			1,055.79
Diagnostic Laboratory.....	1,398.27		1,398.27	
Army Training Courses.....	14,657.61		14,657.61	
ANATOMY				
Salaries.....	57,691.93			
Departmental Appropriation.....	86,811.92		87,591.92	1,220.00
Research.....	6,682.07		6,682.07	11,658.04
NEUROANATOMY				
Salaries.....	107,152.03			
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,750.00		5,750.00	
	755.17		755.17	6,350.17

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
BACTERIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	\$75,015.20	.....	\$55,755.20	\$10,940.00	\$8,320.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	10,151.49	.....	9,391.49	.....	800.00
Research.....	15,006.22	.....	.....	.....	15,006.22
BIOCHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	\$100,212.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	58,006.35	.....	49,777.37	2,828.98	5,400.00
Research.....	4,500.15	.....	4,500.15	.....	.....
47,027.47	.....	109,533.97	.....	.....	47,027.47
DERMATOLOGY					
Salaries.....	17,737.62	.....	17,137.62	600.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,387.90	.....	2,367.90	.....	.....
Research.....	11,717.71	.....	31,823.23	.....	11,717.71
ELECTROPHORESIS LABORATORY					
Salaries.....	6,212.50	.....	6,212.50	.....	.....
Supplies.....	863.40	.....	863.40	.....	.....
MEDICINE					
Salaries.....	149,779.05	.....	80,890.11	45,061.66	23,827.28
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital).....	799.27	.....	799.27	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	9,861.33	5,771.33	4,090.00
Research.....	78,635.75	78,635.75
Tropical Diseases.....	1,196.00	1,196.00
			240,321.40

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NEUROLOGY						
Salaries.....	68,340.16	24,447.09	54.75	43,838.32
Departmental Appropriation.	12,942.91	6,412.94	6,529.97	6,529.97
Research.....	45,555.71	.....	.....	416.00	.....	45,139.71
	126,838.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEUROPATHOLOGY						
Salaries.....	11,328.83	.....	1,500.00	.....	9,828.83	9,828.83
Departmental Appropriation.	730.72	.....	.....	.....	730.72	730.72
	12,059.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NURSING						
Salaries.....	61,801.58	.....	6,457.67	.....	55,343.91	55,343.91
Physical Examinations.....	1,210.00	.....	1,210.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerical and Laboratory Supplies.....	5,420.78	.....	.....	.....	5,420.78	5,420.78
Student Recreation.....	789.57	.....	789.57	.....	.....	.....
Public Health Nursing.....	1,410.00	.....	1,410.00	.....	.....	.....
United States Cadet Nurses Corps.....	4,414.33	.....	.....	.....	4,414.33	4,414.33
	75,046.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY						
Salaries.....	36,577.33	.....	30,354.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,723.33
Departmental Appropriation.	2,196.31	.....	2,196.31	.....	.....	.....
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment.	9,584.72	.....	9,584.72	.....	.....	.....
Bacteriologist and Bacteriological Equipment.	960.00	.....	960.00	.....	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies.....	672.58	.....	672.58	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	5,202.70	.....	55,193.64	.....	.....	5,202.70
	55,193.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OPHTHALMOLOGY						
Salaries.....	62,980.07	.....	5,242.55	10,283.00	47,454.52	47,454.52
Departmental Appropriation.	964.47	.....	964.47	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	2,944.24	.....	.....	.....	2,944.24	2,944.24
Supplies.....	5,989.37	.....	72,878.15	2,323.62	3,655.75	3,655.75
	72,878.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTO-LARYNGOLOGY						
Salaries.....	5,675.83	.....	4,258.33	.....	1,417.50	1,417.50
Departmental Appropriation.	1,400.92	.....	1,438.87	.....	2.05	2.05
Research.....	732.20	.....	.....	.....	792.20	792.20
	7,908.95	.....	7,908.95	.....	.....	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- al Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PATHOLOGY					
Salaries.....	\$80,906.99	.....	.....	\$32,989.16	\$5,300.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	9,088.65	.....	.....	7,808.69	1,279.96
Research.....	9,572.00	.....	.....	.....	9,572.00
PEDIATRICS					
Salaries.....	78,887.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,422.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	12,216.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$99,567.64				
PHARMACOLOGY					
Salaries.....	17,084.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	18,181.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	6,420.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
	41,686.24				
PHYSIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	55,912.77	.....	.....	13,341.98	42,570.79
Departmental Appropriation.....	11,665.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	8,479.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
	76,068.13				
PSYCHIATRY					
Salaries.....	23,593.83	.....	.....	23,593.83	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	656.16	.....	.....	656.16	.....
Research.....	13,297.95	.....	.....	.....	13,297.95
	37,547.94				

RADIOLOGY						
Salaries.....	2,357.08	.....	1,357.08	.....	1,000.00	.....
RADIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY						
Salaries.....	14,255.48	.....	.....	10,805.47	.....	3,450.01
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,171.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,171.57
SURGERY						
Salaries.....	156,784.87	.....	44,127.74	75,562.30	37,094.83	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	14,133.15	.....	12,701.43	.....	1,431.72	.....
Research.....	12,627.75	.....	.....	781.64	11,846.11	.....
UROLOGY						
Salaries.....	7,406.67	.....	7,406.67	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	230.25	.....	230.25	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	690.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	690.95
DE LAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH						
Salaries.....	69,486.63	.....	.....	61,586.63	7,900.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	9,634.31	.....	.....	6,123.55	3,430.76	.....
Research.....	4,139.98	.....	.....	.....	4,139.98	.....
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH						
Salaries.....	26,040.00	.....	.....	26,040.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,558.18	.....	.....	2,558.18	.....	.....
Research.....	1,426.11	.....	30,024.29	.....	1,426.11	.....
TROPICAL MEDICINE (SCHOOL OF)						
Salaries.....	14,100.00	.....	6,100.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
Research.....	6,500.00	.....	1,000.00	5,500.00	.....	.....
Primate Colony.....	3,000.00	.....	23,600.00	3,000.00	.....	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY					
Photographer Supplies.....	\$2,500.00 1,187.30	..... \$3,687.30	.....	\$2,500.00 1,187.30	.....
SLOANE HOSPITAL AND VANDERBILT CLINIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Payments toward Operation and Maintenance.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	\$70,000.00	.....	.....
DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	245,323.50 42,180.....	..... 421,380	242,685.17 421,380	2,638.33	.....
Dean's Appropriation.....	55,021.54	.....	55,021.54	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies.....	3,594.06	.....	.....	.....	\$3,594.06
Research.....	810.81	.....	810.81	.....	.....
Student Health.....	2,767.50	.....	2,767.50	.....	.....
Accelerated Program.....	.....	307,939.21 63,960.96	..... 63,960.96	.....	63,960.96
NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL Salaries.....	.....	429,279.14	.....	429,279.14	.....
TEACHERS COLLEGE Salaries.....	.....	50,937.51	.....	.....	50,937.51
BARD COLLEGE Salaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$7,037,981.90	\$4,559,857.82	\$632,352.97	\$1,845,771.11	.....

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries.....	\$12,400.00	.....	\$12,400.00	.....	.....
Wages.....	235,792.49	.....	235,792.49	.....	.....
Heat, Light and Power.....	187,764.97	.....	175,352.36	\$12,412.61	.....
Gas.....	2,194.18	.....	2,194.18	.....	.....
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds.....	201,930.55	.....	185,690.55	16,300.00	.....
Water.....	41,441.93	.....	41,441.93	.....	.....
Telephone Service.....	64,672.41	.....	64,672.41	.....	.....
Maintenance of Faculty House.....	8,180.85	.....	7,633.25	547.60	.....
Maintenance of Hispanic Institute.....	1,265.54	.....	1,265.54	.....	.....
Maintenance of South Hall.....	72,746.08	.....	72,746.08	.....	.....
Renovations and Improvements.....	13,185.00	.....	13,185.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Deutsches Haus.....	578.44	.....	578.44	.....	.....
Maintenance of Maison Francaise.....	1,133.09	.....	1,133.09	.....	.....
Special Equipment.....	389.48	.....	389.48	.....	.....
Maintenance of Brander Matthews Hall.....	2,008.93	.....	2,008.93	.....	.....
Special Services.....	1,553.50	.....	1,553.50	.....	.....
Care of Class of 1881 Flag Pole.....	56.00	.....	56.00	.....	.....
President's House Furnishing.....	794.13	.....	794.13	.....	.....
		\$848,147.57	.....	.....	.....
BAKER FIELD AND BOAT HOUSES					
Maintenance.....	20,967.23	.....	20,573.03	394.20	.....
Boat Houses.....	2,540.41	.....	2,540.41	.....	.....
		23,507.64	.....	.....	.....
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS					
Salaries.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00	.....	.....
Wages.....	73,879.52	.....	73,879.52	.....	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- al Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Steam and Refrigeration.....	\$35,843.24	.....	\$35,843.24	.....	.....
Gas.....	1,095.26	.....	1,095.26	.....	.....
Maintenance.....	20,501.38	.....	18,101.38	\$2,400.00	.....
Supplies.....	10,745.69	.....	10,745.69	.....	.....
Electricity.....	13,843.04	.....	13,843.04	.....	.....
Maintenance of Ophthalmology Laboratories.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....	\$2,200.00
Alterations and Improvements.....	27,434.25	.....	22,785.00	4,649.25	.....
		\$192,042.38	.....	.....	.....
		15,415.94	15,415.94	.....	.....
Maintenance of West 59th Street Property.....					
		\$1,079,113.53	\$1,039,359.74	\$37,553.79	\$2,200.00

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

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	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$237,428.02	.....	\$231,114.61	\$2,713.41	\$3,600.00
Sunday Opening.....	958.44	.....	958.44	.....	.....
Survey.....	1,174.12	.....	1,174.12	.....	.....
	\$239,560.58				
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	10,403.96	.....	10,403.96	.....	.....
Purchase of Books.....	2,653.28	.....	1,368.14	1,285.14	.....
Binding.....	953.77	.....	953.77	.....	.....
	14,011.01				
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	14,652.09	.....	14,652.09	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	5,223.11	.....	5,002.83	.....	260.28
	19,915.20				
ENGINEERING LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	8,001.11	.....	8,001.11	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	3,477.68	.....	3,477.68	.....	.....
	11,478.79				
JOURNALISM LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	7,336.66	.....	7,336.66	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	1,396.27	.....	1,396.27	.....	.....
Newspapers.....	703.28	.....	703.28	.....	.....
	9,436.21				

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$25,797.33	.....	\$25,797.33	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	25,882.83	.....	15,783.86	\$10,098.97	.....
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	9,084.40	.....	9,084.40	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	2,973.42	.....	2,973.42	.....	.....
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	17,625.23	.....	17,625.23	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	11,779.99	.....	11,779.99	.....	.....
Draper Library.....	3.24	.....	3.24	.....	.....
Grosvenor Library.....	182.61	.....	182.61	.....	.....
Huber Library.....	251.22	.....	251.22	.....	.....
Jacobi Library.....	75.03	.....	75.03	.....	.....
E. G. Janeway Library.....	723.57	.....	723.57	.....	.....
Webster Library.....	408.47	.....	408.47	.....	.....
Weinstein Library.....	33.47	.....	33.47	.....	.....
BOOKS AND SERIALS.....					
PHOTOGRAPH DIVISION.....				7,406.84	.....
BINDING.....				20,860.01	.....
EMERGENCIES.....				1,830.49	1,830.49

SUPPLIES.....	9,974.37	9,792.37	150.00	32.00
LENDING SERVICE	6,756.61	6,756.61	.....	.....
PURCHASE OF SELIGMAN COLLECTION	9,886.30	.....	.....	9,886.30
EQUIPMENT.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
COLUMBIANA SOCIETY	4.50	.....	.....	4.50
MOVING EXPENSES OF NEW APPOINTEES	1,273.21	1,273.21	.....	.....
	\$479,994.97	\$432,975.31	\$82,250.34	\$14,769.32

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries.....	\$93,619.57	.....	\$72,369.57	\$10,000.00	\$11,250.00
Extraordinary Legal Expenses.....	9,003.67	.....	9,003.67	.....	.....
Treasurer's Office Sundries.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Auditing Accounts.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00	.....	.....
Special Corporation Expenses.....	10,439.57	.....	2,730.07	7,709.50	.....
Office Rent.....	4,600.00	.....	4,600.00	.....	.....
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises.....	845.00	.....	845.00	.....	.....
Amsterdam Avenue Tunnel Franchise.....	505.00	.....	505.00	.....	.....
Legal Expenses.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Camp Columbia Taxes.....	.....	\$132,512.81	.....	.....	.....
Office of the Bursar:	.....	568.67	568.67	.....	.....
Clerical Assistance.....	61,653.40	.....	61,653.40	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	10,068.17	.....	10,068.17	.....	.....
Business Machines.....	2,348.20	.....	2,348.20	.....	.....
Office of the Purchasing Agent:	.....	74,069.77	.....	.....	.....
Assistance and Supplies.....	26,377.19	.....	26,377.19	.....	.....
Testing Fund.....	105.00	.....	105.00	.....	.....
Insurance.....	.....	77,160.35	77,160.35	.....	.....
			\$310,793.79	\$281,884.29	\$17,709.50
					\$11,250.00

EXPENSES—RETIRING AND WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- al Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Retiring Allowances.....	\$226,591.32	\$82,820.55	\$3,159.24	\$140,611.53
Widows' Allowances.....	51,029.69	10,630.92	1,380.29	39,018.48
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.....	167,809.38	123,272.82	.....	44,536.56
		\$445,430.39	\$216,724.29	\$4,539.53	\$224,166.57

EXPENSES—STUDENT AID

FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams Publication.....	.....	\$308.00	.....	.....	\$308.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	.....	750.00	.....	.....	\$750.00
Baier (Victor) Music.....	.....	766.50	.....	766.50	.....
Bernays (Edward L.)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Disraeli (Classical Philology).....	1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Ellis.....	3,200.00	3,200.00

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	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Hopkinson Laboratories.....	\$900.00	.....	.....	.....	\$900.00
Kendall (Edward Hale) (Architecture)	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberts (Lydia C.)	11,649.75	.....	.....	11,649.75	.....
Seidl.....	850.00	.....	.....	850.00	.....
University.....	16,550.00	.....	\$16,550.00	.....	.....
SCHOLARSHIPS					
Aid to Foreign Students.....	1,480.00	.....	.....	1,480.00	.....
Alma Mater (College)	730.00	.....	.....	730.00	.....
Alumni (College)	120.00	.....	.....	120.00	.....
Aldridge (Engineering)	675.00	.....	.....	675.00	.....
Anonymous (School of Business)	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Barker (Mary Ferin)	95.00	.....	.....	95.00	.....
Barker (Music)	1,058.50	.....	.....	1,058.50	.....
Barstow (Frederic D.)	1,599.89	.....	.....	1,599.89	.....
Barstow (W. S.)	3,882.50	.....	.....	3,882.50	.....
Beck (College)	76.00	.....	.....	76.00	.....
Beck Prize (Law)	292.00	.....	.....	292.00	.....
Brooklyn (Barnard College)	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Brooklyn (College)	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Burgess (Annie P.) (College)	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College)	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Business Alumni	76.62	.....	.....	76.62	.....
Bronner (Business)	135.88	.....	.....	135.88	.....
Campbell (College)	219.00	219.00
Circolo Italiano	50.00	50.00
Class of 1848 (College)	365.00	365.00

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Class of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture)	315.50		315.50
Class of 1904 (College)	668.07		668.07
Cole (College)	260.00		260.00
Class of 1907	200.00		200.00
Class of 1915	2.17		2.17
Class of 1924	532.33		532.33
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College)	14,380.49		14,380.49
Columbia College	501.00		501.00
Columbia University Club	750.00		750.00
Curtis (University)	375.00		375.00
Cushman	250.00		250.00
Dean's Emergency Fund	3,757.94		3,757.94
Deffler	400.00		400.00
De Witt (Law)	562.10		562.10
Dibblee (Era Reed) (Law)	262.50		262.50
Dibblee (Frances M.)	397.50		397.50
Edson	180.67		180.67
Evans (College)	730.00		730.00
Faculty	13,500.00		13,500.00
Fund in Aid of Deserving Students	78,634.76		78,634.76
Garibaldi	208.11		208.11
Gibson (College)	365.00		365.00
Goliardico (Crocchia)	47.50		47.50
Hand (Ellen King) Memorial	182.50		182.50
Hitchcock (Journalism)	329.00		329.00
Horn (Engineering)	275.00		275.00
Jouet	182.50		182.50
Killough (College)	1,141.34		1,141.34
Kellogg Foundation	800.00		800.00
MacMahon (Journalism)	219.00		219.00
Mayer (Ralph Edward) (Engineering)	400.00		400.00
Mitchel (John P.)	2,290.32		2,290.32
Muir	1,480.00		1,480.00
Murtha	182.50		182.50

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- al Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
New York State Scholarships.....	\$15,750.00	.....	.....	.....	\$15,750.00
Phillips (Journalism).....	730.00	.....	.....	.....	730.00
Phillipson (Brainerd F.) (Engineering)	450.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00
Pope.....	18.75	.....	.....	.....	18.75
Prentis.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
President's Scholarship.....	970.50	.....	.....	.....	970.50
President's University.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Professors (Sons of).....	7,032.50	.....	.....	.....	7,032.50
Pulitzer Scholars.....	16,591.25	.....	.....	.....	16,591.25
Pulitzer Scholarship.....	11,601.00	.....	.....	.....	11,601.00
Residence Halls Graduate.....	8,637.50	.....	8,637.50	.....	.....
Ritchie.....	153.97	.....	.....	.....	153.97
Rogers.....	165.70	.....	.....	.....	165.70
Sackett (Henry W.) (Journalism).....	438.00	.....	.....	.....	438.00
Sandham (Anna M.) (Barnard College).....	365.00	.....	.....	.....	365.00
Sanders (Leslie M.) (College).....	146.00	.....	.....	.....	146.00
Schermhorn (College).....	160.83	.....	.....	.....	160.83
Sross (Ludwig) (College).....	1,095.00	.....	.....	.....	1,095.00
School of Architecture Scholarship.....	295.00	.....	.....	.....	295.00
Seranton.....	491.70	.....	.....	.....	491.70
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning (College).....	1,915.66	.....	1,915.66	.....	1,915.66
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	333.50	.....	.....	.....	333.50
Stuart (College).....	146.00	.....	.....	.....	146.00
Student Aid (College).....	565.00	.....	.....	.....	565.00
Summer Session.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	350.00
Todd.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College).....	262.73	.....	.....	.....	262.73

Vanderpoel.....	555.00	555.00
Van Sinderen (Howard) (Law).....	365.00	365.00
Von Schreken.....	275.00	275.00
War Orphans	800.00	800.00
Warren.....	250.00	250.00
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science).....	219.00	219.00
Wyer.....	150.00	150.00
	\$216,962.78	
PRIZES AND MEDALS		
Anonymous (Auditing Laboratory).....	50.00	50.00
Bearns Prize (For Administration).....	201.49	201.49
Bjorkwall Prize.....	57.30	57.30
Bouvier (Rowine).....	99.92	99.92
Brainard (Edward Satliff) (College).....	43.80	43.80
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize.....	8,622.98	8,622.98
Curtis Medal.....	10.00	10.00
Darling (Mechanical Engineering).....	53.50	53.50
Dowling (Architecture).....	300.00	300.00
Elshberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History).....	50.00	50.00
Fox (College).....	20.48	20.48
Green (Albert Asper) Prize (College).....	36.50	36.50
Michaelis Prize (College).....	36.50	36.50
Ordonaux (Law).....	222.66	222.66
Pelee (Mining).....	50.00	50.00
Philolexian Prize.....	54.75	54.75
Pulitzer Prizes.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration).....	5,308.15	5,308.15
Promotion Competition	48.00	48.00
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.) Prize (College).....	36.50	36.50
Toppan Prize	210.00	210.00
Van Amringe Mathematical Prize (College).....	200.00	200.00
Van Buren (John Dash Jr.) Prize (Mathematics: College).....	200.75	200.75
Van Rensselaer (English Verse).....	44.40	44.40
Woodbridge	300.00	300.00
		26,297.68

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES					
AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Class of 1929.....	\$25.00	.....	.....	.....	\$25.00
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00
Du Bois (Dr. Abram) Fellowship.....	657.00	.....	.....	.....	\$657.00
Gies Fellowship.....	823.36	.....	.....	.....	823.36
Holt Fellowship.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	900.00
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship.....	182.50	.....	.....	.....	182.50
James (Walter Belknap) Fellowship.....	1,825.00	.....	.....	.....	1,825.00
Janeway Prize.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	36.50
Kellogg Foundation Scholarships.....	1,833.33	.....	.....	.....	1,833.33
Koplik Scholarship.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Meierhof Prize.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	36.50
Research Fellowship.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Residence Hall Scholarships.....	7,753.32	.....	.....	.....	6,799.32
Special Scholarship.....	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00
Special Scholarships in Public Health.....	1,802.50	.....	.....	.....	1,802.50
Student Aid-Nursing.....	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00
Van Woert Scholarship.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize.....	189.80	.....	.....	.....	189.80
		\$21,639.81	.....	.....	.....
		\$301,974.52	\$156,313.71	\$107,468.59	\$38,192.22

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Anonymous Fund for Department of Metallurgy.....	\$5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$5,000.00
Anonymous Fund for Department of Physics	9,958.21	.....	.....	9,958.21	.....
Anonymous Fund for Student Aid.....	4,807.50	.....	.....	4,807.50	.....
John W. Burgess Fund.....	60.00	.....	\$60.00	.....	.....
William Campbell Fellowship Fund.....	6,357.60	.....	.....	6,357.60	.....
Edward R. Carpenter Fund.....	1,792.60	.....	.....	1,792.60	.....
H. W. Carpenter Fund.....	6,854.45	.....	6,854.45	.....	.....
Carlton C. Curtis Fund.....	2,196.69	.....	.....	2,196.69	.....
Henry Krumb Fund.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Hall J. How Fund.....	510.81	.....	.....	510.81	.....
Stanwood Cockey Lodge Foundation.....	3,450.32	.....	.....	3,450.32	.....
Harriet S. Phillips Fund.....	4,719.92	.....	.....	4,719.92	.....
Schuyler Fiske Seager Fund.....	1,133.43	.....	.....	1,133.43	.....
Shepherd Foundation.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
	\$49,631.53		\$7,454.45	\$42,177.08	

EXPENSES—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

President's Reserve Fund.....	\$16,458.65	.....	\$16,458.65	.....
Retiring Allowance Reserve Fund.....	120,452.83	.....	115,185.49	.....
	\$136,911.48		\$131,644.14	\$5,267.34

INTEREST ACCOUNT**INTEREST PAID:**

On Current Loans.....	\$2,053.10
On Loan of 1941, Less \$20,000.00 charged to Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Maintenance Ac- count.....	50,402.86
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$ 52,455.96

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

41

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction	\$7,037,981.90	\$4,559,857.82	\$632,352.97	\$1,845,771.11	.....
Buildings and Grounds	1,079,113.53	1,039,359.74	37,553.79	2,200.00	.....
Library	479,994.97	492,975.31	32,250.34	14,769.32	.....
Business Administration	310,793.79	281,834.29	17,709.50	11,250.00	.....
Retiring and Widows' Allowances	445,430.39	216,724.29	4,539.53	224,166.57	.....
Student Aid	301,974.52	156,313.71	107,468.59	38,192.22	.....
Annuities	49,631.53	7,454.45	42,177.08	.....	.....
Special Appropriations	136,911.48	131,644.14	.....	5,267.34	.....
Interest	52,455.96	52,455.96	.....	.....	.....
	\$9,894,288.07	\$6,878,619.71	\$874,051.80	\$2,141,616.56	.....
				1,509,631.36	1,509,631.36
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments and Gifts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abschul (Benjamin) .....	.....	.....	105.39	.....	.....
Alumni Federation of Columbia University .....	.....	.....	5,307.08	.....	.....
Alumni War Bonus .....	.....	.....	1,312.62	.....	.....
Burgess (John W.) .....	.....	.....	3,650.00	.....	.....
Carpentier (H. W.) .....	.....	.....	103,111.39	.....	.....
Class of 1882 .....	.....	.....	558.45	.....	.....
Class of 1883 .....	.....	.....	37.97	.....	.....
Class of 1897 .....	.....	.....	353.87	.....	.....
Class of 1902 .....	.....	.....	620.50	.....	.....
Class of 1912 .....	.....	.....	134.33	.....	.....
Class of 1914 .....	.....	.....	322.58	.....	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Class of 1917				\$489.68	
Class of 1929				27.30	
Ebo (Amos F.)				347,113.38	
Fire Insurance				1,825.00	
Gregory (Henry Elsworth)				2,539.40	
Hemingway (William H.)				438.98	
Kennedy (John Stewart)				64,743.64	
Killough for Economics				1,000.00	
Killough for English				1,000.00	
Pell (Mary B.)				27,744.33	
Reussner (Ella)				2,091.97	
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.)				29,886.47	
Year End Club				86.36	
Anonymous Gift				\$100.00	
	\$9,894,288.07	\$6,284,036.07	\$1,468,535.44	\$632,055.20	\$1,509,631.36

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

43

	Principal at June 30, 1943	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1944	Loans	Balance
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS					
Alumni of the School of Architecture.....	\$1,210.50	\$35.00	\$1,245.50	\$175.00	\$1,070.50
Alumni of The College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	5,188.60	47.14	5,235.74	826.29	4,409.45
Benedict.....	45.00	.....	45.00	45.00	.....
Bertuch (Frederick).....	31,628.34	776.53	32,404.87	18,389.42	14,015.45
Bishop (Corthland F.).....	669.71	.....	669.71	115.00	554.71
Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	61,097.30	2,492.01	63,589.31	25,242.42	38,346.89
Class of 1879, School of Mines.....	6,500.18	98.31	6,583.49	1,444.85	5,148.64
Class of 1886.....	652.18	.....	632.18	.....	652.18
Class of 1887, School of Mines.....	19,197.56	629.01	19,826.57	9,364.54	10,462.03
Class of 1901.....	14,750.37	307.16	15,057.53	7,778.72	7,278.81
Class of 1903.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Class of 1904.....	354.43	.....	354.43	.....	354.43
Class of 1906, Physicians and Surgeons.....	4,440.53	56.41	4,496.94	580.00	3,916.94
Class of 1908.....	1,160.64	.....	1,160.64	131.30	1,029.34
Class of 1910.....	1,004.40	.....	1,004.40	187.00	817.40
Class of 1914, War Memorial.....	1,386.72	8.28	1,395.00	352.50	1,042.50
Class of 1916.....	1,223.96	.....	1,223.96	.....	1,223.96
Class of 1919, Physicians and Surgeons.....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith).....	4,252.11	42.65	4,294.76	1,909.54	2,385.22
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	6,474.73	92.83	6,567.56	3,378.61	3,188.95
Dolphin.....	462.17	.....	462.17	.....	462.17
Engineering School.....	2,745.06	24.33	2,769.39	125.00	2,644.39
Gies (William J.).....	8,048.08	.....	8,048.08	.....	8,048.08
Graham (Newton).....	20,062.37	360.69	20,423.06	9,923.80	10,499.26
Homes (Henry F.).....	6,254.48	163.34	6,417.82	3,736.64	2,681.18
Huber (Frederick W.).....	117.17	.....	117.17	.....	117.17
Kearney (Phil).....	2,847.73	.....	2,847.73	557.00	2,290.73

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Principal at June 30, 1943	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1944	Loans	Balance
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Public Health).....	\$5,200.00	.....	\$5,200.00	.....	\$5,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Dental School).....	8,003.54	\$107.73	8,111.27	\$3,020.05	5,091.22
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Occupational Therapy).....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Knapp.....	2,689.74	.....	2,689.74	52.75	2,162.24
Koenig.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Law School.....	81.36	.....	81.36	.....	81.36
Mergue (Roi Cooper) Emergency.....	7,102.82	555.27	7,658.09	3,082.84	4,569.25
Moore.....	200.00	.....	200.00	60.00	140.00
Payne (C. Q.).....	4,328.71	51.52	4,380.23	723.00	3,657.23
Porter (David B. and Wife).....	7,667.76	1,140.66	8,808.42	.....	8,808.42
Seth Low Junior College.....	1,123.15	.....	1,123.15	360.00	763.15
School of Engineering (Harrington Scholarship).....	545.50	5.00	550.50	.....	550.50
Shoemaker (William Brock).....	12,232.21	402.76	12,634.97	6,106.53	6,528.44
Stabler (Edward L.).....	1,510.18	7.50	1,517.68	386.00	1,131.68
Students.....	50,267.43	1,082.31	51,329.74	23,747.56	27,582.18
University Extension.....	5,146.59	117.07	5,263.66	3,926.91	1,336.76
Wright (Palmer).....	853.85	9.12	862.97	51.00	347.97
Total Special.....	\$308,737.16	\$12,687.63	\$321,424.79	\$126,724.02	\$194,700.77
GENERAL LOAN FUNDS.....	\$632,446.36	\$1,667.34	\$694,113.70	\$267,555.17	\$426,558.53
Total of Special and General Loan Funds.....	\$1,001,183.52	\$14,354.97	\$1,015,538.49	\$394,279.19	\$621,259.80
Less Reserves.....	.....	.....	.....	\$103,536.13	.....
LOANS TO STUDENTS (Net).....	.....	.....	.....	\$290,743.06	.....

BALANCE SHEETS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Cash (See note 3).....	\$9,514.67	\$3,418,295.88	\$3,681,210.78
Notes Receivable.....			
Mortgage Receivable—Bard College.....	347,217.17		
	\$356,731.84		
Accounts Receivable—			
United States Government Agencies.....	\$1,019,916.27		
Sundry.....	305,916.42		
Students (Gross).....	54,602.00		
Arrears of Rent (See page 54).....	53,427.35		
	\$1,438,862.04		
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts.....	\$1,790,593.88		
Less Reserves.....	193,948.85		
	\$1,596,645.03		
Inventories of Materials and Supplies.....		1,512,207.80	1,596,645.03
Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds, \$75,424.88; Special Endowments and Funds, \$28,111.30) (See page 44).....	311,665.14	11,746.45	323,411.59
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, etc.			
Advances—			
Against Future Appropriations and Be- quests.....	81,403.31		81,403.31
On Account of Income of Special Endow- ments and Gifts (See pages 70 and 99)			
Investments of Deposits—Book Value (See Contra).....		10,916.44	10,916.44
Securities Owned (See page 114) (See note 4)—			
Bonds.....	\$5,181,467.16		
Stocks.....	12,136,959.06		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	11,265,020.69		
Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous.....	323,781.49		
	\$28,907,228.40		
Rental Property (See note 5)—		1,936,011.06	28,907,228.40
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valua- tion.....	\$28,230,310.76		
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valua- tion, \$2,394,000.00, plus subsequent ad- ditions at cost.....	2,464,665.71		
Other Property, including buildings on Lower Estate Land, at Net Book Value General Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation \$232,069.31) (See page 122).....	2,436,304.16		
Special Funds (Less Reserve for Deprecia- tion \$1,368,135.08) (See page 134).....	16,909,383.64		
	\$50,040,664.27		
University Land, Buildings and Equipment (See page 115) (See note 6).....	33,181,280.63	16,909,383.64	50,040,664.27
Less Reserves.....			
Loans—Due from other Funds.....			
	\$80,051,095.96	\$44,431,314.45	\$124,482,410.41
		409,102.95	409,102.95
	\$80,051,095.96	\$44,840,417.40	\$124,891,513.36

*Upper Estate Land at 1943-1944 Assessed Valuation \$29,835,926.32

*Lower Estate Land at 1943-1944 Assessed Valuation \$2,460,500.00

The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1944

LIABILITIES, RESERVES, FUNDS AND CAPITAL	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Notes Payable.....	\$775,000.00		\$775,000.00
Accounts Payable and Sundry Accruals.....	853,782.23	\$14,153.92	867,936.15
Advances on Government Contracts, Less Charges Applied.....	2,414,253.62		2,414,253.62
Deposits—			
Students.....	\$44,273.60		
Others (See Contra).....	129,027.92		
	<u>\$173,301.52</u>	60,745.73	112,555.79
			173,301.52
Payments Received in Advance—			
Students' Fees.....	\$487,627.95		
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties.....	5,795.82		
	<u>\$493,423.77</u>	488,617.12	4,806.65
			493,423.77
Interest Payable Accrued.....		25,645.31	25,645.31
Deferred Credits.....		15,878.69	15,878.69
Loan of 1941 (Secured by Mortgage on Upper Estate).....	3,369,457.07		3,369,457.07
Sundry Reserves—			
Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Government Contracts (See note 1).....	\$2,099,247.31		
Amortization of Debt.....	227,008.29		
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimates.....	314,342.89		
Contingencies.....	21,207.97		
	<u>\$2,661,806.46</u>	2,645,153.37	16,653.09
			2,661,806.46
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments (See page 70).....		1,709,026.93	1,709,026.93
Unexpended Gifts, and Receipts for Designated Purposes (See page 99).....		1,411,657.35	1,411,657.35
Endowments—			
Special Endowments (See page 196).....	\$43,180,556.21		
Less Undistributed Losses.....	1,930,417.33		
Student Loan Endowments (See page 44).		41,250,138.88	41,250,138.88
General Funds—			
Student Loan Funds (See page 44).....	694,113.70		
Permanent Funds (See page 199).....	30,653,723.87		
Amortization—Loan of 1941 (See note 2).....	2,490,542.93		
Capital Account (See notes 1 and 2).....	35,155,079.37	68,993,459.87	68,993,459.87
Loans—Due to Other Funds (See Contra)			
	\$79,641,993.01	\$44,840,417.40	\$124,482,410.41
	<u>409,102.95</u>		<u>409,102.95</u>
	<u>\$80,051,095.96</u>	<u>\$44,840,417.40</u>	<u>\$124,891,513.36</u>

The note references are to the Notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

DETAILED FUND BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS	General Funds	Special Endowment Funds Principal	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Cash (See note 3)	\$3,418,295.88	\$156,638.03	\$38,994.52	\$3,576.61	\$63,705.74	\$3,681,210.78
Notes Receivable	\$9,514.67					
Mortgages Receivable—Bard College	3,721.71					
	<u>\$356,731.84</u>					
Accounts Receivable—						
United States Government Agencies	\$1,019,916.27					
Sundry	305,916.42					
Students	54,602.00					
Arrears of Rent	53,427.35					
	<u>\$1,433,862.04</u>					
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts	\$1,790,598.88					
Less Reserves	193,948.85					
	<u>1,596,645.03</u>					
Inventories of Materials and Supplies	1,512,207.80	33,659.13	49,384.04	1,394.06		1,594,645.03
Loans to Students (Less Reserves): General Funds, \$75,424.83; Student Loan Funds, \$28,111.30)	311,665.14		11,610.45	136.00		323,411.55
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, Etc.	192,180.34					290,743.06
Advances Against Future Appropriations and Bequests	70,274.84		46,992.49	157.99		81,425.37
Advances to be Refunded—	81,403.31					81,403.31
Investment of Deposits (See Contrira)	10,300.00		5,869.90	5,046.54		10,916.44
Bonds	\$5,181,467.16					5,181,467.16
Bonds and Mortgages	12,186,553.06					12,186,553.06
Bonds and Mortgages, Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous	11,265,020.69					11,265,020.69
	<u>323,781.49</u>					
	<u>\$28,907,228.40</u>					
Rental Property (See Note 5)—						
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation \$28,230,310.76						
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation \$2,394,000.00, plus Subsequent Additions at Cost 2,464,665.71						
Other Property Including Buildings on Lower Estate Land (Less Reserves for Depreciation—General Funds \$232,069.31; Special Endowments \$1,368,135.08)	30,594,976.47					
University Land, Buildings and Equipment (See Note 6) Less Reserve for Depreciation	2,436,304.16	16,890,601.32	1,000.00	17,782.32		
	<u>\$40,663,569.00</u>					
	<u>42,296,559.71</u>					
Loans—Due From Other Funds						
	<u>\$40,663,569.00</u>					
	<u>42,296,559.71</u>					

THE NOTE REFERENCES ARE TO THE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON PAGE 50 OF THIS REPORT, WHICH NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUNDS		General Funds	Special Endowment Funds Principal	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Notes Payable—		\$775,000.00				\$775,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Sundry Accruals—		853,082.23	\$6,200.00	\$7,868.43	\$85.49	867,936.15	2,414,233.62
Advances on Government Contracts, Less Charges Applied—		2,414,253.62					
Deposits—							
Students—							
Others (See Central)							44,273.60
Others Received in Advance—							129,027.92
Students' Fees—							
Prenaid Bens—Rental Properties		487,627.95				487,627.95	
Migrant Parable Accrued—							
Deferred Credits—							
Loan of 1941 (Secured by Mortgage on Upper Estate)		989.17	212.50	112,325.79	17.50	5,795.82	25,635.31
Emergency Reserves							
Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Government Contracts (See Note 1)		3,363,457.07				15,878.69	15,878.69
Amortization of Debt							3,369,457.07
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimates							
Contingencies							
Inexpended Income of Special Endowments							
Principal of Gifts							
Principal of Special Endowments							
Less Undistributed Losses							
Student Loan Funds							
Capital Funds (Permanent)		694,113.70					
Mortization—Loan of 1941 (See Note 2)		2,490,542.93					
Capital (See Notes 1 and 2)		26,421,276.28					
\$40,254,466.05		\$41,256,551.38					
\$40,093,102.93		\$1,040,008.33					
\$40,663,569.00		\$42,296,559.71					
Loans—Due to Other Funds							
Loans—Due to Other Funds							

The notes to Financial Statements on Page 50 of this report, which notes are an integral part of this statement.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Capital, June 30, 1943	\$34,955,325.86
Add:	
Cancellation of Accrued Water Rents of Prior Years.	\$38,866.95
Unexpended Balance of Requisitions Outstanding at June 30, 1943.....	15,157.42
	<hr/>
	\$54,024.37
Less:	
Adjustment of Fees and Expenses of Prior Years (net)	4,740.31
	<hr/>
	49,284.06
	<hr/>
	\$35,004,609.92
Add:	
Excess of Income Over Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1944 after Providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941 (See Notes 1 and 2).....	150,469.45
	<hr/>
	35,155,079.37
	<hr/>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. In the year ended June 30, 1944 the University transferred to the following accounts the reimbursement for the year of indirect costs of government contracts, less certain costs and expenses chargeable directly thereto:

Fees from Students.....	\$9,788.93
Residence Halls Income.....	53,065.13
Reserve for Depreciation.....	126,414.30
Reserve for Estimated Costs and Expenses Relating to Government Contracts.....	1,306,640.67
	<hr/>
	\$1,495,909.03
	<hr/>

In the year ended June 30, 1943 the comparable total was transferred to reserves and no portion was reflected in income.

2. For comparison with the budget there is included on the income and expense statement \$406,503.20 for amortization of Loan of 1941, which, together with amounts provided in previous years, or a total of \$2,490,542.93, will be restored to capital account when the Loan of 1941 is fully paid.

3. Cash includes \$2,541,707.46 restricted to the payment of charges to certain government contracts.

4. Securities are carried at cost less amortization of bond premiums, or market values at the dates of acquisition through gift.

5. The land holdings known as the Upper and Lower Estates are carried at the 1935 City of New York assessed valuations, plus subsequent additions at cost. In accordance with practices adopted in prior years, other rental properties of the University, including buildings on the Lower Estate, are carried on various bases, such as cost, cost plus carrying charges, assessed valuations or, in a few instances, appraised or nominal values. In providing for depreciation, the practice has not been consistent as between properties, and in general the provisions have not been adequate to amortize the costs of the properties over reasonable estimates of their useful lives.

6. The University land, buildings and equipment are carried at cost, or assessed value at the dates of acquisition through gift. Prior to 1943 depreciation had been provided only on dining hall equipment. In 1943 and 1944 depreciation has also been provided on the proportionate space and equipment used by government contracts in the amounts of \$119,353.24 and \$126,414.30, respectively.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
CHICAGO, ILL.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Scovell, Wellington & Company
Accountants and Auditors

New York, October 30, 1944

To the Board of Trustees,
Columbia University in the City of New York.

We have examined the balance sheets of Columbia University in the City of New York as at June 30, 1944, and the statements of income and expense and capital account for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the University and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the University and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.

All of the charges to government contracts, both the reimbursement of indirect costs and the direct costs, are subject to change as a result of audit by the government and through renegotiation. There will undoubtedly be substantial costs and expenses incident to termination of government contracts, but we are unable to express an opinion as to what the total may be; neither can we determine what adjustments, if any, may result from government audit or renegotiation.

Subject to the qualification as to government contracts stated in the preceding paragraph, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and related statements of income and expense and capital account, and the notes thereto, present fairly the position of the University at June 30, 1944 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for educational institutions applied, except as indicated in Note 1 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Scovell Wellington & Company

PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS

(1) Salaries and Annuities Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments:	
General University Administration	\$36,700.00
Office of the Registrar	6,400.00
Anthropology	6,000.00
Botany	10,800.00
Chemistry	21,600.00
Economics	13,950.00
English and Comparative Literature	44,000.00
Fine Arts	12,300.00
Geology	9,000.00
Germanic Languages	11,000.00
Greek and Latin	5,100.00
History	14,900.00
Mathematics	18,450.00
Music	2,400.00
Philosophy and Psychology	36,950.00
Physical Education	29,725.00
Physics	5,100.00
Public Law	10,166.64
Religion	1,800.00
Romance Languages	44,450.00
Sociology	9,900.00
Zoology	21,100.00
Library	3,600.00
Business Administration	11,250.00
Annuity Contributions	14,686.90
Retiring Allowances	16,225.63
	\$417,554.17
(2) Salaries and Annuities Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:	
General University Administration	17,150.00
Education and Practical Arts	429,279.14
Annuity Contributions	29,072.70
Retiring Allowances	6,000.16
	481,502.00
(3) Carnegie Foundation. Credited to the following:	
Retiring Allowances	118,385.74
Widows' Allowances	39,018.48
	157,404.22
(4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:	
Laboratories	26,499.96
Ophthalmology	51,099.94
School of Nursing	60,764.69
Annuity Contributions	1,824.84
Scientific Research	66,758.27
Radiology	450.00
	207,397.70
(5) Bard College. Credited to the following:	
Salaries	50,937.51
Annuity Contributions	2,344.46
	53,281.97
(6) The New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Credited to the following:	
Salaries	70,210.96
(7) Babies Hospital. Credited to the following:	
Salaries	57,517.50
Annuity Contributions	300.00
	57,817.50
(8) Neurological Institute. Credited to the following:	
Salaries	62,887.84
Annuity Contributions	1,575.00
	64,462.84
	<u>\$1,509,631.36</u>

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1944

RENTAL PROPERTIES

LOWER ESTATE

51 Barclay Street.....	\$426.40
65-7 Barclay Street.....	200.00
69-73 Barclay Street.....	95.83
75-9 Barclay Street.....	60.00
83 Barclay Street.....	383.34
239-43 Greenwich Street.....	118.02
245-7 Greenwich Street.....	20.50
253-9 Greenwich Street.....	651.20
261-7 Greenwich Street.....	34.95
38 Murray Street.....	85.00
50 Murray Street.....	250.00
68 Murray Street.....	67.40
70 Murray Street.....	50.00
28-30 West Broadway.....	301.60
40 West Broadway.....	50.00

	\$2,794.24

OTHER PROPERTIES

18 East 16th Street.....	\$543.32
524-8 East 73rd Street.....	158.00
115th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.....	1,101.14
401 West 118th Street.....	200.00
526 West 123rd Street.....	43.00

	2,045.46

CARDOZO ESTATE

234 Rivington Street.....	\$161.00
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....	200.00
224 East 7th Street.....	82.33

	443.33

H. W. CARPENTIER ESTATE

90 Morningside Drive.....	\$334.13

	334.13

DELAFIELD PROPERTY

171 East 107th Street.....	\$75.00

	75.00

ENO ESTATE

1680 Broadway.....	\$29,218.73
27 Coenties Slip.....	69.90
136 MacDougal Street.....	7.50
138 MacDougal Street.....	4,000.00
140 MacDougal Street.....	100.00
5-7 Mercer Street.....	104.20
40 Washington Square South.....	425.15
50 Washington Square South.....	3,706.46
427-31 West Broadway.....	3.00
474-8 West Broadway.....	466.67
13-15 West 60th Street.....	167.50
44 West 64th Street.....	42.00
46 West 64th Street.....	134.00
423-31 West 120th Street.....	397.95

	38,843.06

HEMINGWAY ESTATE

51 Market Street.....	\$5.04

	5.04

PHOENIX ESTATE

92 First Avenue.....	\$25.00
94 First Avenue.....	7.00
411 East 5th Street.....	10.00

	\$42.00

POOL ACCOUNT

21 Claremont Avenue.....	\$64.50
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	1,488.11
70 Haven Avenue.....	345.00
70 Morningside Drive and 400 West 118th Street.....	798.98
460-64 Riverside Drive.....	22.50
403 West 115th Street.....	32.50
404 West 116th Street.....	647.07
424-30 West 116th Street.....	380.00
430 West 118th Street.....	1,255.66

	5,034.32

RANDOLPH ESTATE

558 East 158th Street.....	\$142.00

	142.00

SCHIEFFELIN ESTATE

624 Wythe Avenue.....	\$462.50

	462.50

SPECIAL FUNDS—UNALLOCATED

25 Claremont Avenue.....	\$150.00
636 Eighth Avenue.....	891.74
812 Eighth Avenue.....	716.67
106-8 Fulton Street.....	265.00
1723 Matthews Avenue.....	112.50
450 Riverside Drive.....	598.68
136-40 West 23rd Street.....	431.68
15-19 East 30th Street.....	40.00

	3,206.27

	\$53,427.35

UNDERGRADUATE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

55

RESIDENCE HALLS			
Income.....		\$185,413.12	
Expense.....		118,661.12	
Net Income (See Page 5).....		\$66,752.00	
DINING HALLS			
Income.....		\$114,050.41	
Expense.....		98,876.68	
Net Income (See Page 5).....		15,173.73	
ATHLETICS			
INCOME			
General Athletics—			
Receipts.....		\$22,666.09	
From University Appropriation.....		56,070.90	
Football—Receipts.....			
		157,898.06	
			\$236,635.05
EXPENSE			
General Athletics.....		\$78,736.99	
Football.....		164,963.90	
			243,700.89
SUMMARY			
Deficit From General Athletics.....			\$56,070.90
Deficit From Football.....			7,065.84
Total Deficit from Athletics.....			\$63,136.74

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944**

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
For GENERAL PURPOSES							
Altschul (Benjamin).....			\$105.39	\$105.39	\$105.39		
Alumni War Bonus			1,312.62	1,312.62	1,312.62		
Burgess (John W.).....			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Carpenter (H. W.).....			103,111.39	103,111.39	103,111.39		
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund	\$9,095.61	2,580.51	11,676.12	11,676.12	11,676.12		
Class of 1897.....			353.87	353.87	353.87		
Class of 1902.....			620.50	620.50	620.50		
Class of 1912 College, Engineering and Architecture			134.33	134.33	134.33		
Class of 1917 College, Engineering and Journalism.....	76.53	413.15	489.68	489.68	489.68		
Columbia University Permanent Alumni.....		5,307.03	5,307.03	5,307.03	5,307.03		
Eno (Amos F.).....			357,113.38	357,113.38	357,113.38		
Fire Insurance.....			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,825.00		
Gregory (Henry Elsworth).....			2,539.40	2,539.40	2,539.40		
Kennedy (John Stewart).....			64,743.64	64,743.64	64,743.64		
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Economics			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Killough (Walter H. D.) for English Literature.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Krumb (Henry).....			2,761.82	5,485.64	5,485.64		
Pell (Mary B.).....			27,744.33	27,744.33	27,744.33		
Reussner (Ellie).....			2,091.97	2,091.97	2,091.97		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....			29,866.47	29,866.47	29,866.47		
Year End Club.....			86.36	86.36	86.36		
For DESIGNATED PURPOSES							
Adams (Ernest Kempton)	5,955.84	2,372.50	8,328.34	8,328.34	8,328.34	308.00	8,020.34
Aldrich (James Herman)		182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50		182.50

Aldridge (Walter H.)	1,588.75	1,588.75	675.00
Alumni News Endowment	1.14	.39	1.53
Alumni Scholarship	133.26	118.66	251.92
Anonymous for Church and Choral Music		3,686.50	3,686.50
Anonymous for the Department of Metallurgy	3,897.22	3,650.00	DR. 247.22
Anonymous for Department of Physics		16,455.69	35,051.85
Anonymous for School of Business	271.94	279.97	551.91
Anonymous for Student Aid		4,807.50	4,807.50
Art Professorship		3,650.00	3,650.00
Avrey Architectural	268.68	1,825.00	2,093.68
Baier (Victor)		766.50	766.50
Bangs (Francis Sedgwick)	317.50	219.00	536.50
Barker (Clarence) Musical		1,058.50	1,058.50
Barker (Mary Perin)		125.87	125.87
Barlow Medals	724.56	80.30	804.86
Barnard Fellowship	4,206.31	365.00	4,571.31
Barnard Library	661.31	2,768.52	3,429.83
Barnard (Margaret)		558.12	(1) 593.12 (2)
Barstow (Frederic D.)	298.77	1,650.64	1,949.41
Barstow (W. S.)	71.77	5,173.67	5,101.90
Beards (Joseph H.)	360.64	705.89	1,066.53
Beck Prizes . . . . .	.03	292.00	292.03
Beck Scholarship	3.00	73.00	76.00
Beekman (Gerard)		365.00	365.00
Beer (Julius)	3,509.71	392.55	3,902.26
Bennett Prize	446.88	36.50	483.38
Bergh (Henry)	3,752.23	3,650.00	7,402.23
Berthold (Frederick H.)	829.20	3,271.07	4,100.27
Bjorkwall (Charles H.) Prize		57.30	57.30
Blumenthal Endowment	4,168.50	5,615.13	9,783.63
Boring Fellowship	964.21	226.30	1,190.51
Bouvier (W. Sergeant) Cup	52.17	36.50	88.67
Bouvier (Edward Sutliff) Memorial		43.80	43.80
Breevort—Eickemeyer Fellowship	24.33	91.25	115.58
913.58	1.53	131.92	115.25

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Bridgman (Samuel Willard).....	\$1,862.00		\$930.75	\$2,792.75			\$2,792.75
Britton (Nathaniel and Elizabeth Gertrude) For Botany.....	1,844.18	438.52		2,282.70			2,282.70
Britton (Nathaniel and Elizabeth Gertrude) For Geology.....	505.36	438.52		943.88			943.88
Bronner (Harry) Scholarship.....	292.73	266.08		558.81	\$135.88		422.93
Bunner.....	958.89	73.00		1,031.89			1,031.89
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship.....				182.50	182.50		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship.....				182.50	182.50		
Burglary and Theft Insurance.....				11.02	11.02 (28)	11.02	
Business Alumni Scholarship.....	60.78	85.04		145.82	76.62		69.20
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal.....	1,349.08	109.50		1,458.58			1,458.58
Butler (Richard).....				219.00			219.00
Butler (Susanna Edwards Schuyler).....				100.11	100.11		
Cabot (Maria Moors).....	8,863.62	8,292.00		17,155.62	8,662.98		8,492.64
Caldwell (Eugene Wilson).....	355.85			355.85			355.85
Campbell Scholarship.....				219.00	219.00		
Campbell (William).....	2,915.92	8,325.07		11,240.99	6,357.60		4,883.39
Cardozo (Benjamin N.).....	32,881.07	8,988.30		41,864.37			41,864.37
Carnegie (Andrew).....				2,737.50	2,737.50		
Carnegie Corporation Professorship.....				5,475.00	5,475.00		
Carnegie Corporation.....	3,531.67	547.50		4,079.17			4,079.17
Carpenter (Edward R.).....		9,125.00		9,125.00	8,217.60		907.40
Carpentier (James S.).....		11,001.73		10,179.80	10,098.97		80.83
Casa Indiana Endowment.....	.57	307.89		308.46	307.89		.57
Castner (Hamilton Young).....	1,070.00	10,442.50		11,472.50	2,532.50		8,890.00
Center Fund.....		6,570.00		6,570.00	6,570.00		
Chamberlain (Joseph P.).....		5,540.43		8,845.91	6,000.00		2,845.91
		3,305.48					

Chamberlain (Lydia C.).....	18,730.67	12,000.00	30,730.67	(3)	18,380.42	.....	12,350.25
Chandler (Charles Frederick)	1,003.81	273.75	1,277.56	.....	.....	.....	1,277.56
Chanler Prize.....	157.45	40.15	177.60	.....	.....	.....	177.60
Chapel Furnishing.....	231.96	13.91	245.87	.....	.....	.....	245.87
Chapel Music .....	.....	38.32	38.32	.....	.....	.....	38.32
Class of 1848 Scholarship.....	.....	365.00	365.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1869.....	89.25	3.65	92.90	.....	.....	.....	92.90
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines	520.22	73.00	593.22	56.00	.....	.....	537.22
Class of 1884.....	.....	146.00	146.00	.....	.....	.....	146.00
Class of 1885 Mines.....	1.57	515.56	517.13	.....	.....	.....	517.13
Class of 1886.....	84.32	84.32	168.64	.....	.....	.....	168.64
Class of 1887 Mines.....	.....	292.00	292.00	.....	.....	.....	292.00
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines	207.80	14.60	222.40	(5)	120.00	.....	102.40
Class of 1888 College and Engineering	358.48	120.00	478.48	(4)	478.48	.....	.....
Class of 1889 Medal	51.95	18.25	70.20	.....	70.20	.....	70.20
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines.....	.....	558.45	558.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1893 Memorial.....	.....	37.97	37.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines	76.65	660.65	737.30	315.50	.....	.....	421.80
Class of 1898.....	52.01	232.01	284.02	6.80	.....	.....	277.22
Class of 1899 College and Engineering	34.31	9.12	43.43	.....	.....	.....	43.43
Class of 1900 College and Engineering	47.94	18.25	65.80	.....	.....	.....	65.80
Class of 1901 College and Mines.....	18.25	43.80	62.05	47.80	.....	.....	14.25
Class of 1901 Decennial.....	51.10	51.10	102.20	.....	.....	.....	102.20
Class of 1903.....	28.....	.....	28 (6)	.28	.....	.....	295.83
Class of 1904.....	187.50	776.40	963.96	668.07	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1905.....	282.80	131.40	394.20	394.20	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1907 College and Engineering	116.54	312.95	429.49	260.00	.....	.....	169.49
Class of 1909.....	590.28	36.50	626.78	.....	.....	.....	626.78
Class of 1911.....	.....	164.25	164.25	.....	.....	.....	164.25
Class of 1912 Law .....	.....	54.75	65.93	.....	.....	.....	65.93
Class of 1913 Scholarship	202.87	245.56	448.43	448.43	.....	.....	448.43
Class of 1914 College and Engineering .....	.....	325.58	325.58	325.58	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1916 College and Engineering	1.50	200.75	202.25	202.25	.....	.....	202.25
Class of 1916 Law Scholarship	164.13	48.96	213.09	213.09	.....	.....	213.09

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Class of 1917 College and Journalism	\$163.98	\$165.89		\$332.87 (7)	\$166.25		\$166.62
Class of 1917 Engineering .....	.56	.11		.67			.67
Class of 1920			164.25	164.25			164.25
Class of 1921 Scholarship			45.94	45.94			45.94
Class of 1922			33.58	191.33			191.33
Class of 1926			157.75				
Class of 1926			83.76	15.95	99.71		99.71
Class of 1927			34.20	45.46	45.46		
Class of 1927 Library Endowment				45.46 (8)			
Class of 1929			13.65	6.17	40.37		40.37
Class of 1930			25.73	13.65	27.30		
Class of 1931			110.00	55.00	51.46		
Class of 1932			33.46	5.16	165.00		
Class of 1935			6.03	2.01	38.62		
Collins (Perry McDonough)			35.69	584.00	619.69		
Columbia Alumni in Memoriam			1,085.75	20,659.00	21,744.75		
Columbia Alumni in Perpetuity			24.18	48.36	72.54		
Columbia Hudson Fulton Prize			73.00	146.00	219.00		
Columbia Scholastic Press Association			424.23	36.50	460.73		
Columbian Endowment			163.02	331.96	494.98		
Columbia University Football Association			72.93	1,688.01	1,760.94		
Convers (E. B.)				386.38	1,213.41		
Gotheal (Alexander I.)			177.08	3.65	366.38		
Cowles (Justus A. B.)			589.00	621.41	1,210.41		
Crosby (William O.)				91.25	91.25		
Currier (Nathaniel)			40.64	62.05	102.69		
Curtis (Carlton C.)				1,811.75	1,825.00		
Curtis Fellowship			23,943.45	3,636.75	3,636.75		
				2,156.69	26,140.14		
				365.00	6,012.72		
					6,377.72		

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

Curtis (George William).....	231.44	47.45	278.89	10.00	268.89
Cutting (W. Bayard).....	6,947.71	5,840.00	12,787.71	.....	12,787.71
Cutting (W. Bayard, Jr.).....	.....	719.24	719.24	(9)	.....
Da Costa Professorship.....	.....	3,160.90	3,160.90	.....	.....
Darling (Edward A.).....	171.77	39.05	210.82	63.50	157.32
Davis (A.M.).....	.....	1.57	1.57	(10)	.....
Davis (Edwin F.).....	41.97	383.25	425.22	1.57	.....
Dean Lung Professorship.....	5,250.00	9,125.00	14,375.00	183.10	242.12
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	402.44	36.50	438.94	9,966.67	4,408.33
Deutsches Haus.....	.....	632.36	652.36	.....	438.94
DeWitt (George G.).....	.....	562.10	562.10	.....	.....
Dibble (Ezra Reed and Frances M.).....	714.50	450.41	1,164.91	660.00	504.91
Ditson (Alice M.).....	17,360.52	18,449.28	35,809.80	14,791.98	21,017.82
Ditson (Charles H.).....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....
Donaldson (Mrs. John Wilcox).....	.....	91.25	91.25	91.25	.....
Drislair Classical.....	.....	2,966.01	419.75	3,385.76	3,008.68
Dunning (William A.).....	.....	2,341.80	1,587.75	3,929.55	2,942.05
Dwight.....	410.76	63.29	464.05	.....	464.05
Dyckman.....	960.79	419.75	1,380.54	.....	1,380.54
Dyckman Institute.....	.....	1,067.71	1,067.71	.....	1,067.71
Earle Prize.....	.....	169.80	48.36	218.16	218.16
Eaton Professorship.....	.....	3,650.00	7,300.00	.....	7,300.00
Edson (Herman Aldrich).....	.....	182.50	182.50	180.67	1.83
Eimer (August O.) Medal.....	.....	371.90	36.50	408.40	408.40
Einstein.....	.....	3,668.70	1,822.50	3,851.20	3,851.20
Ellis (George Adams) Scholarship.....	.....	457.36	292.00	749.36	749.36
Ellis (George W.).....	.....	1,388.19	2,737.50	4,125.69	925.69
Elsberg (Albert Marion).....	.....	94.74	93.65	188.39	138.39
Emmons (Samuel Franklin).....	.....	1,316.28	611.38	1,927.66	1,927.66
Evans Fellowship.....	.....	1,735.00	1,095.00	2,830.00	2,830.00
Evans (Henry) Scholarship.....	.....	365.00	730.00	1,095.00	365.00
Faculty House Maintenance.....	.....	.....	547.60	547.60	.....
Ferguson (David W. and Ellen A.).....	.....	533.59	365.00	918.59	918.59
Field (Otis W.).....	.....	109.50	109.50	109.50	109.50

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Fine Arts Endowment	\$22,709.81	\$22,709.81 (11) 22,709.81	20.48 20.48	.....	.....
Fox (Richard H.) Prize	20.48	20.48	20.48	.....	.....
Friends of the Library	\$188.79	27.75	216.54	.....	.....	\$216.54
Garibaldi (Guiseppe)	43.61	365.00	408.61	208.11	.....	200.50
Garth Memorial	1,995.82	602.25	2,597.57	.....	.....	2,597.57
Gebhard Professorship	780.00	780.00	730.00	.....	.....
Geological Society of America	156.15	536.09	632.24	529.25	.....	162.99
German Lecture	334.90	45.63	380.53	.....	.....	380.53
Gibson (William Henry)	365.00	365.00	365.00	.....	.....
Gifford (Ralph Waldo)	28.37	4.75	28.12	28.12	.....	28.12
Gilder (Richard Watson)	1,247.64	1,843.25	3,090.89	3,090.89	.....	3,090.89
Gladney (Frank Y.)	57.71	196.49	254.20	254.20	.....	254.20
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony)	3,285.00	1,095.00	4,380.00	4,380.00	.....	4,380.00
Gotheil (Gustav)	672.51	672.51	672.51	.....	.....
Gottsberger (Cornelius Heeney)	3,226.91	346.75	3,573.66	3,573.66	.....	3,573.66
Gould (Edwin J.)	255.21	255.21	255.21	.....	.....
Green Prize	36.50	36.50	36.50	.....	.....
Hall (George Henry)	529.25	529.25	529.25	.....	529.25
Hamilton (John Church)	36.50	36.50	73.00	13.57	.....	59.43
Hand (Ellen King)	199.23	182.50	381.73	182.50	.....	199.23
Harriman (Reverend Orlando)	4,343.50	4,343.50	4,343.50	.....	.....
Harris (Ellen C.)	5,671.67	6,412.59	5,616.20	.....	796.39
Harrison (James Renwick) Scholarship	833.49	1,198.49	1,198.49	.....	1,198.49
Haughton (Percy D.)	241.43	241.43	.....	241.43
Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial	20	137.54	137.74	.....	137.74
Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment	4,249.19	33,239.28	37,488.47	31,252.45	.....	6,236.02
Hepburn (A. Barton) Professorship	5,475.00	5,475.00	5,475.00	.....	5,475.00
Hervey (William Addison)	770.00	770.00	770.00	.....	901.77

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

Horn (James T.) Scholarship, College	456.25	456.25	.....	456.25	456.25	.....	456.25	456.25	.....	456.25	456.25	.....	456.25	456.25	.....
Horn (James T.) Scholarship, Engineering .....	.....	379.18	273.75	652.33	275.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,899.89	328.11	267.17	3,261.43	3,261.43	1,710.81
How (Hall J.) .....	.....	2,899.89	328.11	595.28	1,710.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.75	182.50	273.25	273.25	1,550.62
Howard (Bronson) Library .....	.....	328.11	267.17	273.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354.93	83.95	438.88	438.88	595.28
Huber (Frederick Jr.) Scholarship .....	.....	90.75	182.50	438.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indo-Iranian	547.50	547.50	547.50	438.88
Indo-Iranian .....	.....	354.93	83.95	547.50	547.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.87	204.87	204.87	409.74	409.74	409.74
Instituto Hispanica Endowment	55.91	.....	3.84	59.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.91	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	59.75
Instituto Hispanica Permanent .....	.....	.....	14.45	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96
Intercollegiate Chess League .....	.....	.....	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96
Italian Societies Endowment .....	.....	.....	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96	170.96
Jackson (Richard G.) Prize .....	.....	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84	24.84
Jackson (A. V. Williams) Fellowship	1,842.83	364.98	2,207.81	2,207.81	2,207.81	2,207.81	2,207.81	2,207.81	2,207.81	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	2,207.81
James (D. Willis) .....	.....	3,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545.00	65.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70
Jefferson Statue Maintenance .....	.....	1,545.00	65.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	1,610.70	11.11	73.00	184.11	25.90	184.11	184.11
Johnston (Edward W. S.) .....	.....	11.11	73.00	184.11	25.90	184.11	184.11	184.11	184.11	120.45	40.15	160.60	160.60	160.60	160.60
Jones (Adam Leroy) Memorial Prize .....	.....	120.45	40.15	160.60	160.60	160.60	160.60	160.60	160.60	182.50	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	182.50
Jouet (Cavalier Harrgrave) Scholarship .....	.....	182.50	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Kellett (Euretta J.) .....	.....	73.50	7,713.19	43,928.38	43,928.38	43,928.38	43,928.38	43,928.38	43,928.38	36,215.19	7,713.19	7,713.19	7,713.19	7,713.19	43,928.38
Kemp (James F.) .....	.....	7,713.19	730.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	9,328.73	1,414.14	1,414.14	1,414.14	1,414.14	1,460.00
Kemp (James Furman) Memorial .....	.....	730.00	1,414.14	10,742.87	10,742.87	10,742.87	10,742.87	10,742.87	10,742.87	9,328.73	1,414.14	1,414.14	1,414.14	1,414.14	10,742.87
Kendall (Edward Halle) .....	.....	10,742.87	5,356.14	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	4,094.71	1,261.43	1,261.43	1,261.43	1,261.43	4,356.14
Killough (James H.) Scholarship .....	.....	5,356.14	1,495.83	3,773.27	3,773.27	3,773.27	3,773.27	3,773.27	3,773.27	2,277.44	1,495.83	1,495.83	1,495.83	1,495.83	1,849.76
Killough (Walter H. D.) for International Peace .....	.....	1,495.83	1,407.85	3,428.32	3,428.32	3,428.32	3,428.32	3,428.32	3,428.32	2,020.47	1,407.85	1,407.85	1,407.85	1,407.85	1,948.32
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Scientific Research .....	.....	3,428.32	11,144.38	11,144.38	11,144.38	11,144.38	11,144.38	11,144.38	11,144.38	10,739.89	703.92	703.92	703.92	703.92	11,144.38
Kunz (George F.) .....	.....	11,144.38	54.75	145.65	145.65	145.65	145.65	145.65	145.65	90.90	54.75	54.75	54.75	54.75	114.62
Lahey Scholarship .....	.....	54.75	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50
Lasher (John K.) .....	.....	182.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	2,206.30	311.06	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36
Law Library .....	.....	36.50	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	2,511.36	11.85	3.83	15.68	15.68	15.68	15.68
Law Scholarship .....	.....	2,511.36	15.68	21,612.40	21,612.40	21,612.40	21,612.40	21,612.40	21,612.40	15,678.67	5,933.73	2,033.07	2,033.07	2,033.07	19,579.33
Legislative Drafting Research .....	.....	15.68	21,612.40	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	7,911.89	855.00
Libbey (Jonas M.) .....	.....	7,911.89	3,450.32	3,450.32	3,450.32	3,450.32	3,450.32	3,450.32	3,450.32	731.65	188.90	127.22	127.22	127.22	793.33
Lodge (Stanwood Cockey) .....	.....	188.90	920.55	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,198.48	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00	2,636.48
Loeb (James) .....	.....	438.00	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48
Loubat .....	.....	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48	2,636.48

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Loubat Professorship	\$2,566.68	\$3,650.00		\$6,216.68			\$6,216.68
Lydig Fellowship	2,046.66	1,460.00		3,506.66			3,506.66
MacMahon (Katherine)	.....	219.00		\$219.00			.....
Maison Francaise	.....	182.50		182.50			.....
Manners (Edwin)	109.50	109.50		219.00			219.00
Marling (Alfred E.) Scholarship	.....	182.50		182.50			.....
Mason (William)	3,959.72	1,825.00		365.00			4,784.72
Mathews Lectureship	5,020.04	2,741.69		5,784.72			3,690.56
Matthews (James Brander) .....	.....	7,761.73		4,071.17			.....
Mayer (Ralph Edward)	495.47	495.47	(14)	495.47			.....
McClymonds Scholarship	502.35	1,001.93		1,504.28			1,504.28
McKim Fellowship	7,342.18	912.50		8,254.68			8,254.68
Mead (William Rutherford)	222.59	2,937.12		3,159.71			2,923.46
Megrué (Roi Cooper) .....	.....	365.00		365.00			236.25
Megrué (Roi Cooper) Scholarship	255.50	255.50		511.00			511.00
Megrué (Stella Cooper) Scholarship	255.75	255.50		511.25			511.25
Megrué (Stella Cooper) for Basketball	.....	36.50		36.50			36.50
Member of Class of 1885	192.39	38.33		280.72			230.72
Mergantime (James Henry) .....	.....	58.40		58.40			58.40
Michaels (Dr. Alfred Moritz) Prize .....	.....	36.50		36.50			36.50
Miller (Nathan J.)	1,278.33	9,782.00		11,060.53		9,121.61	1,938.92
Mitchell (John Purroy) Memorial	802.57	2,810.16		3,112.73		2,290.32	822.41
Mitchell (William) .....	.....	365.00		365.00			365.00
Moffat Scholarship .....	.....	73.00		73.00			73.00
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize .....	.....	73.37		73.37			73.37
Morris (Augustus Newbold)	2,833.25	456.25		3,289.50			3,289.50
Morrow (Dwight W.) .....	.....	1,825.00		1,825.00			1,825.00
Mosenthal Fellowship	1,231.14	273.75		1,504.89			1,504.89

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Muir (Downie D.).....	326.50	1,624.25	1,950.75	1,480.00	470.75
Murray (George W.).....	3,948.76	912.50	4,861.26	8.50	4,852.76
Murtha (Thomas F.) Scholarship.....	.....	182.50	182.50	182.50	.....
Newberry (John S.) Scholarship.....	.....	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50
Niven (Robert Johnston).....	3,591.67	7,300.00	10,891.67	6,150.00	4,741.67
Ochs (Adolph S.).....	284.96	912.50	1,177.46	1,062.06	115.40
Ordnaux (John).....	111.33	111.33	222.66	222.66	.....
Parker.....	.....	1,460.00	1,460.00	1,460.00	2,835.50
Patent Library Endowment.....	1,984.61	1,095.00	3,079.61	244.11	.....
Peele (Robert).....	.....	113.19	113.19	113.19	.....
Perkins (Edward H., Jr.) Scholarship.....	200.63	547.50	748.13	.....	748.13
Perkins Fellowship.....	710.03	208.05	918.08	.....	918.08
Peters (William Richmond, Jr.).....	1,872.85	2,427.23	4,300.10	.06	4,300.04
Phillips (Harriet S.) for Barnard College.....	.....	4,719.92	4,719.92	4,719.92	.....
Phillips (Harriet S.) for School of Journalism.....	.....	730.00	730.00	730.00	.....
Phillipson (Brainard F.) Scholarship.....	.01	456.76	456.77	450.00	6.77
Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize.....	459.12	36.50	535.62	.....	535.62
Philolexian Prize.....	.....	54.75	54.75	54.75	.....
Phoenix.....	45,272.37	32,198.32	77,470.69	13,443.60	64,027.09
Plummer (Mary Wright) Scholarship.....	.....	274.71	274.71	274.71	.....
Porter.....	.....	1,140.66	1,140.66	1,140.66	.....
Prentice.....	.....	182.50	182.50	182.50	.....
President's House Furnishing and Equipment.....	688.45	698.45	1,396.90	794.13	602.77
Proudfoot (Alexander Moncrieff).....	532.50	547.50	1,140.00	.....	1,140.00
Psychology.....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....
Pulitzer (Joseph) for School of Journalism.....	750.34	47,525.74	48,226.08	45,286.04	2,990.04
Pulitzer Prize.....	7,902.99	20,075.00	28,917.99	20,152.06	7,865.93
Pulitzer Scholarship.....	2,535.82	11,315.00	13,910.82	11,601.00	2,309.82
Raymond for Religious and Social Work.....	137.18	261.28	398.46	300.00	98.46
Raymond for University Medical Office.....	.....	522.56	522.56	499.11	23.45
Reckford (Louis J.).....	308.96	91.25	400.21	361.12	39.09
Reisinger (Hugo).....	180.10	182.50	362.60	.....	362.60
Rhodes (F. B. F.).....	.....	128.05	128.05	128.05	.....
Ritchie (Peter C., Jr.).....	.01	161.92	161.93	153.97	7.96

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Rogers (Howard Malcolm)	\$93.55	\$197.10	\$290.65	\$165.70	\$124.95		
Rolker (Charles M., Jr.)	24.87	36.50	36.50	36.50	27.06		
Romaine (Benjamin F.)	2,041.21	2,612.13	4,653.34	3,000.00	1,653.34		
Ross (George) .....	.....	438.00	438.00	438.00	.....	
Sackett (Henry W.) .....	.....	365.00	365.00	365.00	.....	
Sandham (Anna M.) .....	.....	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00		
Saunders (Alexander) .....	.....	219.00	219.00	146.00	73.00		
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment .....	.....	6,796.41	6,796.41	6,796.41	6,796.41		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Endowment	4,186.78	4,56.25	4,633.03	4,633.03	4,643.03		
Schermerhorn Scholarship .....	.....	182.50	160.83	160.83	21.67		
Schermerhorn (William C.)	2,111.48	18,266.52	20,378.00	16,753.46	3,624.54		
Schiettekin (Lucy Stell) for Musical Education	60.15	142.60	202.75	800.00	\$597.25		
Schiff Fellowship	3,083.87	657.00	3,740.87	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,740.87	
Schiff (Jacob H.) Endowment .....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Scholarship Endowment .....	.....	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65		
Schurz (Carl) Fellowship	518.77	365.00	838.77	838.77	883.77		
Schurz (Carl) Library	977.17	390.55	1,367.72	210.42	1,157.30		
Scranton	516.26	434.83	951.09	491.70	459.39		
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 1	45.09	1,028.54	1,073.63	908.43	165.20		
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 2	11,238.23	2,673.25	13,906.48	225.00	13,681.48		
Seidl	902.00	438.00	1,340.00	850.00	490.00		
Shaver (Mary M.) Scholarship	6.16	29.82	35.98	(21)	35.98		
Shepherd Foundation	27,098.68	11,449.54	38,594.22	12,750.00	25,844.22		
Shoemaker (William Brock)	59.12	365.00	424.12	(22)	365.71	58.41	
Smyth (David W.) .....	.....	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.00		
Social and Political Ethics Professorship	267.47	1,380.29	1,647.76	1,380.29	267.47		
Stokes (Caroline Phelps)	90.00	730.00	820.00	730.00	90.00		

		R E P O R T	O F	T H E	T R E A S U R E R
Stross (Ludwig) Scholarship	36.50	1,095.00	1,131.50	1,095.00	36.50
Stuart Scholarship	50.00	219.00	269.00	146.00	123.00
Studies in History, Economics and Public Law	84.00	13,150.50	3,711.96	146.80	16,804.89
Thompson (William B.)	553.37	339.24	16,862.46	57.57	592.61
Todd (Henry Alfred) Prize	220.65	153.30	892.61	300.00	163.95
Toppan Prize	71.08	182.50	373.95	210.00	253.58
Townsend (Grace C.) Scholarship	12,303.53	22,101.44	34,404.97	7,534.64	26,870.33
Tremaine	1,158.39	492.75	1,651.14	1,651.14	1,651.14
Trowbridge Fellowship	22.92	235.64	248.56	262.73	14.17
Turner (Charles W.)	5,205.64	419.75	5,625.39	5,625.39	5,625.39
Tyndall Fellowship	227.78	14.67	242.45	242.45	242.45
University Publication	410.44	237.25	647.69	647.69	647.69
Van Am Prize	5.89	186.15	242.04	200.00	42.04
Van Aminge Mathematical	298.54	18.25	316.79	316.79	316.79
Van Buren Memorial	1,660.83	912.50	200.75	200.75	200.75
Vanderpool	7.90	36.50	2,573.33	555.00	2,018.33
Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold)	365.00	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40
Van Sinderen (Howard)	126.31	25.76	152.07	152.07	152.07
Van Valkenburgh	28.29	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.69
Vernon (Susan Huntington)	328.50	356.79	275.00	275.00	275.00
Von Schrenk (Arnold)	3,650.00	7,300.00	3,053.02	3,053.02	7,300.00
Waring	2,578.00	475.02	3,053.02	(26)	3,053.02
Watson	57.78	27.33	85.11	85.11	85.11
Wendell Medal .....	.....	219.00	219.00	219.00	219.00
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00	438.00
Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship	1,111.35	173.42	173.42	173.42	173.42
Willis (Henry Parker) Fellowship	365.00	1,476.35	257.13	257.13	1,219.22
Wilson (Edmund B.)	211.70	109.50	321.20	321.20	321.20
Wolffram (Adeline)	504.68	182.50	687.18	100.93	586.25
Wolffram (Charles Berthold)	58.40	58.40	58.40	58.40	58.40
Woodberry Prize	452.79	772.78	1,225.57	300.00	925.57
Woodbridge	19.25	27.68	46.93	26.67	20.26
Wright (Henry) Memorial	488,108.76	177,739.27	665,908.03	7,709.50	658,198.53
Special Investments Account Unassigned Income					

						C O L U M B I A	C R E D I T B A L A N C E S J U N E 3 0, 1 9 4 4	
	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944		
MEDICAL SCHOOL								
Anonymous for Cancer Research.....	\$1,095.00	\$365.00	\$1,460.00	\$1,460.00	.....	.....	\$1,460.00
Anonymous for Department of Medicine.....	2,525.00	7,300.00	9,825.00	\$6,136.77	.....	3,688.23	3,688.23
Anonymous for Scholarships in the College of P. & S.	1,127.98	1,825.00	2,932.98	.....	.....	2,952.98	2,952.98
Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship.....	1,422.56	912.50	2,335.06	2,335.06	.....	.....	2,335.06
Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	1,162.39	1,168.43	2,330.82	(24)	584.21	.....	1,746.61
Bondy (Emil C.).....	2,300.02	3,650.00	5,950.02	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00	2,350.02
Borne (John E.).....	2,661.78	9,126.03	11,787.81	9,500.00	.....	2,287.81	2,287.81
Bull (William T.).....	1,045.75	1,177.13	2,222.88	781.64	.....	1,441.24	1,441.24
Carnegie Corporation for Graduate Medical Instruction and Research.....	.....	1,825.00	1,825.00	1,820.00	.....	.....	5.00
Carpenter (Clarence).....	2,190.00	730.00	2,920.00	2,920.00	.....	.....	2,920.00
Carpentier (R. S.).....	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	.....	3,650.00
Carter (Herbert S.).....	7,815.15	693.50	8,508.65	8,508.65	.....	.....	8,508.65
Cartwright Lectureship.....	.....	422.68	422.68	422.68	.....	.....	422.68
Clark Scholarship.....	16,90	556.63	721.53	721.53	.....	.....	721.53
Class of 1899 Scholarship.....	754.98	182.50	987.48	987.48	.....	.....	987.48
Class of 1912.....	2,257.43	288.57	2,546.00	2,546.00	.....	.....	2,546.00
Class of 1928.....	24.37	6.64	31.01	31.01	.....	.....	31.01
Class of 1933.....	15.98	2.45	18.43	18.43	.....	.....	18.43
Cock (Thomas F., M. D.).....	574.88	41.06	615.94	615.94	.....	.....	615.94
Crocker (George).....	100,528.29	54,204.57	154,727.86	50,075.39	.....	.....	104,652.47
Dalefield Professorship.....	3,578.92	8,270.10	11,849.02	8,500.00	.....	.....	3,349.02
De Lamar (Joseph R.).....	20,728.76	199,878.74	220,607.50	177,842.80	.....	.....	42,764.70
Dennett (Horace).....	5,902.46	6,348.70	12,246.16	12,246.16	.....	.....	12,246.16
Dental Columbian Scholarship.....	12.36	6.22	18.78	18.78	18.78	
Devendorf (David M.).....	26.25	237.25	263.50	263.50	263.50	

R E P O R T

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Doughty (Francis, M. D.)	205.51	570.51	570.51
Draper Library	365.00	73.00	119.97
Du Bois (Dr. Abram)	50.21	123.21	3.24
Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Research .....	.....	657.00	657.00
Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Scholarship	626.04	3,13.02	939.06
Ewell (Pilla Marie) Medal	252.11	489.53	721.64
Faulkner (Edward Daniels)	122.42	36.50	158.92
George & Charlie Scholarship	110.41	36.50	146.91
Gies (William J.)	68.85	286.70	335.55
Griffiths (William E.) .....	.....	1,206.75	1,206.75
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial	2,419.83	646.06	3,065.89
Harkness Funds	99.68	91.25	190.93
Harkness (Edward S.) for Surgery	12,881.03	101,514.87	114,395.90
Harsen Scholarship	3,887.50	21,900.00	25,737.50
Hartley (Frank)	214.66	1,146.10	1,360.76
Hays (Walter) Memorial	248.24	219.00	467.24
Hemingway Scholarship .....	.....	36.50	36.50
Holt (L. Emmett)	945.90	1,384.88	438.98
Huber (Frances) Scholarship	2,580.25	894.25	3,474.50
Huber (Joseph & Christina)	97.50	182.50	280.00
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship	110.66	182.50	251.22
Jacobi (Abraham) Library	198.33	182.50	380.83
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship	269.68	183.41	453.09
James (Walter Belknap)	44.01	730.00	1,170.01
Janeway (E. G.)	912.52	1,825.00	2,737.52
Janeway Prize	18.61	976.38	994.99
Knapp Memorial .....	.....	55,535.03	23,924.99
Koplik .....	.....	547.50	3,873.75
Lee .....	.....	2,795.16	1,095.00
Markoe (Francis Hartman)	183.33	365.00	548.33
McAneny (Marjorie)	94.84	182.50	277.34
Medical School Equipment Fund	2,134.14	450.41	2,584.55
Meleroft (Dr. Harold Lee) .....	.....	36.50	36.50
Miller (Guy B.)	365.00	365.00	365.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Openhym.....	\$16,767.67	\$3,687.76	\$20,455.43	\$416.00	.....	.....	\$20,455.43
Ottmann (Madeleine L.)	594.93	1,825.00	2,419.93	.....	.....	.....	2,003.93
Pierre (Charles and Lillian)	648.90	365.00	1,013.90	.....	.....	.....	1,013.90
Proudfoot (Maria McLean)	1,683.02	547.50	2,180.52	.....	.....	.....	2,180.52
Robinson (Meyer B.) .....	.....	.....	18.25	18.25	.....	.....	.....
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Endowment.....	\$135.50	.....	2,773.84	2,638.34	2,638.38	.....	.01
Simon .....	.....	313.90	313.90	313.90	313.90	.....	.....
Smith Prize.....	1,644.63	189.80	1,834.33	.....	.....	.....	1,834.33
Stevens Prize.....	2,447.87	69.35	2,517.22	.....	.....	.....	2,517.22
Swift Memorial.....	1,983.44	293.83	2,282.27	.....	.....	.....	2,282.27
Tilney (Frederick).....	1,388.32	1,241.00	2,624.32	.....	.....	.....	2,624.32
Tucker (Irvin Alden).....	9,710.32	1,825.00	11,535.32	.....	.....	.....	11,535.32
Van Praag (L. A.)	3,388.53	292.00	3,680.53	.....	.....	.....	3,680.53
Van Woert Scholarship.....	.....	.....	57.33	50.00	50.00	.....	7.33
Watson (Dr. William Perry) .....	.....	.....	189.80	189.80	189.80	.....	.....
Wechsler (Robert M.) .....	.....	1.86	11.86	11.86	11.86	.....	11.86
Weinstein (Alexander)	28.82	29.20	58.02	33.47	33.47	.....	24.55
Wheelock (George G.)	586.95	186.15	773.10	773.10	773.10	.....	773.10
\$5,956.32	\$1,315,703.06	\$1,902,937.91	\$3,212,634.65	\$1,509,527.62	\$5,869.90	\$1,709,026.53	
						Less Transfers	40,992.18
							\$1,468,535.44

INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Barnard Medal Gift.....	\$70.00
(2) To Barnard Library Fund.....	593.12
(3) Refund to Donor.....	6,730.67
(4) To Columbian Endowment Fund.....	478.48
(5) To Class of 1888 College and Engineering Fund.....	120.00
(6) To Unexpended Income of Special Funds.....	.28
(7) To Class of 1917 College Engineering and Journalism Fund.....	166.25
(8) To Principal Dean Hawkes Memorial Fund.....	45.46
(9) To Principal W. Bayard Cutting Jr. Fellowship Fund.....	719.24
(10) To Principal A. M. Davis Scholarship Fund.....	1.57
(11) To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund.....	22,709.81
(12) To Principal Italian Societies Endowment Fund.....	170.96
(13) To Special Gift for Aid to Students.....	782.17
(14) To Principal Ralph Edward Mayer Fund.....	95.47
(15) To Megrue Loan Fund.....	365.00
(16) To Parker Gift.....	1,460.00
(17) To Principal Robert Peele Fund.....	63.19
(18) To Principal Mary Wright Plummer Fund.....	274.71
(19) To Porter Loan Fund.....	1,140.66
(20) To Principal F. B. F. Rhodes Scholarship Fund.....	128.05
(21) To Principal Mary M. Shaver Scholarship Fund.....	35.98
(22) To Shoemaker Loan Fund.....	182.50
(23) To Principal Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Fund.....	173.42
(24) To Blumenthal Loan Fund.....	584.21
(25) To Principal Cartwright Lectureship Fund.....	422.68
(26) To President's Gift Account.....	3,053.02
(27) To Principal Mary Perin Barker Fund.....	30.87
(28) To Principal Burglary and Theft Insurance Fund.....	11.02
(29) To Principal Wm. J. Gies Fellowship Fund.....	383.39
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	\$40,992.18
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GIFTS, AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Accountancy Publicity Gift.....	\$446.71	.....		\$446.71	.....		\$446.71
Allen Gift for Special Purposes.....	2,000.00	.....		2,000.00 (1)	\$2,000.00	.....	.....
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. Fellowship Gift.....	250.00	.....		250.00	.....		250.00
Alpha Xi Delta Fraternity Inc.....			\$1,500.00	1,500.00	.....		1,500.00
Alumni Club of Puerto Rico Gift.....	100.00	.....		100.00 (2)	100.00	.....	.....
Alumni Federation of Columbia University Gift.....			39,910.14	39,910.14	(53) 39,910.14	.....	.....
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Intensive Language Courses.....			285.78	285.78	285.78	285.78	.....
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Incidentals for work in Persian.....	25.32	.....		25.32	25.32	25.32	.....
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for a Fellowship for study towards a Doctorate in the History of Ideas.....			750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....
American Council of Learned Societies for Study of Musicology.....			300.00	300.00	.....	300.00	.....
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for a Fellowship Study towards a Doctorate in American Philosophy.....	6.18	.....	800.00	800.00	.....	800.00	.....
American Cyanamid Company Gift.....			6,000.00	6,006.18	.....	6,006.18	6,006.18
American Friends of Greece Gift for Studies of Master Plans for Reconstruction of Greek Cities.....	4.85	.....		4.85	4.85	4.85	.....
American Jewish Committee Gift for Research in History.....	250.04	.....		250.04	.....	250.04	250.04
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Gift for Chemical Research.....	776.75		776.75	776.75	776.75

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American Palestine Music Association for Research in Jewish Music	66.07	66.07	(3)	66.07	
American Philosophical Society Gift for Purchase of Equipment, Materials, etc., for the Construction of an Electrophoresis Apparatus	9.14	9.14	1,000.00	1,000.00	9.14
American Philosophical Society Gift for Anthropology Department of History	1,000.00				
American Society of Civil Engineers Gift for Research	927.32	927.32			927.32
Anderson (Arthur) Fellowship Gift	225.00	225.00			225.00
Anonymous Gift for American School of Indic and Iranian Studies	250.00	250.00			250.00
Anonymous Gift for the Athletic Association	1,667.10	60.85	1,727.95		1,727.95
Anonymous Gift for a Chinese Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking, China	7.50	7.50			7.50
Anonymous Gift for Hartley Hall	40,649.54	75,000.00	115,649.54	90,787.76	24,861.78
Anonymous Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in History	68.48	68.48			68.48
Anonymous Gift for School of Engineering	60,075.57	4,500.00	62,268.33		62,268.33
Anonymous Gift for General Support of University	2,192.76	90.00	90.00		
Anonymous Gift for General Purposes of the University No. 2	10.00	10.00	10.00		
Anonymous Gift for Geology Assistance	213.37	213.37			213.37
Anonymous Gift for New Boat House at Baker Field	4,605.75	168.11	4,773.86		4,773.86
Anonymous Gift for Prizes in the Auditing Laboratory	50.00	100.00	150.00	50.00	100.00
Anonymous Gift for Research—Department of Chemical Engineering	2,457.53		2,457.53	1,461.72	395.81
Anonymous Gift for Salaries—Department of Philosophy		6,590.12	6,590.12		6,590.12
Anonymous Gift for a Special Study	50.00		50.00		50.00
Anonymous Gift for Support of the Columbia University Statistical Bureau	33,197.12		33,197.12	635.28	32,561.84
Anonymous Gift for William Welsh Vibbert Memorial	190.89	6.97	197.86		197.86

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the Provost	\$392.77	.....	\$2,285.00	\$1,932.23	\$1,897.42	.....	\$34.81
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the President .....	.....	\$350.00	.....	350.00 (4)	350.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for a Scholarship in the School of Business .....	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for Student Aid under the Graduate Faculties of the Social Sciences .....	.....	170.00	.....	170.00	.....	.....	170.00
Anonymous Gift for Office of Director of University Extension .....	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	.....
Anthropology Equipment Account (For Purchase of a Station Wagon)	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
Anthropology Research Gift	278.32	.....	3,650.00	3,928.32	2,404.38	.....	1,523.94
Armstrong Gift for Electrical Engineering Research and Equipment .....	.....	123.31	41.36	164.67	.....	.....	164.67
Armstrong Gift for Salaries—Department of Electrical Engineering .....	.....	50.00	1,000.00	1,050.00	1,000.00	.....	50.00
Ascoli (Marion R.) Fund Gift for Salary of Visiting Research Professor of Public Law .....	.....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....
Astronomical Hollerith Computing Bureau .....	.....	2,184.50	.....	2,184.50	90.21	.....	2,094.29
Auchincloss Gift for Chemical Research	50.00	.....	1,250.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Barnard College Gift for American Council on Education .....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	.....	.....
Barnard College Residence Halls Service Gift .....	.....	.....	2,490.00	2,490.00	2,490.00	.....	.....
Barnard Glee Club Gift .....	.....	183.21	100.00	283.21	167.93	.....	115.28
Barnard Medal .....	.....	210.00	70.00	280.00	.....	.....	280.00
Barstow (W. S.) Gift for General Purposes .....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00 (5)	500.00	.....	.....
Bartok (Bela) Research Gift	250.00	.....	1,317.00	1,567.00	1,499.96	.....	67.04

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for General Pur-	.....	4,189.11	986.65	5,175.76 (6)	5,175.76	7,000.00
Benjamin Gift for Alterations—Low Memorial Library	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00 .....	.....	7,000.00
Benjamin Gift for the Park Benjamin Collection of Books	.....	31.20	3,000.00	3,031.20	113.00	2,918.20
Benjamin Gift for Students' Aid in University Extension	.....	637.00	.....	637.00 .....	.....	637.00
Bernays (Edward L.) Public Relation Fellowship Gift	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00 .....	.....
Bischoff (Ernest) Co., Inc. Gift for Purchase of Equipment for the Organic Technological Laboratory	.....	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
Books and Serials Gift—Library	.....	.....	23.00	25.00	25.00	277.85
Butler (President) Portrait Gift	.....	.....	1,415.00	1,415.00	1,137.15 .....	.....
Butzel Gift for Research in International and Comparative Law	.....	150.00	.....	1,800.00	1,650.00	1,800.00
Campbell Gift for Special Purposes of the University	.....	.....	129.13	129.13 (7)	129.13	150.00
Camp Columbia Dormitory Gift	.....	155.00	.....	155.00	.....	155.00
Carleton Gift for a "1904 Cottage" Camp Columbia	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Carleton Gift for Expenditure Under the Direction of the President	.....	50.00	.....	500.00 (8)	500.00	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Isotope Research	.....	307.63	.....	307.63	.....	307.63
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research on Cell Division	.....	292.60	.....	292.60	292.60 .....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Statistical Analysis	.....	4,155.56	.....	4,155.56	4,150.00	5.56
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Work in Town Planning	.....	628.26	.....	628.26	60.73	567.53
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Completion of a History of Public Education in America	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	3,200.00 .....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research In Connection with National Defense	.....	196.21	.....	196.21	187.50	196.21
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Genetics	.....	187.50	.....	187.50	.....	187.50

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Carnegie Corporation Gift toward Support of the Emergency Program for Training in International Administration	\$3,022.75	.....		\$3,022.75 (9)	\$3,018.50		\$4.25
Carnegie Corporation Gift for a Research Assistant in Medical Genetics.....	1,467.50	.....		1,467.50	1,307.50		160.00
Carnegie Institution of Washington Gift for the Expenses in Connection with Studies in Genetics.....	180.27	.....		180.27 (10)	180.27 .....		.....
Casa Italiana Scholarship Gift.....	492.23	.....		492.23	.....		492.23
Chapel Collection Gift.....	391.77	.....		391.77	3.50		388.27
Chapel Organ Gift.....	1,050.25	.....		1,050.25	.....		1,050.25
Check Guarantee Gift.....	511.60	.....		511.60	.....		511.60
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in Biological Chemistry.....	264.51	.....		264.51	.....		264.51
Chemical Foundation Gift for Isotope Research	12.90	.....		12.90	.....		12.90
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in the Field of Solvents Pertaining to the Oil Industry	41.26	\$3,500.00		3,541.26	3,515.76		25.50
Circolo Italiano of Columbia College Gift for Student Aid.....	50.00	.....		50.00	50.00 .....		.....
Class of 1891 Scholarship Gift.....	500.00	.....		500.00	.....		500.00
Class of 1903 Gift for a building at Camp Columbia .....	.....	1,500.00		1,500.00	.....		1,500.00
Class of 1903 Gift for Expenditure under the direction of the University Medical Officer.....	2,101.33	.....	320.00	320.00			320.00
Class of 1906 College and Engineering Gift .....	.....	10.00		2,111.33	.....		2,111.33
Class of 1908 Gift for rent of a Room for a Senior Student.....	22.57	.....		22.57	.....		22.57
Class of 1912 College Engineering and Architecture Gift for Equipment of a Rifle Team.....	182.66		182.66			182.66
Class of 1914 College and Engineering Gift.....	17.00		17.00		17.00

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Class of 1915 Scholarship Gift.....	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Class of 1917 College and Journalism 25th Anniversary Gift.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Class of 1918 Gift for Books, etc.....	2,755.00	75.00	2,830.00	2,830.00
Class of 1924 College Gift for Rental of a Scholarship Room in Hartley Hall.....	37.67	95.00	132.67	2.17
Class of 1925 College 15th Anniversary Scholarship Gift.....	275.00	.....	275.00	275.00
Columbia College Scholarship Gift.....	1,099.02	42.50	1,141.52	640.52
Columbia University Club Scholarship Gift.....	32.94	750.00	782.94	32.94
Columbiania Gift.....	42.62	.....	42.62	10.62
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Spanish.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of English.....	.....	900.00	900.00	.....
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of Physics.....	.....	.....	940.00	940.00
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Zoology.....	812.49	270.83	1,083.32	1,083.32
Committee of Fifty Fund for Purchase of Books.....	32.38	.....	32.38	32.38
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Research in Legal History.....	653.49	2,100.00	2,753.49	1,884.22
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Control of Business in Medieval and Tudor England.....	144.43	.....	144.43	144.43
Corn Industries Foundation Gift for Enzyme Studies on Starch.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	178.30
Corn Industries Research Foundation Gift for Research on Chemistry of Starch.....	1,788.11	3,500.00	5,288.11	3,224.67
Coykendall (Frederick) Gift for the Support of Athletes.....	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00
Crocchito Goliardico Gift for Student Aid for a Course in Italian.....	268.90	.....	268.90	47.50
Crosby Gift for Dramatic Museum.....	2,261.88	32.56	2,344.44	221.40
Croxton Gift for Social Science Equipment.....	100.00	.....	100.00	2,344.44

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Croxton Gift for Statistical Equipment.....	.....	.....	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	.....	.....
Cultivated Mushroom Institute of American Inc.	.....	.....	48.00	48.00	37.35	.....	\$10.65
Gift for Work in the Department of Chemistry.	.....	\$483.00	.....	483.00	250.00	.....	233.00
Cushman Gift for Student Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushman Gift to be Expended Under the Direction of the President.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00 (12)	500.00	.....	.....
Cutting Gift in Commemoration of 175th Anni- versary.....	239.90	206.00	445.90 (13)	445.90	.....	.....	26.00
Czecho-Slovak Culture Lectures Gift.....	26.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	97.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift.....	97.00	500.00	597.00	500.00	.....	.....	4,252.86
Dean's Emergency Fund.....	4,977.80	3,033.00	8,010.80	3,757.94	.....	.....	4,148.13
Dean's Fund for Relief of Students in Columbia College.....	3,796.95	351.18	4,148.13	.....	.....	507.17	507.17
Dean of the Law School Gift for Needy Students.....	.....	507.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
de Haas (Miss Elsa) Gift for Purchase of Manuscript for Library.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deller Scholarship Gift.....	400.00	400.00	800.00	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
Deutsches Haus Maintenance Gift.....	.....	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,005.37	.....	.....	44.63
Dickinson (Harold T.) Gift for Assistance of an Un- dergraduate in Mining Engineering Course.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Dodge Gift for the Marcelus Hartley Research Laboratory	928.00	.....	928.00	37.71	.....	.....	890.29
Donaldson Gift for Maintenance of Nevins.....	17,283.81	.....	17,293.81	.....	.....	.....	17,283.81
Douglas Gift for Furnishings and Fittings of the Manor House.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Dowling Gift for Prizes in Architecture.....	.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....

		R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R
du Pont Fellowship.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
du Pont (E. L) De Nemours & Co. Gift for Research Laboratory—Department of Mechanical Engineering.....	500.00	500.00
Earl Hall Rehabilitation Gift.....	216.77	216.77
East Hall Changes for Alumni Federation Gift.....	1.00	1.00
Eastman Kodak Co. Fellowship Gift—Department of Chemical Engineering.....	750.00	750.00
Economic Geography Gift.....	1,233.06	1,233.06
Economic Geology Gift.....	45.00	45.00
Ellis (George A.) Gift for Bust of Justice Stone.....	100.00	100.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Philosophy).....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars (Public Law).....	3,600.00	3,600.00
Engineering Foundation Gift for Barodynamic Research.....	10,832.29	10,832.29
Engineering Laboratories Equipment Gift.....	2,447.34	2,447.34
Epsstein Gift for the Development of the Epsstein Collection on Photography.....	138.57	138.57
Far Eastern Quarterly Gift.....	500.00	500.00
Farwell (H. W.) Gift for General Purposes.....	100.00	100.00
Fawley (Wilbur) Prize Gift in Journalism.....	518.25	518.25
Florida Citrus Commission Gift for Research on the Nutritional Aspects of Citrus Fruits.....	193.14	193.14
French Government Gift for French Activities.....	1,937.50	1,937.50
Geology Grinding Laboratory Account.....	394.01	394.01
Graduate School—Social Room Gift.....	19.21	19.21
Grady Gift for University Medical Office.....	93.50	98.50
Grosse Gift for Research on Atomic Energy.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Gymnasium Gift.....	10.00	10.00
Harkness (Edward S.) Gift for Construction and Equipment of South Hall.....	4,460.34	4,460.34
Hayden Foundation Scholarship Gift.....	33,567.81	33,567.81
	1,224.86	34,782.67
		34,782.67
		2,000.00
		500.00
		1.00
		750.00
		1,186.51
		45.00
		100.00
		10,832.29
		2,738.84
		137.37
		100.00
		518.25
		1,937.50
		375.43
		19.21
		98.50
		2,000.00
		10.00
		4,460.34
		34,782.67
		2,000.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Heat Research Laboratory Account.....	\$1,032.72	\$12,520.00	\$13,602.72	\$5,320.86	.....	.....	\$3,281.86
Heat Transfer Research Gift.....	1,888.63	1,951.26	3,839.89	.....	.....	.....	3,839.89
Heavy Water Research Gift.....	655.18	.....	655.18	.....	.....	.....	655.18
Heffernan Gift for Graduate Fellowship in Law.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Hershstein (Carl M.) Gift for Purchase of Books.....	138.00	.....	138.00	.....	8.30	.....	129.70
Hispanic Institute General Account.....	1,299.41	1,063.12	2,362.53	.....	.....	.....	2,302.53
Hispanic Institute Sephardic Studies Gift.....	373.37	.....	373.37	.....	.....	.....	373.37
Hitchcock (Gilbert M.) Scholarship Gift—School of Journalism.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	829.00	.....	.....	171.00
Hopkins Gift for Medal in Commemoration of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Hopkins (Mary D.) Gift for Student Aid in University Extension.....	100.50	.....	100.50	.....	.....	.....	100.50
Ingalls Gift to be Expended Under the Direction of the President.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	(14) 1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Institut des Etudes Francaises Scholarship Fund.....	2,355.53	85.98	2,441.51	.....	.....	.....	2,441.51
Institute of Roumanian Culture Gift.....	1,168.57	42.65	1,211.22	.....	.....	.....	1,211.22
Irvington Varnish & Insulation Co., Gift for Research Department of Chemistry.....	221.35	29.27	250.62	.....	.....	.....	225.07
Italian Inter-University Bureau-Casa Italiana.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	250.62
Jaffa, Gift for Student Aid in Home Study.....	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Kaliski (John) Gift for Support of Jewish Religion.....	600.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	5.00
Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity Gift.....	665.00	.....	665.00	665.00	.....	.....	665.00
Keeeler (Floyd Y.) Gift for College Scholarships.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Kent Hall Renovation Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King (Willard V.) Gift to be Expended under Direction of the President.....	1,102.17	100.00	1,202.17	(15) 1,202.17	.....	.....	.....
King Gift for President's Emergency Fund.....	600.00	600.00	(16) 600.00

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

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Kings Crown Deposit Account	9,479.07	2,351.22	11,830.29	11,830.29
Kings Crown Scholarship Gift.....	25.00	25.00	25.00
Koshat Gift for General Purposes	1.00	1.00	2.00	.....	2.00
Krumb Gift for Alumni Federation .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Krumb (Henry) Gift for Incidental Expenses—Camp Columbia.....	40.65	.....	40.65	.....	40.65
Krumb (Henry) Gift for Benefit of the Engineering Schools.....	368.93	160.78	529.71	.....	529.71
Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene Inc. Gift for Chemical Research	848.34	1,500.00	2,348.34	1,820.00	528.34
Lamont Gift for the Cost of Publishing Woodbridge Lectures .....	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	600.00
Lampe Gift for Purchases of Finnish and Scandinavian Materials	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Law School Gift for Publication of Manuscripts	348.60	12.72	361.32	.....	361.32
Law School Special Scholarship Gift	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Research in Organic Chemistry	400.00	2,000.00	2,400.00	1,760.00	640.00
Lee (Dr. & Mrs. Frederic) Gift	705.74	.....	705.74 (17)	705.74	.....
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) Gift for Department of Romance Languages	44.18	.....	44.18	.....	44.18
Legislative Drafting Research Fund	9,051.53	.....	9,051.53	.....	9,051.53
Lending Service Account—Library	5,908.93	.....	5,908.93	.....	5,908.93
Lewisohn Gift for Cost of Pedestal and Installation of Bust of Justice Holmes	65.69	.....	65.69	.....	65.69
Low (William G.) Gift	133.26	.....	133.26	.....	133.26
Lilly (Ely) and Company Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry	1,038.89	2,200.00	3,238.89	3,000.00	238.89
Lindberg Gift for the Library	497.75	500.00	997.75	41.14	956.61
Lindberg Gift for Purchasing of Books in Scandinavian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lum Gift	500.00	.....	500.00 (18)	500.00	.....
.....	100.00	.....	100.00 (19)	100.00	.....
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,592.17	407.83

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
McMahon Gift for Scholarship in Law School.....	\$250.00	91.93	.....	\$250.00	91.93	.....	\$250.00 91.93
Marcus Gift for Special Lecturer in Anthropology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merck and Company Inc. Gift for Research on New Organic Compounds for Protection against Tropical Diseases.....	300.00	.....	\$1,800.00	2,100.00	\$1,200.00	.....	900.00
Merrill Gift for the Rehabilitation of Columbia Uni- versity Students who are Maimed or Wounded in Military Service.....	.....	.....	2,290.11	2,290.11	.....	.....	2,290.11
Metropolitan Retail Florists Association Gift for the Development of the Collection of Modern Greek Books.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Meyer Gift to be Expendeed Under the Direction of the President.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00 (20)	10.00	.....	.....
Mollison (John D.) Gift to be Expendeed Under the Direction of the President.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00 (21)	1,000.00	.....	.....
Montgomery (Robt. H.) Gift for the Library.....	243.00	.....	250.00	493.00	260.28	.....	232.72
Miles Fellowship Gift.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Myers Gift for the Departmental Appropriation in Industrial Engineering.....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
National Academy of Sciences Gift for Machine Computations of General Perturbations to As- tronomy.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
National Lead Company—Titanium Division Fel- lowship Gift.....	4,125.00	.....	.....	4,125.00	.....	.....	4,125.00
New England Tank and Tower Company Gift for Research on the Problems in the Field of Agita- tion.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00

New School of Social Research	Gift toward a Salary	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	.....
Department of Mathematics	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....
New York State Library Association	Gift for Scholarship in the School of Library Service	866.21	880.00	1,746.21	150.00
Nutrition Foundation Inc.	Gift for Study of Oxidizing Enzymes and other Factors Related to Nutritive Value of Dehydrated Foods	3,471.78	.....	3,471.78	3,078.16
Nutrition Foundation Inc.,	Gift for Research on Carbohydrate Metabolism with the aid of Heavy Hydrogen	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	1,276.92
Odell (Isaac H.) Jr. Bequest	.....	152.41	.....	152.41	.....
Parker Gift for Current Expenses of the Institute of International Affairs	.....	22,100.17	23,236.18	45,336.35	(22) 29,671.65
Paterno Library Collection of Italian Studies Account	.....	.69	.....	.69	.....
Philosophy—Gift for Salary of Visiting Professor	.....	4,026.32	200.00	4,226.32	4,226.32
Physical Anthropology Gift	.....	90.00	.....	90.00	.....
Pi Lambda Phi Foundation Gift	.....	498.13	.....	498.13	.....
Pope Gift for Scholarships	.....	18.75	.....	18.75	18.75
Prentis Gift for Baseball Equipment	.....	.....	70.00	70.00	70.00
Prentis Gift for Columbian Society	.....	.....	100.00	100.00	4.50
Prentis Gift for Special Scholarship	.....	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Prentis Gift for Cost of Hanging the Mural of the Visit of the King and Queen to Columbia	.....	2.73	.....	2.73	.....
Prentis (Edmund A.) Gift Toward the Cost of the "1906 Gate"	.....	.....	9,350.00	9,350.00	65.00
Prentis Gift for Purchase of a Drawing	.....	65.00	.....	65.00	(23) 65.00
Prentis Gift for Purchase of a Portrait of President Butler	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00
Prentis Gift for 1906 Tower—Camp Columbia	.....	10.16	.....	10.16	.....
Prentis Gift to Cover Cost of a Cottage at Camp Columbia	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Prentis Gift for Hamilton Arboretum	.....	59.63	.....	59.63	2.56
Prentis's Anonymous Gift	.....	935.00	.....	65.00	1,000.00
President's Anonymous Gift	1,615.61	1,615.61
President's Anonymous Gift	1,615.61	1,615.61

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Publication Gift—School of Library Service.....	\$2,386.92	\$1,553.81		\$3,940.73	.....		\$3,940.73
Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series.....	2,655.23	96.91		2,752.14	.....		2,752.14
Pulitzer Scholarship Gift.....	1,535.50	150.00		1,685.50	.....		1,685.50
Putnam Gift—Mathematics.....	165.53	.....	19,929.26	166.53	.....		166.53
President's Gift Account.....	.....	.....	19,929.26	19,929.26	.....		19,929.26
Queen Wilhelmina Professorship Gift.....	49,213.43	732.50		7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	48,738.66
Randolph (William Fitz) Bequest.....	.....	.....	828.68	50,042.11	1,303.55	.....	782.60
Redmond (Roland L.) Gift for Columbia Law School.....	.....	.....	.....	732.50	.....	
Research Corporation Gift for the Advancement and Extension of Technical and Scientific Investigation, Research and Experimentation.....	3,438.81	.....		3,438.81	.....		3,438.81
Research Corporation Gift for Apparatus in the Heat Transfer Laboratory.....	2,500.00	.....		2,500.00	(25) 2,500.00	.....	.....
Research Corporation Gift for Research in Heat Transfers Through Solids.....	8923.74	.....	2,500.00	1,576.26	(26) 1,576.26	.....	.....
Research Corporation Gift in Support of Work in the Creation of an Electric Mechanism for Measuring Velocities of Water—Department of Civil Engineering.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,060.08	.....	2,939.92
Research in Food Chemistry Gift.....	2,389.44	1,500.00		3,889.44	3,368.06	.....	521.38
Research in Social Sciences Gift.....	44,095.93	3,263.87		47,359.80	4,318.94	.....	43,049.86
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Development of Far Eastern Studies.....	3,052.70	.....		3,052.70	(27) 3,052.70	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Chinese and Japanese.....	126.60	.....	1,500.00	1,373.40	1,613.30	.....	\$239.90
Rockefeller Foundation Gift toward Salary in Department of Chemistry.....	729.19		729.19	729.19

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology.....	736.46	1,636.46	800.00 (28)	800.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salaries in Public Law.....	.....	3,80.00	3,800.00	2,800.00	1,000.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial Gift for Social Research in France.....	691.48	.....	691.48	.....	691.48
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Purchase of Equipment for Research in Department of Botany.....	764.99	2,470.54	3,235.53 (29)	3,235.53	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for General Support Radio Research	1,449.39	7,50.00	8,949.39 (30)	7,559.10	1,390.29
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Radio.....	3,824.73	2,50.00	6,324.73 (31)	6,324.73	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Researches on Vitamins and Related Substances in Relation to Plant Growth.....	.....	5,735.53	5,735.53	5,418.37	317.16
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Sociology.....	.....	1,00.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Studies on the Nucleoproteins of Animal Cells.....	800.00	2,40.00	3,200.00 (32)	3,199.49	.51
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Study of the Determinants of Occupational Choice.....	856.10	.....	856.10	25.57	830.53
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Economic Aspects of Public Finance.....	4,442.39	4,550.00	8,992.39	4,791.53	4,200.86
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for A Study of Present Day Canada.....	.....	2,50.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Study of the Theory of Public Utility Rates.....	1,258.34	2,091.66	3,350.00	5.00	3,350.00
Research in Civil Engineering.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salary of Professor Rafael Tambranachag.....	333.34	2,000.00	2,333.34	2,000.00	333.34
Romanic Review Reserve Fund.....	.....	30.00	300.00	300.00	.....
Sammis (Walter H.) For a Scholarship.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Schieffelin Gift for Archaeological Work In New Mexico and Arizona.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Schluter (F. E.) Gift for Student Aid.....	44.00	44.00	44.00

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
School of Architecture Scholarship Gift.....							\$10.00
School of Business Accounting Scholarship Gift.....							490.00
Seligman Library Gift for the Purchase of Seligman Collection.....	\$305.00	\$290.00	\$200.00	\$305.00	\$295.00		21,292.79
Seventh Low Students' Association Gift.....	151.36	199.05	31,027.73	31,179.09	9,886.30		199.05
Sharp and Dohme, Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100.00	3,100.00		.....
Smith (David Eugene) Gift for the David Eugene Smith Library.....	83.45	125.00	.....	83.45	3.62		79.88
Smith Gift for Maison Francaise.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	.....		125.00
Smith Gift for Alumni Federation.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Social Science—Study in Social Work.....	500.00	218.26	782.17	500.00	500.00		500.00
Special Gift for Aid to Students.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.48	1,000.48		1,000.48
Special Research Equipment Gift for Department of Physics.....	220.79	637.09	.....	220.79	.....		220.79
Spencer (Frederick B.) Gift for Student Aid.....	.....	.....	450.00	637.09	.....		637.09
State Aid to Blind Pupils.....	.....	.....	16,400.00	450.00	333.50		116.50
State Scholarships.....	125.00	94.75	.....	16,400.00	(33) 16,000.00		400.00
Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship Gift.....	.....	.....	125.00	125.00	.....		125.00
Summer Session Writers Club Gift.....	.....	.....	94.75	94.75	94.75		94.75
Swallow (Mary Louisa) Gift for the Purchase of Books (School of Library Service).....	104.57	.....	.....	104.57	.....		104.57
Swaydam (John R.) Gift for the Department of Chem- istry and Chemical Engineering.....	980.00	.....	.....	980.00	980.00		980.00
Swedish Legation Gift toward the Salary of a Lecturer in Swedish	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00		2,400.00

R E P O R T

Swift and Company Gift for Protein Enrichment of the Dietary as Related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin Requirements.....	1,844.10	4,000.00	5,844.10	3,256.86	2,587.24
Syllabus Fund of School of Business.....	1,650.69	82.50	1,733.19	.....	1,733.19
Takamine Laboratory Inc. Gift for Research Department of Chemistry.....	478.70	150.00	628.70	628.70	.....
The Texas Company Gift for Research on Thin Film Lubrication.....	1,850.89	.....	1,850.89	.....	1,850.89
Teachers College Gift for General Infirmary Expenses for Teachers College Students.....	.....	5,150.00	5,150.00	5,150.00	.....
University Extension—Department of Accounting Gift.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00
University Extension Scholarship Gift.....	26.25	.....	26.25	.....	26.25
University Hall Fund Gift.....	127.26	.....	127.26	.....	127.26
Upjohn Company Gift for Research in Enzyme Tyrosinase.....	400.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Vernon (Mrs. Susan Huntington) Gift.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	(34) 1,000.00	.....
War Orphan Scholarships.....	50.00	.....	50.00	800.00	300.00
Warren (George E.) Gift for Student Aid.....	45.00	.....	45.00	250.00	200.00
Watson (Mrs. Thomas J.) Gift.....	2,018.02	.....	2,018.02	(35) 2,018.02	.....
Wechsler (Robert M.) Scholarship Gift.....	50.00	.....	50.00	500.00	600.00
Welding Research Gift.....	213.43	.....	213.43	412.31	198.88
Westchester Alumni Scholarship Gift.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Wiley Gift to Meet the Cost of Publication of a Monograph on the University of King's College, Halifax.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research in Food Chemistry.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	1,275.00	225.00
Wiggins (Albert H. and Jessie D.) Foundation Gift.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,967.99	71.83	2,039.82	.....	2,039.82
Gift for the Huntington Memorial Library.....	960.00	(37)	960.00	960.00
American College of Dentists Gift.....

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
American Cyanamid Company Gift for Enzyme Chemistry.....	\$1,805.85	\$4,651.07	\$4,651.07	\$4,653.79	\$2.72	\$1,805.85	\$1,805.85
Anonymous Gift for Cancer Research.....	1,158.32	1,158.32	1,158.32	1,158.32	.....	1,158.32	.....
Anonymous Gift for College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	332.22	30.38	862.60	862.60	.....	362.60	.....
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 2.....	2,491.54	90.94	2,582.48	2,582.48	.....	2,582.48	.....
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 3.....	4,266.44	155.72	4,422.16	4,422.16	.....	4,422.16	.....
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 5.....	5,867.41	214.16	6,081.57	6,081.57	.....	6,081.57	.....
Anonymous Scholarship Gift No. 4.....	2,761.48	100.79	2,862.27	2,862.27	.....	2,862.27	.....
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Dermatology).....	3,599.53	10,000.00	13,599.53	8,433.82	.....	5,165.71	.....
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Neurology).....	\$866.32	866.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for the Study of Respiratory Infections.....	1,500.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	4,508.33	491.67	491.67	491.67
Anonymous Gift toward a Salary in the Department of Pharmacology.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift to be Expended Under the Direction of Dean Carmean.....	.....	4,058.79	4,058.79	4,058.79	.....	4,058.79	.....
Baruch (Bernard M.) Gift for Physical Medicine.....	405,000.00	405,000.00	405,000.00	405,000.00	.....	405,000.00	.....
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for Cancer Research.....	357.17	.....	357.17	357.17	355.27	8.10	8.10
Bell Gift for Enzyme Chemistry—Department of Medicine.....	348.93	.....	5,000.00	4,651.07	(38) 4,651.07	.....	.....
Biochemistry Special Printing.....	663.50	.....	6,300.00	563.50	190.95	563.50	190.95
Blow (Richard) Gift.....	.....	6,300.00	.....	6,300.00	6,109.05	.....	6,109.05

California Fruit Growers Exchange Gift—Department of Bacteriology.....	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Cancer Research Gift—Department of Surgery.....	6,362.65	10,950.00	17,322.65	6,030.56	10,500.00	105.00	1,669.30	11,282.09
Cancer Research—Special Gift.....	2,587.56	50.00	3,087.56	1,669.30	.....	.....	.....	1,418.26
Chemical Pathology Research Gift.....	50.00	175.00	225.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Class of 1929 Prize for Pedodontics.....	.....	5,050.00	5,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,050.00
Columbia University Dental Hygiene Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift in Department of Medicine.....	3,331.31	.....	3,331.31	(39)	3,331.31	349.78	.....	349.78
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Surgical Research.....	349.78	.....	349.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	2,062.56	2,496.93	4,559.49	3,696.70	.....	.....	862.79	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Clinical Review of Essential Hypertension.....	351.00	.....	351.00	.....	.....	.....	351.00	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Serum Treatment of Influenza Meningitis—Department of Pediatrics.....	38.23	8,415.00	8,443.23	(40)	8,457.86	4.63	.....	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift for the Study of Diagnostic Technic for Cancer of the Stomach—Department of Surgery.....	667.80	.....	667.80	(41)	667.80	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gifts for Respiratory Physiology.....	2,479.65	.....	13,971.29	11,491.64	9,543.08	.....	1,948.61	.....
College of Physicians and Surgeons Scholarship Gift	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Dazian Foundation Gift in the Department of Biochemistry.....	179.52	.....	179.52	160.58	.....	.....	18.94	.....
Dazian Foundation Gift for Medical Research.....	224.73	2,600.00	2,823.73	2,600.00	.....	.....	223.73	.....
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship Gift.....	34,660.43	3,641.71	38,302.14	125.00	.....	.....	38,177.14	.....
Dental Research Gift.....	1,952.92	3,547.33	5,500.25	1,729.46	.....	.....	3,770.79	.....
Dental School Dormitory Building Gift.....	1,157.70	181.00	1,338.70	108.80	.....	.....	1,338.70	.....
Dermatology—Special Research Fund.....	8.80	10.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	361.83	.....	108.80	.....
Elliot Gift for Research in Oral Histology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638.17	.....
Emeny (Mrs. Brooks) Gift for Research on Pneumococcal Infections in Nephrosis—Department of Pediatrics.....	3,798.01	3,798.01	600.00	600.00	600.00	3,798.01
Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research.....	3,798.01

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Emergency Gift in the Department of Surgery.....	\$11,000.00	.....	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....	\$1,000.00
Endocrine—Cytology Studies Fund—Department of Anatomy.....	1,420.19	.....	.....	1,420.19	\$10.20	.....	1,409.99
Faulkner (Edward Daniels) Memorial Gift for the Study and Treatment of Arthritis.....	17,033.52	.....	\$23,834.98	40,868.50	23,212.98	.....	17,655.52
Fuller (Anna) Fund Gift for Research in the Department of Surgery.....	666.75	.....	.....	666.75 (42)	666.75	.....	.....
Gagarin Gift for Electrophoresis.....	559.10	.....	.....	559.10	.....	.....	559.10
Given (John L.) Gift for Research in Department of Urology.....	250.00	.....	250.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Gottesman (D. S. and R. H.) Foundation Gift—Department of Surgery.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Hartford Foundation Gift—Department of Medicine.....	5,071.88	.....	2,500.00	7,571.88	3,648.00	.....	3,923.88
Head Injury Gift—Department of Neurology .....	.....	.....	4,250.00	4,250.00	3,185.79	.....	1,064.21
Hercules Powder Company Gift for Research in the Department of Pharmacology.....	67.56	.....	.....	67.56	.....	.....	67.56
Hiss (Philip Hanson, Jr.) Memorial Gift.....	618.36	.....	2,300.00	2,918.36	1,725.15	.....	1,193.21
Hopkinson Laboratories Gift for a Research Fellowship.....	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	900.00	.....	.....
Human Sex Biology Gift—Department of Psychiatry	476.97	.....	28.22	505.19	13.00	.....	492.19
Huntington Portrait Gift.....	70.75	.....	.....	70.75	.....	.....	70.75
Hyde (Lillia Babbitt) Foundation Gift for Radiological Research Laboratory	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	5,171.58	.....	.....	9,828.42
Insulin Research Gift—Department of Medicine.....	72.00	.....	1,440.00	1,512.00	1,440.00	.....	72.00
International Cancer Research Foundation Gift—Department of Biochemistry .....	.....	.....	1,350.00	1,350.00	2,036.48	.....	\$686.48
International Cancer Research Foundation Gift—Department of Pathology .....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

Jarcho (Julius) Gift for the Physicians and Surgeons Library	38.13	25.00	63.13	.....	63.13
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Anatomy	1,480.70	9.87	1,490.57	.....	1,490.57
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research in the Bacteriological Research Laboratory—Department of Surgery	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarship—Occupational Therapy .....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the Delamar Institute of Public Health	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	1,833.33	166.67
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships at the College of Physicians and Surgeons	3,158.42	.....	3,158.42	.....	3,158.42
Kretch (Dr. Shepard) Gift for Research in Cardiology Laboratory Development Gift—Department of Bacteriology	449.50	.....	449.50	.....	449.50
Lampert Foundation Gift	337.00	.....	337.00	77.06	259.94
Lampert (Sadie and Arthur) Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology .....	.50	.....	.50 (43)	.50	.....
Lederle Bacteriophage Research Gift—Surgery	27.62	.50	28.12	.....	28.12
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Research in the Investigation of Immunizing Qualities of Compounds Formed by Protamines with Toxins	1,575.00	2,500.00	4,075.00	1,646.73	2,428.27
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Studies on the Renal Complications of Sulfađiazine Therapy	22.71	.....	2,884.90	2,862.19	2,277.40
Macy Penicillin Aerosol Gift	322.35	.....	1,000.00	1,322.35	335.01
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Intermediate Metabolism and Cholesterol .....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	200.00	2,300.00
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Studies in Intermediate Metabolism of Choline, Colamine and Related Compounds	735.30	735.30	641.00	94.30
.....	3,137.69	3,137.69	2,422.68	715.01

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	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis.....	\$216.68	.....		\$216.68	\$208.40	.....	\$8.28
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis Under Dr. Levy.....	1,314.02	.....		1,314.02	48.00	.....	1,266.02
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of the use of Radioactive Isotopes in Bacteriology.....	286.76	.....		286.76	159.31	.....	127.45
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigations on the Relation of Lipoids to Processes of Growth and Aging.....	424.37	.....		424.37	29.82	.....	394.55
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Signal Corps.....	.....		\$11,000.00	11,000.00	6,778.84	.....	4,221.16
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Changes in Blood Plasma in Various Forms of Shock.....	2,642.50	.....		2,642.50 (44)	600.00	.....	2,042.50
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of the Mechanism of the Transmission of Nerve Impulse.....	\$65.07	.....		4,450.00	4,384.93	4,238.20	146.73
Macy (Josiah Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Obesity in Childhood.....	.....			2,600.00	2,600.00	1,792.67	807.33
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Skin Allergy (Department of Biochemistry).....	178.36	.....		178.36	.....	.....	178.36
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Support and Development of Work in Graduate Medicine.....	42,299.75	1,543.94		43,843.69	500.00	.....	43,343.69
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Traumatic Shock—Department of Physiology.....	5,303.29	5,600.00		10,903.29	1,700.74	.....	9,202.55
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Function Studies.....	1,228.84	2,000.00		3,228.84	2,800.29	.....	428.55
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Cortex Studies.....	766.21	2,500.00		3,266.21	2,458.16	.....	808.05

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of Aldehydes in Relation to the Intermediary Metabolism—Department of Neurology.....	3,141.33	3,141.33 (45) 3,141.33	
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of Aldehydes in Relation to the Intermediary Metabolism—Department of Psychiatry.....	3,141.33	3,141.33	456.81
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of Therapeutic Procedure for the Relief of Psychosomatic Disorders—Department of Neuropsychiatry.....	3,223.57	3,223.57	2,528.37
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Program of Tropical Medicine.....	31,000.00	31,000.00	19,569.24
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Emergency Consultation Service—Army Air Force—Department of Medicine.....	10,000.00 5,000.00	10,000.00 6,384.30	6,662.07 1,113.72
Markham Research Gift.....	1,384.30	1,384.30	3,337.93
Markle Foundation Gift.....	3,289.61	3,289.61	5,270.58
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Lipoproteins—Department of Biochemistry	3,400.00	3,400.00	9.61
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Blood Coagulation.....	5,724.91	5,724.91	401.18
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Dermatology.....	538.68	5,538.68	2,304.09
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Ophthalmology.....	3,838.82	3,838.82	2,944.24
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Radioactive Elements in Biochemistry	159.09	159.09 (46) 159.09	894.58
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Virus research.....	7.07	7,700.00	7.84
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Studies on the Toxicity of Gold Salts in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis.....	996.00	996.00	996.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y							
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Support of a Study of the Effect of Vitamin E Deficiency on Muscle Metabolism.....	\$1,200.00	\$1,800.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,650.00	.....	.....	\$1,350.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Chemotherapy of Filariasis in Department of Public Health.....	.....	.....	24,200.00	24,200.00	4,139.98	.....	20,060.02
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Investigation concerning Disintegration of Bacteria.....	1,325.35	3,000.00	4,325.35	3,252.41	.....	.....	1,072.94
Matheson (William J.) Commission Gift—Department of Neurology.....	1,469.65	11,400.00	12,869.65	7,938.33	.....	.....	4,931.32
Medical School Memorial Gift.....	323.50	.....	323.50	.....	.....	.....	323.50
Multiple Sclerosis Gift.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
National Board of Fire Underwriters Gift for a Study of Pathological Fire-Setting.....	41.79	.....	41.79	112.50	\$70.71	.....	.....
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift for Research in Department of Biochemistry.....	405.19	2,775.00	3,180.19	2,655.61	.....	.....	524.58
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Gift.....	6,622.50	10,714.73	17,337.23	(47) 10,617.97	.....	.....	6,719.26
National Tuberculosis Association Gift for Bacteriology.....	98.20	1,954.39	2,052.59	1,999.99	.....	.....	52.60
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in Quantitative Relations of Vitamin A Intake to Bodily Store and Well Being at Different Ages.....	2,067.40	.....	2,067.40	1,855.00	.....	.....	212.40
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in the Relation of Nutrition to Cellular Metabolism with Special Reference to Rheumatic Fever and Chemotherapy.....	2,341.09	.....	2,341.09	2,474.11	133.02	.....	.....

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

95

Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in the Effects of Environment on Nutrition Requirements and Cell Respiration.....	6,088.08	.....	6,088.08	4,736.95	.....	1,351.13
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in Copper Containing Proteins and Their Relation to the Destruction of Specific Nutrients in Food.....	4,385.43	.....	4,385.43	2,808.71	.....	1,576.72
Nutrition Foundation, Inc. Gift for a Study of the Role of Acetic Acid in Intermediary Metabolism.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	2,449.42	.....	50.58
Odulum (Floyd B.) Gift for Study of Myasthenia Gravis—Department of Medicine.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	1,268.13	.....	3,731.87
Obstetrics and Gynecology—Chemical Foundation Gift.....	228.70	.....	228.70	.....	.....	228.70
Otology Research Gift.....	407.80	.....	1,200.00	792.20	.....	.....
Parke Davis & Company Gift for Research on Dilantin—Department of Neurology.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,200.00	.....	300.00
Parke Davis & Company Gift for Research on Glutamic Acid.....	280.00	5,750.00	6,030.00	6,284.29	254.29	.....
Personal Products Corporation Gift in Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	450.00	1,500.00	1,950.00	1,506.00	.....	444.00
Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation Gift, for Research on Tooth Decay.....	1,192.25	1,300.00	2,492.25	694.75	.....	1,797.50
Pfeiffer Foundation Gift, Department of Bacteriology Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity Gift for the Purchase of Books for the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	639.69	.....	639.69	12.68	.....	627.01
Philip Morris & Company Gift in Pharmacology Presbyterian Hayden Gift.....	73.92	50.00	123.92	.....	.....	123.92
Presbyterian Hospital Gift for Bacteriology Departmental Appropriation.....	6,686.37	3,500.00	10,186.37	6,420.14	.....	3,766.23
Presbyterian Hospital Scientific Research Fund Gift.....	2.05	.....	2.05	2.05	.....	.....
—Department of Neurology.....	144.62	.....	144.62	.....	.....	144.62
Proctor and Gamble Company Gift for Research in School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	4,880.61	250.00	5,130.61	808.02	.....	4,322.59

C O L U M B I A

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Proctor (Mrs. Elizabeth C.) Gift for Salaries in Department of Ophthalmology.....	.....	\$2,130.21	\$1,500.00	\$3,630.21	.....	.....	\$3,630.21
Proctor (Francis L.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 4.....	.....	1,618.26	.....	1,618.26	.....	.....	1,618.26
Psychiatry Gift for the Study of Behavior in Conflict Situations.....	.....	62.51	.....	62.51	\$3.00	.....	59.51
Psychiatry Social Service Gift.....	.....	291.66	.....	291.66	.....	.....	291.66
Psychosomatic Training Gift.....	.....	7,445.05	.....	6,364.30	5,932.11	.....	432.19
Purnam Salzer Gift—Department of Neurology.....	.....	19,588.70	8,537.90	28,126.60	2,328.81	.....	25,797.79
Purnam (Tracy) Special Gift—Department of Neurology.....	.....	190.14	519.60	709.64	91.50	.....	618.14
Radebaugh Gift—Department of Pediatrics.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00 (48)	500.00	.....	.....
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol Gift—Department of Psychiatry.....	.....	18.33	311.17	329.50	1,226.90	\$897.40	.....
Reynolds Gift—Department of Cancer Research.....	239.30	1,500.00	1,799.30	1,799.30	955.84	.....	843.46
Robbins Gift—Department of Surgery.....	31.35	.....	31.35	31.35	.....	.....	31.35
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Anatomy.....	4,180.12	10,800.00	14,980.12	(49) 13,032.67	.....	.....	1,947.45
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Metabolic Studies in Canine Cystinuria.....	225.07	2,500.00	2,725.07	2,732.51	7.44	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Biochemistry (Isotopes).....	2,859.02	11,640.98	14,500.00	15,645.13	1,145.13	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Respiratory Infections.....	1,472.81	.....	1,472.81	(50) 1,472.81	.....	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Constitutional Aspects of Disease.....	4,685.98	16,948.71	21,634.69	14,273.43	.....	.....	7,361.26
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Neuro-pathology.....	1,642.01	2,500.00	4,142.01 (51)	2,614.04	.....	.....	1,627.97

Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in the Enzyme Chemistry	169.30	6,000.00	5,830.70	5,595.43	235.27
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Wound Healing	1,139.72	.....	1,139.72 (62)	1,139.72	.....
Rockland Farms Gift for the Study of Animal Diets	30.40	650.00	680.40	679.93	47
Rosett (Joshua) Research Gift	4,452.80	.....	4,452.80	1,145.94	3,306.86
Salzer (Benjamin) Gift for Study of History of Medicine	159.75	2,900.00	3,059.75	1,055.79	2,003.96
Salzer (Myra G.) Gift	7,100.00	500.00	7,600.00	.....	7,600.00
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Neurology . . . . .	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Schenley Research Institute Gift for Study of Penicillin—Department of Medicine . . . . .	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
School of Nursing Special Account	12,788.76	.....	12,788.76	1,650.00	11,138.76
Schroeder Scholarship Gift	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Schweckendiek (Edith M.) Trust Gift for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer—Department of Surgery	1,637.14	800.00	2,437.14	377.20	2,059.94
Seaman (Louis Livingston) Fund—Department of Bacteriology	292.18	.....	292.18	.....	292.18
Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Gift for Research in Department of Pharmacology	1,652.93	.....	1,652.93	.....	1,652.93
Special Antiseptic Research Gift—Department of Surgery	646.67	.....	646.67	.....	646.67
Special Cancer Research Gift	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00
Special Dean's Gift Medical School—Administration	1,641.95	1,082.47	2,724.42	90.97	2,633.45
Special Dean's Gift No. 2—College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Special Infantile Paralysis Gift—Department of Bacteriology	569.84	1,000.00	1,569.84	962.50	607.34
Special Research Gift—Pathology	3,332.43	2,000.00	5,332.43	1,014.48	4,317.95
Special Scholarship—Medical School	4,811.50	1,958.58	6,770.08	1,650.00	5,120.08
Special Surgical—Bacteriological Research Fund in the Department of Surgery	2,951.74	3,536.34	6,488.08	3,759.67	2,728.41

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1943	Credit Balances June 30, 1943	Received 1943-1944	Total Credits	Expended 1943-1944	Debit Balances June 30, 1944	Credit Balances June 30, 1944
Staphylococcus Research Gift.....	\$1,643.75	.....	.....	\$1,643.75	.....	.....	1,643.75
Surgical Pathology Laboratory—Special Assistance Gift.....	2,949.09	\$745.00	.....	3,694.09	\$831.72	.....	2,762.37
Tuberculosis Gift.....	1,591.71	.....	.....	1,591.71	143.68	.....	1,448.03
Union Theological Seminary Gift for Medical Service.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps—Nurses Uniform Gift.....	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	1,960.48	.....	1,239.52
U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps—Scholarship Gift.....	.....	2,562.75	.....	2,562.75	2,453.85	.....	108.90
Upjohn Company Gift for Research—Department of Pharmacology.....	595.00	.....	.....	595.00	595.00	.....	595.00
University Patients, Inc. Gift.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Wallace and Tiernan Products, Inc. Gift for a Study of Globin.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Warner Institute Gift for Research on Neurotropic Viruses.....	5,273.04	.....	.....	5,273.04	2,522.53	.....	2,750.51
Warner Gift for Research on Encephalomyelitis and other Virus Diseases.....	935.19	1,800.00	.....	2,735.19	734.67	.....	2,000.52
Warner (William R.) and Company Gift for Study of Burn Treatments.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	1,250.00	.....	550.00
Webster Gift for Purchase of the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery.....	563.88	.....	.....	563.88	408.47	.....	155.41
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for an Enzyme Study—Department of Medicine.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research on the Metabolism of Amino Acids in Protein Deficiencies.....	299.20	3,000.00	.....	3,299.20	2,014.52	.....	1,284.68

Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Study of the Relation of Nutrition to Rheumatic Fever.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research in Use of Glutamic Acid in Disease of the Nervous System.....	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	3,325.92	.....
Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc. Gift for Investigation of the Chemotherapy of Filariasis	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,671.72
	\$7,770.56	\$890,925.68	\$1,269,029.03	\$2,152,184.15	\$745,573.34
					\$5,046.54
					\$1,411,657.35
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					113,488.14
					<hr/>
					Less Transfers
					<hr/>
					\$632,086.20
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GIFTS AND RECEIPTS--NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To President's Gift Account.....	\$2,000.00
(2) To President's Gift Account.....	100.00
(3) Refund to Donor.....	66.07
(4) To President's Gift Account.....	350.00
(5) To President's Gift Account.....	500.00
(6) To President's Gift Account.....	5,175.76
(7) To President's Gift Account.....	129.13
(8) To President's Gift Account.....	500.00
(9) To Parker Gift.....	3,012.50
(10) Refund to Donor.....	180.27
(11) To Principal Dean Hawkes Memorial Fund.....	100.00
(12) To President's Gift Account.....	500.00
(13) To President's Gift Account.....	445.90
(14) To President's Gift Account.....	1,000.00
(15) To President's Gift Account.....	656.36
(16) To President's Gift Account.....	169.72
(17) To President's Gift Account.....	705.74
(18) To Lindberg Gift for the Library.....	500.00
(19) To President's Gift Account.....	100.00
(20) To President's Gift Account.....	10.00
(21) To President's Gift Account.....	1,000.00
(22) To Principal Parker Fund.....	20,000.00
(23) To Prentis Gift for School of Engineering.....	65.00
(24) To President's Gift Account.....	615.61
(25) To Research Corporation Gift for Research in Heat Transfers through Solids.....	2,500.00
(26) To Heat Transfer Research Gift.....	1,576.26
(27) Refund to Donor.....	2,692.19
(28) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Studies on the Nucleoproteins of Animal Cells.....	800.00
(29) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Researches on Vitamins and Related Substances in Relation to Plant Growth.....	3,235.53
(30) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Radio.....	2,500.00
(31) Refund to Donor.....	2,500.00
(32) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology	1,536.46
(33) Refund to Donor.....	250.00
(34) To Principal Susan Huntington Vernon Prize Fund.....	1,000.00
(35) To President's Gift Account.....	1,918.02
(36) To President's Gift Account.....	1,000.00
(37) Refund to Donor.....	345.60
(38) To American Cyanamid Company Gift for Enzyme Chemistry.....	4,651.07
(39) To Commonwealth Fund Gift for Respiratory Physiology.....	3,391.31
(40) Refund to Donor.....	48.24
(41) Refund to Donor.....	667.80
(42) Refund to Donor.....	666.75
(43) To Lamport Foundation Gift for Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	.50
(44) Refund to Donor.....	600.00
(45) To Macy Foundation Gift for Department of Psychiatry.....	3,141.33
(46) Refund to Donor.....	86.49
(47) Refund to Donor.....	717.67
(48) Refund to Donor.....	500.00
(49) Refund to Donor.....	4,185.12
(50) Refund to Donor.....	1,472.81
(51) Refund to Donor.....	214.05
(52) Refund to Donor.....	1,107.77
(53) To General Income.....	32,361.11

\$113,488.14

**SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL
ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS AND
DESIGNATED FUNDS**

AT JUNE 30, 1944

Bonds

SCHEDULE I—U. S. GOVERNMENT

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$200,000 Treasury 7½% Certificates of Indebtedness, due 1945	\$200,000.00
1,000,000 Treasury 1¼% Bonds, due 1947	1,000,000.00
900,000 Treasury 1¾% Bonds, due 1948	908,648.44
1,433,000 Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1954	1,433,000.00
400,500 Treasury 2½% Bonds, due June 15, 1969	400,500.00
39,000 Treasury 2½% Bonds, due Dec. 15, 1969	39,000.00
350 War Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954	259.00
95,800 War Savings Bonds, Series G, due 1954 and 1955	95,800.00
	\$4,077,207.44

Bonds

SCHEDEULE II—RAILROAD

\$50,000 Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1995.....	\$32,227.50
50,000 Central New England Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.....	35,970.00
1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.....	1,000.00
97,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954.....	41,250.00
66,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit).....	23,273.75
165,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954.....	72,561.25
16,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit).....	6,020.00
93,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956.....	37,327.50
15,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956 (Certificates of Deposit).....	5,212.50
85,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 4½% First Mortgage Bonds, series D, due 1956.....	33,287.50
10,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1956.....	4,850.00
70,000 Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	60,098.05
	\$353,078.05

Bonds

SCHEDULE III—PUBLIC UTILITY

\$19,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 6% Debentures, Series A, due 1975.....	\$20,016.95
31,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 5% Debentures, Series B, due 1975.....	30,347.50

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$100,000 Associated Gas and Electric Corp. 3 3/4% Income Debentures, due 1978.....	\$44,247.50
55,000 Continental Gas and Electric Corp. 5% Debentures, due 1958..	51,782.50
20,000 Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co. 5% First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1957.....	9,600.00
200,000 Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. 6% Debentures due 1965.....	210,172.26
50,000 Springfield Gas and Electric Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1957.....	51,870.60
100,000 West Penn Electric Co. 5% Debentures, due 2030.....	99,460.00
	<hr/>
	\$517,497.31

Bonds**SCHEDULE IV—INDUSTRIAL**

\$29,000 Armour and Co. of Delaware 7% Income Debentures, due 1978	\$31,439.67
100,000 Bethlehem Steel Corp. 3 1/2% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	97,030.00
26,000 Phelps Dodge Corp. 3 1/2% Convertible Debentures, due 1952 ..	27,145.63
15,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. 2 1/2% Debentures, due 1954.....	14,568.75
	<hr/>
	\$170,184.05

Bonds**SCHEDULE V—MUNICIPAL**

\$100 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	\$102.44
3,000 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	3,017.70
550 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1958.....	453.18
500 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1959.....	512.35
5,000 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1960.....	5,695.25
500 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1962.....	500.00
100 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1966.....	104.05
500 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1974.....	519.54
2,000 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1980.....	2,016.04
600 City of New York 3% Corporate Stock, due 1980.....	616.31
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	\$13,536.81

Bonds**SCHEDULE VI—REAL ESTATE**

\$24,609.20 952 Fifth Ave. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1957....	\$1.00
9,161.46 Fifth Twenty Second St. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1953.....	1.00
5,580.00 657 Lexington Ave. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1956.....	2.00
250.00 95 Lorimer St. Realty Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1945	1.00
1,500.00 Savoy-Plaza Inc. 3% Second Mortgage Income Bonds, due 1956	427.50
5,000.00 Trinity Buildings Corp. of New York 3% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	2,800.00
\$8,369.89 580 West End Ave. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1955	\$1.00
3,600.00 35 Worth St. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1955.....	2.00
3,574.71 29-35 West 32nd St. Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1955.	1.00
11,107.50 315 St. Marks Ave. Corp. 4% Income Debentures, due 1946. .	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,237.50

Bonds**SCHEDULE VII—MISCELLANEOUS**

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$45,100.00 Columbia University Club 3% Income Debentures, due 1952.	\$43,925.00
2,800.00 Provident Loan Society of New York Perpetual Certificates of Contribution.....	2,800.00
150.00 Town Hall Club Inc. 4% Debentures, due 1955.....	1.00
	\$46,726.00

Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD**

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
1,300 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. 5% Non-Cum.....	\$112,852.53

Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY**

500 American District Telegraph Co. 5%.....	\$52,500.00
1,000 American Gas and Electric Co. 4 3/4%.....	104,115.00
100 American Water Works and Electric Co. \$6.00.....	7,900.00
1,000 Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4 1/2%.....	105,437.50
600 Carolina Power and Light Co. \$6.00.....	62,650.00
1,000 Columbia Gas and Electric Corp. 6%.....	105,250.00
1,000 Consumer's Power Co., \$4.50.....	102,236.00
1,500 General Telephone Corp. \$2.50.....	79,872.00
500 New York Power and Light Corp. \$6.00.....	50,380.00
2,000 North American Co. 5 3/4% (Par \$50).....	104,433.48
500 Northern States Power Co. \$5.....	49,187.50
1,000 Ohio Cities Water Co. 6%.....	101,000.00
1,000 Ohio Public Service Co. 7%.....	113,801.20
3,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 5 1/2% (Par \$25).....	91,086.25
1,000 Pacific Lighting Corp. \$5.....	103,500.00
1,000 Peninsular Telephone Co. \$1.40.....	26,794.94
1,000 Philadelphia Co. 6% (Par \$50).....	32,309.00
1,000 Public Service Corp. of New Jersey 6%.....	117,862.50
1,000 Rochester Gas and Electric Co. 6%, Series D.....	101,900.00
2,200 Southern California Edison Co. 6%, Series B, (Par \$25).....	66,719.00
1,000 Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. 5%.....	105,576.75
1,000 Toledo Edison Co. 7%.....	110,000.00
300 West Penn. Electric Co. 6%.....	27,421.20
1,700 West Penn Electric Co. 7%.....	165,325.60
	\$1,987,257.92

Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL**

1,000 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 4% Convertible.....	\$106,360.00
2,086 American Cyanamid Co. 5% (Par \$10).....	20,860.00
700 American Locomotive Co. 7%.....	60,698.15
100 American Smelting and Refining Co. 7%.....	11,825.00
220 American Tobacco Co. 6%.....	31,227.50
100 American Woolen Co. 7%.....	7,550.00
500 Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. \$2.50.....	25,519.26
700 Crane Co. 5% Convertible.....	71,450.00

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
1,000 Crown Zellerbach Corp.	\$5.....	\$98,243.75
100 Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	\$6.....	11,000.00
285 General Motors Corp.	\$5.....	35,685.00
1,000 International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd.	7%.....	137,005.00
500 Koppers Co.	6%.....	46,702.75
500 McCrory Stores Corp.	5%, with warrants.....	52,500.00
100 Melville Shoe Corp.	5% Convertible.....	14,544.00
250 New York Times Co.	8% Third Non-Cum.....	25,000.00
2,000 Pure Oil Co.	6%.....	211,532.81
500 Safeway Stores, Inc.	5%.....	54,500.00
2,000 Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	\$4.50 Convertible.....	195,451.50
1,000 Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	\$1.50 Convertible.....	37,110.00
100 United States Rubber Co.	8% Non-Cum.....	4,562.50
484 United States Steel Corp.	7%	54,022.75
1,000 United Stores Corp.	\$6 Convertible.....	53,874.50
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		\$1,367,224.47

Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE IV—BANK**

500 Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Rochester, N. Y.)	4%	
(Par \$50).....		\$25,840.00

Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE V—INSURANCE**

483 Merchants Fire Assurance Co.	7%.....	\$58,527.20
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Preferred Stocks**SCHEDULE VI—MISCELLANEOUS**

75 Huron Mineral Land Co.	\$1.00
5 New York Realty and Improvement Co.	6%.....	1.00
106 Rolfe Coal Mining Co.	1.00
2 Samarkand, Inc.	8%.....	1.00
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		\$4.00

Common Stocks**SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD**

2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.	\$263,546.87
5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co.	.....	185,653.10
2,000 Great Northern Ry. Co. (Pfd.)	.....	197,628.90
100 Illinois Central R. R. Co.	.....	3,250.00
1,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.	.....	129,628.25
100 New York Central R. R. Co.	.....	3,575.00
1,160 Norfolk and Western Ry. Co.	.....	232,960.90
100 Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	.....	3,512.50
2,200 Southern Pacific Co.	208,894.14
100 Southern Ry. Co.	3,275.00
2,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co.	302,498.72
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		\$1,534,423.38

Common Stocks**SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY**

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
2,350	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	\$365,791.00
7,200	Commonwealth Edison Co.	201,612.54
1,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore	90,175.00
262	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	6,961.34
1,000	General Telephone Corp.	21,171.00
1,000	Houston Lighting and Power Co.	65,436.25
1,100	Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	41,537.50
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		\$792,634.63
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Common Stocks**SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL**

600	Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	\$35,789.64
2,000	Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.	53,995.94
1,500	Air Reduction Co.	71,445.50
500	Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.	74,233.00
2,000	Amerada Petroleum Corp.	136,427.11
10	Amerex Holding Corp.	137.50
525	American Can Co.	59,170.75
100	American Car and Foundry Co.	2,750.00
500	American Chicle Co.	50,712.50
3,500	American Cyanamid Co., "B"	121,630.00
100	American Locomotive Co.	3,450.00
6,000	American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Co.	102,457.50
1,000	American Tobacco Co., "B"	74,345.92
2,400	Atlantic Refining Co.	54,397.50
500	Bethlehem Steel Corp.	43,942.50
500	Borg-Warner Corp.	12,769.69
100	California Packing Corp.	2,687.50
100	Christiana Securities Co.	287,094.50
500	Chrysler Corp.	44,855.00
2,000	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	34,837.20
500	Columbian Carbon Co.	42,956.00
4,280	Commercial Investment Trust Corp.	198,510.28
1,000	Continental Can Co.	52,722.16
500	Continental Oil Co.	16,757.30
500	Creole Petroleum Corp.	13,312.50
1,000	Crown Zellerbach Corp.	16,140.00
1,200	Dome Mines Ltd.	33,936.83
1,000	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	37,500.00
10,000	General Electric Co.	589,745.01
3,500	General Motors Corp.	211,651.50
100	Great Western Sugar Co.	2,900.00
1,000	Green (H. L.) Co.	33,410.00
500	Gulf Oil Corp.	21,915.00
1,000	Homestake Mining Co.	46,173.29
6,500	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	168,227.59
4,000	Humble Oil and Refining Co.	143,375.00
384	6/100 International Business Machines Corp.	44,419.00
500	International Harvester Co.	36,027.20
6,000	International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	263,010.70
100	Kennecott Copper Co.	2,150.00

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
100 Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.....	\$800.00
600 Life Savers Corp.....	17,869.39
500 Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., "B".....	55,627.00
600 May Department Stores Co.....	21,037.50
2,000 Melville Shoe Corp.....	76,356.00
1,916 Metal and Thermit Corp.....	45,515.00
2,500 Montgomery Ward and Co.....	120,786.07
800 National Lead Co.....	12,098.00
2,000 Newmont Mining Corp.....	107,354.38
5,000 Ohio Oil Co.....	55,737.48
1,100 J. C. Penney Co.....	101,025.00
500 Pfizer (Chas.) and Co.....	20,625.00
500 Philip Morris and Co., Ltd., Inc.....	36,368.53
2,000 Phillips Petroleum Co.....	85,125.67
500 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	63,012.50
1,000 Pullman Inc.....	52,429.50
1,155 Remington Rand Inc.....	24,200.00
2,100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., "B".....	113,837.50
400 St. Joseph Lead Co.....	11,924.00
500 Sears Roebuck and Co.....	37,483.27
1,000 Sherwin-Williams Co.....	112,147.50
3,000 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.....	45,137.00
2,000 Sperry Corp.....	81,985.50
500 Square D Co.....	17,054.89
600 Standard Oil Co. of California.....	18,919.19
700 Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.....	20,178.75
3,000 Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.....	149,029.04
2,000 Sterling Drug Inc.....	122,518.59
3,100 Texas Co.....	159,547.51
2,000 Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.....	68,216.89
1,000 Timken Roller Bearing Co.....	64,275.00
300 Underwood-Elliott-Fischer Co.....	26,360.00
1,000 Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.....	79,597.50
1,000 United Fruit Co.....	67,342.65
500 Wrigley (Wm. Jr.) Co.....	28,959.62
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	\$5,362,445.08

Common Stocks**SCHEDULE IV—INSURANCE**

3,000 American Re-Insurance Co.....	\$110,815.52
2,271 Continental Insurance Co.....	91,468.96
837 Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....	35,527.17
1,500 Insurance Co. of North America.....	112,219.86
1,000 Merchants Fire Assurance Co.....	58,025.00
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	\$408,056.51

Common Stocks**SCHEDULE V—BANK**

200 Bankers Trust Co.....	\$10,550.00
250 Bank of New York.....	126,374.11
2,000 Chase National Bank.....	54,921.26
2,000 Chemical Bank and Trust Co.....	77,904.15

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
20 First National Bank of the City of New York.....	\$36,354.00
400 Guaranty Trust Co.....	103,788.75
1,000 National City Bank of New York.....	21,250.00
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	\$431,142.27

Common Stocks**SCHEDULE VI—MISCELLANEOUS**

2 American Womans Realty Co. Inc.....	\$1.00
10 Burlington Gas Light Co.....	1.00
40 Godfrey L. Cabot Inc.....	1.00
40 Capitol Building Co.....	3,900.00
10 City Housing Corp.....	1.00
4 Clinton Hall Association and Mercantile Library.....	4.00
200 Ferro-Nil Corp.....	1.00
225 Huron Mineral Land Co.....	1.00
110 Lawyers Mortgage Co.....	3,570.00
200 Maple Leaf Mining and Development Co.....	1.00
125 New Brunswick Ry. Co.....	4,013.12
1 New York Historical Society.....	1.00
10 New York Realty and Improvement Co.....	1.00
1 New York Society Library.....	1.00
13 Norfolk Country Club Realty Corp.....	1.00
450 Phillips (Thomas) Co.....	45,000.00
135 Rolfe Coal Mining Co.....	1.00
400 Tropical Fruit Growers Association.....	1.00
18 Yuruari Development and Gold Dredging Co.....	1.00
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	\$56,501.12

Miscellaneous

Agreement with Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.....	\$1.00
Agreement with Harcourt, Brace and Co.....	1.00
Agreements with Macmillan Co.....	3.00
Agreement with Charles Scribner's Sons.....	1.00
Agreement with D. Van Nostrand Co.....	1.00
Agreements with Yale University Press.....	2.00
Contract with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.....	1.00
Interest in Geneva County, Alabama, Oil Syndicate	2.00
Interest in Los Pozos Gold Mining Co. of Mexico City.....	2.00
Stock in Affiliated Corporations.....	500.00
Warrants to Purchase 22 Shares of Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland Common Stock.....	1.00
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	\$515.00

Bonds and Mortgages

<i>Face Amount</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$13,200.00 Adam Mott Lane, Great Neck, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{2}{3}$ interest in \$19,800 Mortgage).....	\$13,200.00
56,000.00 Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	56,000.00
57,600.00 2479-2491 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	57,600.00
7,950.00 280 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	1.00
3,187.50 271-3 Avenue B and 600-600½ East 16th Street, New York, at 3½% due 1945.....	1.00
112,987.50 Southwest Corner Bailey Avenue and 230th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	112,987.50
3,237.50 530 Beach Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1950.....	3,237.50
2,947.50 172 Beaumont Street, Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	2,947.50
289,000.00 26-28 Beaver Street, New York, at 4%, due 1948.....	289,000.00
3,602.50 676 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{2}{3}$ interest in \$5,403.75 Mortgage).....	3,589.17
60,000.00 188 Bowery, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	60,000.00
3,119.41 102 Brighton 11th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{2}{3}$ interest in \$4,679.13 Mortgage).....	2,847.75
550,000.00 1218-1228 Broadway, New York, at 4%, due 1945.....	550,000.00
572,500.00 1241-1251 Broadway, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	572,500.00
4,000.00 Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn. (Portion of) due 1948.....	4,000.00
3,266.66 2762 Claflin Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1946 ($\frac{1}{3}$ interest in \$9,800 Mortgage).....	3,243.42
3,920.00 2819 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	3,920.00
8,351.25 60 Coleridge Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	8,351.25
223,589.37 Southwest Corner College Avenue and East 170th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	223,589.37
17,500.00 203-5 Crescent Street, Long Island City, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	17,500.00
5,500.00 2080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	5,500.00
12,480.00 4667 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	12,480.00
7,875.00 31 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,950.14
57,750.00 2921-2929 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	57,750.00
125,000.00 49-51 Duane Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947.....	125,000.00
4,800.00 5021 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	4,800.00
6,000.00 890 Faile Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	5,892.02
72,187.50 168 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1950.....	59,823.38
3,920.00 6016 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	3,854.90
332,160.82 Northeast Corner First Avenue and 89th Street, New York, at ¾%, Open Mortgage.....	332,160.82
186,675.00 131-145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	186,675.00
6,402.50 171-63 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,402.50
6,386.25 171-67 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,386.25
3,500.00 2440 Gilmore Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	3,500.00
300,000.00 98-102 Gold Street, New York, at 3½%, due 1951.....	300,000.00
2,100.00 10 Gouverneur Lane, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$4,200 Mortgage).....	2,100.00
119,625.00 644-654 Greenwich Street and 111-115 Barrow Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1948.....	119,625.00

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Face Amount

	Book Value
2,490.00 211-17 Hollis Avenue, Queens Village, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945 (½ interest in \$3,735 Mortgage).....	\$2,490.00
1,800.00 153 Hope Street, Brooklyn, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	465.51
\$9,000.00 66 Irving Place, New York, at 4%, due 1948 (⅓ interest in \$54,000 Mortgage).....	9,000.00
14,325.00 Property in Village of Irvington, Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y. at 5%, due 1947.....	14,325.00
800.00 Property in Jackson County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1949.....	800.00
16,399.99 Jericho Turnpike and Park Place, Floral Park, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage (1/7 interest in \$114,800 Mortgage).....	16,399.99
5,750.34 110-11 Jerome Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	5,750.34
24,373.75 1214 Avenue K, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in \$97,495 Mortgage).....	24,373.75
10,000.00 394 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	9,711.62
45,000.00 34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 4%, due 1946.....	45,000.00
29,850.00 1204 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	29,850.00
1,740.00 1940 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$5,220 Mortgage).....	1,740.00
340,200.00 800 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	340,200.00
4,000.00 1473 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (⅓ interest in \$12,000 Mortgage).....	3,930.00
5,390.00 475 Manhattan Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	5,390.00
2,620.00 365 Milford Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$7,860 Mortgage).....	2,620.00
3,766.66 170 Minna Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in \$5,650 Mortgage).....	3,689.33
63,000.00 1732-1742 Morris Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1950.....	63,000.00
15,000.00 88-90 Murray Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	15,000.00
250,000.00 126-136 Nassau Street, New York, at 3½%, Open Mortgage.....	250,000.00
2,750.00 679 Nereid Avenue, Bronx, at 5% due 1948.....	2,750.00
49,000.00 136 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., at 2%, due 1944.....	49,000.00
2,890.63 373 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in \$11,562.50 Mortgage).....	2,890.63
209,757.57 Southwest Corner Pinehurst Avenue and 176th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	209,757.57
1,250.00 401 Powell Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$3,750 Mortgage).....	1,250.00
284,553.32 Northeast Corner Riverside Drive and Payson Avenue, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	284,553.32
56,281.89 318 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$84,422.83 Mortgage).....	56,048.56
4,196.87 439 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	4,196.87
3,980.00 257 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 3½%, due 1952 (⅓ interest in \$11,940 Mortgage).....	3,980.00
494,882.05 361-3 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	487,927.34
5,266.67 7203 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in \$7,900 Mortgage).....	5,189.34
17,200.00 28 South Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1953.....	17,200.00
16,054.65 Northwest Corner Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1948 (18/100 interest in \$89,192.50 Mortgage).....	16,027.08
971,548.43 Northwest Corner Tenth Avenue and 36th Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	756,592.92
230,000.00 289-91 Third Avenue and 205-15 East 22nd Street, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	230,000.00

<i>Face Amount</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
70,500.00 1261-5 Third Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage..	\$70,500.00
8,645.00 3850 Third Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1946 (¼ interest in \$25,935 Mortgage).....	8,645.00
1,627.49 55-19 Thirty Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4%, due 1947 (¼ interest in \$6,510 Mortgage).....	1,627.49
1,575.00 55-20 Thirty-Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4% due 1947 (¼ interest in \$6,300 Mortgage).....	1,575.00
17,549.00 981 Tiffany Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	11,617.21
206,610.00 780-6 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1947.....	206,610.00
1,800.00 4418 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1948 (¼ interest in \$7,200 Mortgage).....	1,800.00
7,550.00 44-11 Twenty-eighth Avenue, Long Island City, at 4½%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in \$11,325 Mortgage).....	7,550.00
4,246.67 35-04 Twenty-first Avenue, Long Island City, at 6%, Open Mortgage (⅔ interest in \$6,370 Mortgage).....	4,246.67
13,000.00 859 Union Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	10,000.00
953.33 321 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1945 (⅓ interest in \$2,860 Mortgage).....	935.30
109,450.00 183-7 Varick Street and 68-76 King Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949	109,450.00
3,343.09 Property in Washington County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1947.	1.00
82,000.00 771-5 Washington Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	82,000.00
3,900.00 489 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage	1.00
4,912.50 2208 Avenue X, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	4,912.50
29,694.00 745-7 East 6th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage..	29,694.00
5,895.00 1025 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage... 2,286.68 629 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$6,860 Mortgage).....	5,895.00
16,666.67 175-9 16th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅔ in- terest in \$25,000 Mortgage).....	2,286.68
7,860.00 1566 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage...	16,666.67
93,000.00 139-49 West 19th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949.....	7,825.00
12,250.00 522-8 West 21st Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage...	93,000.00
58,250.00 429-35 East 23rd Street and 432-8 East 24th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	12,250.00
301,950.00 549-57 West 23rd Street and Northeast Corner 23rd Street and Thirteenth Avenue, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage....	58,250.00
267,500.00 153-61 East 24th Street and 150-8 East 25th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	301,950.00
444,522.12 3-7 East 27th Street and 4-6 East 28th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1952.....	267,500.00
342,577.89 6-8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 5%, due 1945	444,522.12
6,877.50 2770 West 33rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage....	342,577.89
47,500.00 126 West 34th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,877.50
622,562.21 141-5 West 36th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947.....	42,500.00
40,000.00 25-7 West 37th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944	622,562.21
430,000.00 323-7 West 38th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage..	40,000.00
316,750.00 248-256 West 39th Street, New York, at 4¾%, due 1954	430,000.00
190,000.00 18 East 41st Street, New York, at 4%, due 1949	316,750.00
113,125.00 16-18 West 46th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage..	190,000.00
10,000.00 420-2 West 46th Street, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$30,000 Mortgage).....	113,125.00
\$525.00 54 West 47th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1944	9,735.75
64,822.50 408-18 East 48th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1944.....	1.00
13,720.00 553 West 51st Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	64,822.50
5,013.72 32-52 53rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945... 130,000.00 154-6 East 53rd Street, New York, at 1½%, Open Mortgage.	13,720.00
	4,763.72
	130,000.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Face Amount

<i>Face Amount</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
37,375.00 837 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945 (½ interest in \$56,062.50 Mortgage).....	\$37,375.00
1,940.40 2137 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¼ interest in \$7,761.60 Mortgage).....	1,940.40
1,287.50 2139 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in \$5,150 Mortgage).....	1,287.50
21,812.48 579 61st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in \$87,250 Mortgage).....	21,812.48
247,996.66 243-9 West 67th Street and 248-50 West 68th Street, New York, at 2½%, due 1945.....	247,996.66
16,000.00 317 East 71st Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (Part of Mortgage for \$17,500).....	15,836.20
6,877.50 40-39 73rd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,877.50
6,200.00 41-32 74th Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	6,200.00
10,650.00 417 East 78th Street, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage....	10,650.00
190,000.00 309-27 East 94th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1948.....	190,000.00
4,573.51 570 East 94th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$6,860.27 Mortgage).....	4,573.51
2,390.62 494 East 95th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1947 (¼ interest in \$9,562.50 Mortgage).....	2,390.62
7,266.67 40-31 99th Street, Corona, Long Island, at 5%, due 1945 (½ interest in \$10,900 Mortgage).....	7,266.67
4,000.00 123 East 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage....	3,000.00
12,000.00 542 West 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage....	12,000.00
2,940.00 89-32 116th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	2,940.00
3,438.75 107-17 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 5½%, Open Mortgage	3,438.75
3,438.75 107-23 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage	3,438.75
32,312.50 417-419 West 118th Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1954....	32,312.50
15,720.00 58 East 120th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage....	15,720.00
3,000.00 145 West 123rd Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$9,000 Mortgage).....	3,000.00
10,642.50 500 West 132nd Street, New York, at 4%, due 1946 (½ interest in \$31,927.50 Mortgage).....	10,642.50
296,862.33 Northeast Corner 134th Street and Riverside Drive, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	296,862.33
9,000.00 83 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	8,921.87
10,500.00 85 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	10,276.60
25,000.00 401 West 201st Street, New York, at 3%, due 1946.....	25,000.00
	\$11,265,020.69

Participation Certificates

\$511.26 1042-1052 West Beach Street, Long Beach, L. I., at 4½%, due 1945.....	\$511.26
1,322.82 594-596 Broadway, New York, at 2½%, due 1951	1,322.82
1,463.47 1705 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1946	1,463.47
3,077.44 372-373 Central Park West, New York, at 4%, Past Due	3,077.44
100,000.00 38-44 Court Street, 186 Remsen Street and 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 2%, past due.....	100,000.00
394.94 2203-2217 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	390.05
1,964.56 126-128 Franklin Street, New York, at 5%, past due	1,964.56

<i>Face Amount</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
2,090.00 Grand Street and 48th Street, Maspeth, Long Island, at 5%, past due.....	\$2,090.00
407.21 2238 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, at 5½%, past due.....	407.21
217.81 42-50 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.....	217.72
658.93 2989-2997 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	1.00
2,711.72 3120-3130 Kingsbridge Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, past due.....	2,696.06
1,108.28 427-431 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.....	1,103.95
20,196.78 483-495 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.....	19,983.79
938.19 West Side Locust Valley Road, Brookville, Long Island, at 5½%, past due.....	925.98
200.00 62-70 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.....	194.45
936.25 Maple and Central Avenues, Cedarhurst, Long Island, at 4%, due 1944.....	924.50
4,921.83 325 Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.....	4,921.83
24,498.71 921-943 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944.....	24,196.57
2,127.68 12 North Franklin Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., at 4½%, past due.....	2,127.68
122.01 178 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944.....	120.30
12,602.93 209-223 Avenue P, Brooklyn, at 4¾%, due 1945.....	12,481.43
3,602.50 1069-75 Park Avenue, New York, at 3%, due 1947.....	2,412.50
933.33 36 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.....	1.00
4,815.34 805 Riverside Drive, New York, at 4½%, due 1948.....	4,365.34
202.30 343 St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens, at 4½%, due 1947.....	202.30
2,287.01 Southwest Corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, New York, at 5%, past due.....	2,287.01
833.89 47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1947.....	831.18
300.00 Northeast Corner South Fulton Avenue and East 4th Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 5½%, past due.....	105.00
4,596.02 586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945.....	4,596.02
2,412.50 3300-8 Third Avenue and 991-5 Boston Road, Bronx, at 3½%, past due.....	2,412.50
860.63 2920-2924 Twenty First Avenue, Astoria, L. I., at 4½%, past due.....	847.89
148.93 118-124 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.....	62.93
589.58 620 West End Avenue, New York, at 5%, past due.....	589.58
1,086.95 858 West End Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1949.....	1,086.95
480.00 Northwest Corner Wooster Street and West 3rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due.....	230.00
2,220.00 586 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	2,220.00
3,262.38 1709-1717 East 4th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.....	3,262.38
772.65 109-113 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due.....	772.65
103.90 Southwest Corner 6th Street and Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, at 4%, past due.....	1.00
519.00 972 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	514.97
967.49 68-82 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.....	967.49
1,394.66 31 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.....	1,394.66
1,334.65 848 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	1,320.28
1,349.67 532 West 30th Street, New York, at 4%, past due.....	1,349.67
18,403.08 850-872 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	18,240.79
20,415.80 228-232 East 38th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.....	19,990.52
3,206.25 45-28 42nd Street, Long Island City, at 5½%, past due.....	3,206.25
649.94 150-154 East 49th Street, New York, at 4¾%, past due.....	639.28
\$1,149.18 474 51st Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due.....	1,149.18
4,039.88 16-18 East 53rd Street, New York, at 4%, due 1945.....	4,039.88
23,822.61 254 East 56th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due.....	23,457.23
2,931.82 205-213 East 67th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1949.....	1,200.00
7,500.00 37-32 80th Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 4½%, past due..	7,412.83

<i>Face Amount</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
4,473.99 163-169 East 81st Street, New York, at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, due 1949	\$3,573.99
8,525.00 2251 81st Street, Brooklyn, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, due 1946	8,471.52
6,249.34 35-64 84th Street and 35-63 83rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at $5\frac{1}{4}\%$, past due	6,241.36
5,945.07 526-528 86th Street, Brooklyn, at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, due 1947	4,672.09
1,209.59 164 West 88th Street, New York, at 5%, past due	1,209.59
1,000.00 107-123 West 93rd Street, New York, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	1.00
11,196.51 143-149 West 96th Street, New York, at 2%, due 1949	6,584.91
442.50 New York Title and Mortgage Co. Series A2, at 5%, past due	157.50
366.66 Prudence Bonds Corp. Certificates (Dryden Apartments Issue), at 5%, past due	1.00
165.00 Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 49A, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	41.25
200.00 Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 51A, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	20.00
487.79 Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 63B, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, past due	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$323,266.49
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SECURITIES SUMMARY

AT JUNE 30, 1944

Bonds

Schedule I—United States Government	\$4,077,207.44
Schedule II—Railroad	353,078.05
Schedule III—Public Utility	517,497.31
Schedule IV—Industrial	170,184.05
Schedule V—Municipal	13,536.81
Schedule VI—Real Estate	3,237.50
Schedule VII—Miscellaneous	46,726.00
	—————
	\$5,181,467.16

Preferred Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	\$112,852.53
Schedule II—Public Utility	1,987,257.92
Schedule III—Industrial	1,367,224.47
Schedule IV—Bank	25,840.00
Schedule V—Insurance	58,527.20
Schedule VI—Miscellaneous	4.00
	—————
	3,551,706.12

Common Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	\$1,534,423.38
Schedule II—Public Utility	792,684.63
Schedule III—Industrial	5,362,445.03
Schedule IV—Insurance	408,056.51
Schedule V—Bank	431,142.27
Schedule VI—Miscellaneous	56,501.12
	—————
	8,585,252.94
MISCELLANEOUS	515.00
BONDS AND MORTGAGES	11,265,020.69
PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES	323,266.49
	—————
	\$28,907,228.40

DISTRIBUTION

Special Endowments—Principal	\$25,215,661.23
Special Endowments—Income	302,454.46
Student Loans	153,412.50
Gifts	1,299,689.15
General Endowment	1,936,011.06
	—————
	\$28,907,228.40

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

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	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	Deductions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway.....	\$2,022,440.06	\$2,022,440.06
Improvements to Grounds	61,539.15	\$2,083,979.21	.....	61,539.15
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	2,000,000.00
Improvements to Grounds.....	429,601.17	2,429,601.17	.....	429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....	.....	563,193.40	.....	563,193.40
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....	.....	503,656.95	.....	503,656.95
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th St. and Harlem Ship Canal.....	736,656.65	.....	.....	736,656.65
Improvements and additions to Baker Field.....	270,730.19	1,007,386.84	.....	270,730.19
Alumni House: Alterations and Equipment.....	.....	13,402.62	.....	.....
Avery Library Building:				
Construction.....	339,821.42	.....	.....	339,821.42
Equipment.....	1,829.68	.....	.....	1,829.68
Baker Field Boat House.....	.....	341,651.10	.....	341,651.10
Baker Field Boat House Equipment.....	.....	56,189.41	.....	56,189.41
Baker Field Fence.....	.....	2,554.82	.....	2,554.82
Baker Field Grandstands.....	.....	2,850.98	.....	2,850.98
Manor House, Improvements and Furnishings.....	.....	88,306.22	.....	88,306.22
Boat House at Highland, N. Y. ....	.....	12,286.52	.....	12,286.52
Casa Italiana:				
Construction.....	315,526.06	30,040.00	.....	315,526.06
Equipment.....	2,009.61	.....	.....	2,009.61

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	Deductions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Land.....	\$265,388.90	.....	.....	\$265,388.90
Chemical Engineering Building: Construction.....	\$582,924.57	.....	.....	\$582,924.57
Crocker Research Building:	.....	3,166.44	.....	3,166.44
X-Ray Equipment.....	18,465.53	.....	.....	18,465.53
Earl Hall: Construction and Equipment.....	164,945.65	.....	.....	164,945.65
Trophy Room Equipment.....	980.00	165,925.65	980.00	165,925.65
Engineering Building: Construction.....	286,575.50	.....	.....	286,575.50
Equipment.....	50,619.31	337,194.81	.....	50,619.31
Faculty House: Construction.....	299,725.13	.....	.....	299,725.13
Equipment.....	35,287.42	.....	.....	35,287.42
Fayerweather Hall: Construction.....	335,012.85	.....	.....	335,012.85
Equipment.....	332,610.91	.....	.....	362,610.91
48,497.54	411,108.45	.....	48,497.54	411,108.45
Furnald Hall: Construction.....	352,666.66	.....	.....	352,666.66
Equipment.....	34,862.97	387,529.63	.....	34,862.97
Hamilton Hall: Construction.....	486,572.26	.....	.....	486,572.26
Equipment.	24,156.49	510,728.75	.....	24,156.49
Hartley Hall: Construction.....	357,202.65	.....	.....	337,720.65
Equipment.....	37,007.38	.....	.....	37,007.38
Havemeyer Hall: Construction.....	536,427.47	374,210.03	.....	374,210.03
Equipment.....	126,199.67	662,627.14	.....	126,199.67
				662,627.14

		R E P O R T	O F	T H E	T R E A S U R E R
Havemeyer Hall Annex; (Chandler Laboratory)	Construction.....	781,108.11	.....	781,108.11	
	Equipment.....	219,241.87	1,000,349.98	219,241.87	1,000,349.98
John Jay Hall:	Construction.....	1,662,295.39	.....	1,662,295.39	
	Equipment.....	141,860.39	.....	141,063.14	
	Commons Equipment.....	92,477.19	1,896,632.97	67,694.06	1,871,052.59
Johnson Hall:	Construction.....	1,145,942.25	.....	1,145,942.25	
	Equipment.....	90,473.72	.....	90,473.72	
	Commons Equipment.....	44,211.92	.....	43,868.39	
Kent Hall:	Construction.....	1,280,627.89	.....	1,280,284.36	
	Post Office.....	588,704.91	.....	588,704.91	
		1,164.50	589,869.41	1,164.50	589,869.41
Library Building:	Construction.....	1,108,461.08	.....	1,108,461.08	
	Equipment.....	103,058.31	.....	103,058.31	
	Alterations.....	46,600.00	1,258,099.39	46,600.00	1,258,099.39
Livingston Hall:	Construction.....	333,697.50	.....	333,607.50	
	Equipment.....	32,106.83	365,714.33	32,106.83	365,714.33
Philosophy Building:	Construction & Equipment	352,574.38	.....	352,574.38	
Physics Building: (Pupin Physics Laboratory) (Rutherford Observatory)	Construction.....	1,282,809.17	.....	1,282,809.17	
President's House:.....	Construction.....	268,050.53	1,550,859.70	268,050.53	1,550,859.70
	Furnishing.....	196,830.82	.....	196,830.82	
		24,410.17	221,240.99	24,410.17	221,240.99
St. Paul's Chapel:	Construction.....	266,676.54	.....	266,676.54	
	Equipment.....	84,009.27	.....	84,009.27	
Schermerhorn Hall:	Construction.....	485,292.87	350,685.81	485,292.87	350,685.81
	Equipment.....	117,943.38	603,241.25	117,943.38	603,241.25

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	Deductions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Schermerhorn Hall Extension: Construction.....	\$942,850.82	.....	.....	\$942,850.82
Equipment.....	255,240.02	.....	.....	255,240.02
School of Business:				\$1,194,090.84
Construction.....	1,005,957.47	\$1,198,090.84	.....	1,005,957.47
Equipment.....	70,534.86	.....	.....	70,534.86
School of Journalism:				1,076,492.33
Construction.....	534,868.38	1,076,492.33	.....	534,868.38
Equipment.....	42,314.45	.....	.....	42,314.45
School of Mines Building:				577,177.83
Construction.....	309,817.97	577,177.83	.....	309,817.97
Equipment.....	25,037.35	.....	.....	25,037.35
South Hall: University Hall:				334,855.32
Construction & Equipment.....	3,595,301.04	.....	.....	3,595,301.04
Construction.....	988,431.63	.....	.....	988,431.63
Equipment.....	31,474.20	.....	.....	31,474.20
Power House Equipment.....	656,691.52	.....	.....	656,691.52
Power House Conduits.....	33,240.80	.....	.....	33,240.80
Gymnasium Equipment.....	43,149.23	.....	.....	43,149.23
No. 411 West 117th Street (Maison Francaise).....	1,752,987.28	.....	.....	1,752,987.28
No. 413 West 117th Street (Chaplain's Residence).....	34,624.72	.....	.....	34,624.72
No. 415 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—College).....	24,789.89	.....	.....	24,789.89
No. 417 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—Engineering).....	24,789.89	.....	.....	24,789.89
No. 419 West 117th Street (Research).....	45,225.25	.....	.....	45,225.25
No. 421 West 117th Street (Institute of International Affairs).....	31,333.33	.....	.....	31,333.33
No. 423 West 117th Street (Deutsches Haus).....	22,833.00	.....	.....	22,833.00
No. 429 West 117th Street (Research).....	37,712.65	.....	.....	37,712.65
No. 435 West 117th Street (Casa de las Espanas).....	23,943.55	.....	.....	23,943.55
Class of 1880 Gates.....	21,691.88	21,691.88
	2,000.00	2,000.00

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

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Class of 1881 Flagstaff.....	4,600.00
Brander Matthews Hall: Construction & Equipment	76,818.60
Class of 1883 Mines—Setting Bust of Professor Egerton.....	350.00
Class of 1885 Sun Dial.....	10,000.00
Class of 1886 Granite Exedra.....	5,000.00
Class of 1888 Gates.....	2,000.00
Class of 1889 Mines "Hammerman"	5,000.00
Class of 1890 Arts and Mines—Statue of Letters and pylon.....	8,598.72
Class of 1891 Gates.....	15,000.00
Class of 1897 Boat House.....	8,000.00
Class of 1898 Chapel Bell.....	5,114.84
Class of 1900 Statue of Science and pylon.....	13,148.95
Class of 1906 Clock.....	1,159.16
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia.....	4,197.27
Fountain of the God Pan.....	12,013.50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates.....	2,563.00
Hamilton Statue.....	10,900.00
Huntington Portrait.....	2,127.00
Lighting University Grounds.....	1,035.00
Portrait of President Butler.....	9,880.57
Seth Low Memorial Tablet.....	1,010.00
Marcellus Hartley Research Tablet.....	417.00
John B. Pine Tablet.....	1,374.00
Munroe Smith Tablet.....	1,840.00
Van Amringe Memorial.....	20,758.34
Hegeler Furnace.....	2,000.00
Model of Coal Mine.....	250.00
Braden Mine Models.....	1,700.00
Installation of Cross Connected Fire Mains.....	17,912.57
Animal Accommodations.....	1,842.49
South Court Fountains.....	4,932.88
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses.....	16,486.50
Optical Instruments.....	7,100.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	Deductions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Assessments:				
Boulevard Sewer.....	\$2,579.90	.....	.....	\$2,579.90
129th Street Sewer.....	749.25	.....	.....	749.25
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park.....	8,168.98	.....	.....	8,168.98
Opening 116th Street.....	2,882.77	.....	.....	2,882.77
Opening 120th Street.....	38,033.59	.....	.....	38,033.59
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway.....	4,814.55	.....	.....	4,814.55
On 116th Street for Inwood Park.....	45.80	\$57,274.84	45.80	\$57,274.84
Outside Street Work.....	30,382.79	107,140.39	.....	107,140.39
Vaults: East.....	37,316.40	67,699.19	.....	30,382.79
West.....			37,316.40	37,316.40
Medical School: (59th Street)				67,699.19
Buildings.....	628,969.31	.....	.....	628,969.31
Equipment.....	33,896.20	.....	.....	33,896.20
Library.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	1,400.00
Roof Laboratory.....	14,938.07	.....	.....	14,938.07
School of Dentistry.....	39,084.92	.....	.....	39,084.92
Sloané Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14	.....	.....	399,263.14
Medical School: (168th Street)				
New Site—168th Street—Land.....	724,075.60	.....	.....	724,075.60
New Residence Hall Site.....	513,488.01	.....	.....	513,488.01
Improvements to New Site.....	9,068.47	.....	.....	9,068.47
Bard Hall Construction and Equipment.....	1,720,982.75	.....	.....	1,720,982.75
Bard Hall Commons Equipment.....	44,241.83	.....	.....	44,241.83
New Buildings.....	4,347,444.60	.....	.....	4,347,444.60
New Equipment.....	76,950.10	.....	.....	76,950.10
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	703,549.17	.....	.....	703,549.17

Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Buildings and Equipment	750,000.00	10,007,352.07	.....	750,000.00	10,006,215.00
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico .....	.....	1,532.70	.....	.....	1,532.70
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn .....	.....	58,758.20	.....	4,794.50	53,963.70
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Property .....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment.	\$38,772,666.77	.....	\$31,855.48		\$39,740,811.29.
Less Reserve for Johnson Hall	\$114,722.42	.....	.....	\$92,638.73	
Less Reserve for Dental School	2.85	.....	.....	2.85	
Less Reserve for Havemeyer Hall	1.75	.....	.....	1.75	
Less Reserve for Pupin Physics Laboratory .....	.....	.....	.....	107.12	
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Academic Buildings and Equipment	3,121.34	.....	.....	3,121.34	
	119,353.24	237,201.60	.....	257,367.54	
				353,284.33	
			\$39,535,465.17		\$39,337,526.96
			=====		=====

RENTAL PROPERTY

	At June 30, 1943 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1944 (Net)
GENERAL FUNDS				
UPPER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION	Land \$28,230,310.76			\$28,230,310.76
LOWER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION, \$2,394,000.00	PLUS			
SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS AT COST	Land 2,409,186.38	\$58,596.05	\$3,116.72	2,464,665.71
	\$30,639,497.14	\$58,596.05	\$3,116.72	\$30,634,976.47
OTHER PROPERTIES AT NET BOOK VALUES				
Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street.....	Leasehold Building 11,740.11	\$101,754.71	\$2,230.36	\$99,524.35
47-9 Barclay Street.....	Building and Lease 10,509.43	268.83	11,470.28	
51 Barclay Street.....	Building 35,540.23	..	257.35	10,232.08
53 Barclay Street.....	Building 55,980.27	..	756.17	34,784.06
55-7 Barclay Street.....	Building 14,625.80	..	1,191.07	54,789.20
61 Barclay Street.....	Building 17,015.51	..	311.19	14,314.61
63 Barclay Street.....	Building and Lease 58,684.63	..	362.03	16,653.48
65-7 Barclay Street.....	Building 21,528.25	\$3,500.00	1,204.44	52,430.19
69-73 Barclay Street.....	Building 32,296.78	..	528.05	24,500.20
75-77-79 Barclay Street.....	Building 9,873.12	..	1,019.46	31,277.32
81 Barclay Street.....	Building 1.00	..	202.18	9,670.94
83 Barclay Street.....	Land and Building 737,649.40	..	..	1,000
503-11 Broadway.....	Building 21,196.90	..	21,576.60	716,072.80
231-5 Greenwich Street.....	Building 5,345.04	..	946.10	20,250.80
237 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease 22,734.06	..	113.72	5,231.32
239-41-43 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease 2,140.80	..	483.70	22,250.36
245-47 Greenwich Street.....	Building 22,727.99	..	45.55	2,095.25
252-4 Greenwich Street.....	Building 47,072.69	..	483.57	22,244.42
253-9 Greenwich Street.....	Building .....	..	1,355.63	45,717.06

261-7 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease	65,869.79	1,404.14
38 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	22,448.62	510.36
40 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	3,255.24	69.26
42 Murray Street.....	Building	3,762.47	97.14
44 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	5,543.01	117.94
46 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	7,337.46	156.18
48 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	3,762.34	101.81
50 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	301.00	300.00
52-4 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	14,741.81	317.25
56-8 Murray Street.....	Building and Lease	14,326.02	304.81
68 Murray Street.....	Building	24,939.84	681.91
70 Murray Street.....	Building	9,427.88	222.07
72 Murray Street.....	Building	2,405.88	158.48
26 West Broadway.....	Building	11,842.12	251.96
28-30 West Broadway.....	Building and Lease	37,894.42	814.60
32 West Broadway.....	Building	7,138.50	151.89
40 West Broadway.....	Building	18,896.39	402.58
42 West Broadway.....	Building	28,327.67	602.72
44 West Broadway.....	Building	24,697.40	522.48
46 West Broadway.....	Building	31,359.56	672.02
48 West Broadway.....	Building	8,543.81	181.78
50 West Broadway.....	Building	6,282.85	132.61
52 West Broadway.....	Building	14,208.34	342.31
18 East 16th Street.....	Land and Building	170,072.13	1,897.08
306 East 35th Street.....	Land	286,017.71	286,017.71
41 West 47th Street.....	Land and Building	61,750.72	61,750.72
524 East 73rd Street.....	Land and Building	123,372.02	2,102.67
405 West 117th Street.....	Land and Building	20,847.96	192.99
407 West 117th Street.....	Land and Building	18,276.35	175.09
425 West 117th Street.....	Land and Building	14,534.90	102.64
431 West 117th Street.....	Land and Building	18,812.57	186.04
433 West 117th Street.....	Land and Building	18,480.17	179.25
401 West 118th Street.....	Land and Building	100,372.17	238.78
405 West 118th Street.....	Land and Building	37,068.24	278.01
			36,790.23

	At June 30, 1943 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1944 (Net)
524 West 123rd Street.....	\$10,398.75	\$37.44	\$10,361.31	
526 West 123rd Street.....	9,394.57	15.55	9,378.62	
Land and Building.....	\$2,322,793.67	\$160,733.73	\$47,228.24	\$2,436,304.16
Total General Funds.....	\$32,962,290.81	\$219,329.78	\$50,335.96	\$33,131,280.63
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Cardozo (Benjamin N.) Endowment:				
1308 Avenue "N," Brooklyn.....	\$13,970.40	.....	\$38.75	\$13,931.65
234 Irvington Street.....	29,885.72	.....	.....	29,885.72
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....	936.00	.....	.....	996.00
523 East 5th Street, Brooklyn.....	8,207.60	.....	13.97	8,193.63
224 East 7th Street.....	17,829.62	.....	.....	17,829.62
177-32 106th Road, Jamaica, N. Y.....	1.00	.....	1.00	
	\$70,890.34	.....	\$52.72	\$70,837.62
Carpentier (H. W.) Endowment:				
88 Morningside Drive.....	\$1,250,068.26	.....	\$44,141.71	\$1,205,926.55
Land and Building.....	415,911.52	.....	4,208.38	411,703.14
Land and Building.....	208,924.39	.....	3,218.11	205,706.28
Land and Building.....	409,546.09	.....	8,685.37	400,860.72
	\$2,284,450.26	.....	\$60,253.57	\$2,224,196.69
Columbia University Permanent Alumni Endowment:				
14th Road and 165th Street, Whitestone, N. Y.....	\$1.00	.....	.....	\$1.00

Delafield Endowment:				
1779 West 6th Street, Brooklyn.....	Land and Building	\$5,174.12		\$11.01
171 East 107th Street.....	Land and Building	12,619.88		16.82
				12,603.01
Eno (Amos F.) Endowment:				
1556-60 Broadway.....	Land	\$11,115,920.00		\$111,15,920.00
1680-8 Broadway.....	Land and Building	1,515,929.26		1,572,435.96
1630-8 Broadway.....	Equipment	49,770.87		48,270.87
1910 Broadway.....	Land	369,810.00		369,810.00
Broadway, 68th Street, Amsterdam Avenue and 69th Street.....	Land and Building	1,111,494.45		1,111,494.45
21 Claremont Avenue.....	Land and Building	242,891.24		236,977.86
21 Claremont Avenue.....	Equipment	2,697.01		2,697.01
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	Land and Building	343,453.33		335,500.57
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	Equipment	6,248.00		6,248.00
13-15 Coenties Slip.....	Land and Building	44,100.00		44,100.00
27 Coenties Slip.....	Land and Building	22,335.00		22,335.00
34 Front Street.....	Land and Building	24,610.00		24,610.00
35 Front Street.....	Land and Building	28,955.00		28,955.00
36 Front Street.....	Land and Building	26,670.00		26,670.00
229-31 Front Street.....	Land and Building	41,817.35		40,967.35
70 Haven Avenue.....	Land and Building	419,586.54		412,970.91
136 MacDougal Street.....	Land and Building	32,304.33		34,794.62
MacDougal Street, Washington Square South, Sullivan Street and West 3rd Street.	Land and Building	357,842.84		358,867.43
5-7 Mercer Street.....	Land and Building	1,024.59		56,300.00
133 Roosevelt Street and 293 Front Street.....	Land	39,818.48		39,818.48
21 South Street.....	Land and Building	45,480.00		45,480.00
19 South William Street.....	Land and Building	69,112.62		69,112.62
40 Washington Square South.....	Land and Building	70,202.82		70,202.82
50 Washington Square South and 98 West 3rd Street.....	Land and Building	59,480.00		59,480.00
	Equipment	1,000.00		1,000.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1943 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1944 (Net)
426-8 West Broadway.....	Land and Building \$115,181.56	\$4,244.86	\$119,426.42	
427-9-31 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 87,549.82	6,536.73	94,086.55	
430 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 10,967.69	1,400.21	12,367.30	
432 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 10,410.15	1,406.56	11,816.81	
434 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 10,153.43	1,388.54	11,542.07	
434 ½ West Broadway.....	Land 18,724.54	2,294.32	21,019.36	
456 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 12,549.03	\$12,549.08	.....
474-6-8 West Broadway.....	Land and Building 138,775.96	5,014.18	143,790.14	
13-15 West 60th Street.....	Land and Building 197,486.59	.....	197,486.59	
44 West 64th Street.....	Land and Building 52,666.56	.....	52,666.56	
46 West 64th Street.....	Land and Building 54,022.24	.....	54,022.24	
430 West 118th Street.....	Land and Building 235,308.44	.....	2,022.22	
423 West 120th Street.....	Land and Building 342,551.82	.....	4,645.63	
1240-54th Street, Brooklyn.....	Land and Building	6,574.99	6,574.99	
	\$7,394,176.42	\$88,882.67	\$42,048.60	\$7,431,910.49
Gregory Endowment:				
213 Front Street (1/40 Interest).....	\$1.00	.....	\$1.00	
Saw Mill Valley Road, Irvington, N. Y. (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	1.00	
105 South Street (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	1.00	
131-3 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	1.00	
149-51 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	1.00	
393-7 West 12th Street (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	1.00	
223 West 114th Street (1/40 Interest).....	1.00	.....	\$1.00	
	\$7.00	.....	\$1.00	\$6.00

Griffiths Endowment: 1861 82nd Street, Brooklyn	Land and Building \$5,305.89	.....	.....	\$5,305.89
Hemingway Endowment: 237 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey	Land and Building \$6,926.26	.....	.....	\$6,926.26
51 Market Street	Land and Building 21,610.17	.....	.....	21,610.17
	\$28,536.43	.....	.....	\$28,536.43
Kennedy Endowment: 39-41 Claremont Avenue	Land and Building \$403,782.97	.....	\$7,108.27	\$396,674.70
1002 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 72,709.12	.....	289.75	72,419.37
403 West 115th Street	Land and Building 196,516.30	.....	2,473.71	194,042.59
404 West 116th Street	Land and Building 182,977.80	.....	1,913.48	181,064.32
420 West 116th Street	Land, Building and Equipment 338,924.69	.....	5,773.68	333,151.01
424-30 West 116th Street	Land and Building 358,996.37	.....	4,325.20	354,671.17
117th Street, Morriside Drive and 118th Street,	Land and Building 701,596.59	.....	5,413.36	696,183.23
	\$2,255,503.84	.....	\$27,297.45	\$2,228,206.39
Knapp Endowment: 500 West 57th Street.	Land and Building \$7,278.59	.....	.....	\$7,278.59
Openhym Endowment: 1354 College Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building \$1,644.98	.....	.....	\$1,644.98
375 McDonough Street, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 1.00	.....	.....	1.00
375-9 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 17.67	.....	.....	17.67
2091 Ryer Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 3,351.05	.....	\$2.50	3,348.55
2093 Ryer Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 3,336.90	.....	5.00	3,331.90
2046 Second Avenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land and Building 160.37	.....	.....	160.37
Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest)	Land 1.00	.....	.....	1.00
1988 Madison Avenue.....	Land and Building \$2,784.68	.....	.....	2,784.68

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

		At June 30, 1943 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1944 (Net)
1665 50th Street, Brooklyn (1/3 Interest)	Land and Building	\$1.00	.....	.....	\$1.00
		\$8,513.97	\$2,784.68	\$37.50	\$11,291.15
Phillips Endowment:					
Englewood, New Jersey	Land	\$2,700.00	.....	.....	\$2,700.00
Highland Falls, New York	Land	9,450.00	.....	.....	9,050.00
Tenueck, New Jersey	Land	1,100.00	.....	.....	1,100.00
55 West 90th Street (Remainder Interest)	Land and Building	14,259.00	.....	.....	14,259.00
		\$27,509.00	.....	.....	\$40.00
					\$27,109.00
Phoenix Endowment:					
92 First Avenue	Land and Building	\$25,029.15	.....	.....	\$25,029.15
94 First Avenue	Land and Building	16,751.81	.....	.....	16,751.81
176 Madison Avenue	Land and Building	215,500.00	.....	.....	215,500.00
411 East 5th Street	Land and Building	15,799.71	.....	.....	15,799.71
21 East 33rd Street	Land and Building	113,750.00	.....	.....	113,750.00
		\$386,830.67	.....	.....	\$386,830.67
Schieffelin Endowment:					
624 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn	Land and Building	\$7,879.87	.....	.....	\$7,879.87
Randolph Gift:					
598 East 158th Street	Land and Building	\$17,782.32	.....	.....	\$17,782.32

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

\$127,044.86	.....	\$127,044.86
252,151.73	.....	252,151.73
210,815.81	.....	211,490.00
97,406.48	.....	97,406.48
1,299.40	320,568.67	321,868.07
441,508.42	2,220.00	443,728.47
65,112.49	.....	65,112.49
125,196.28	.....	125,196.28
4,521.97	1.00	4,522.97
295,973.83	.....	295,973.83
158,611.68	.....	158,611.68
238,679.93	.....	238,679.93
93,014.99	9,266.58	102,281.57
247,423.46	.....	247,423.46
311,859.85	.....	311,859.85
138,164.34	.....	137,520.43
318,175.43	.....	318,175.43
671,579.81	395.00	671,974.81
50,504.05	.....	50,476.47
77,947.01	.....	77,947.01
85,363.23	.....	85,363.23
105,532.60	.....	105,532.60
.....
\$31,921,991.82	\$524,022.08	\$671.49
.....
\$1.00	.....	\$1.00
1.00	.....	1.00
1.00	.....	\$1.00

Special Endowments (Unallocated)

Fremaine Endowment:

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1943 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1944 (Net)
35-48 Weybosset Street, Providence, Rhode Island (Partial Interest)..... Land	\$1.00	.....	.....	\$1.00
	\$4.00	.....	\$1.00	\$3.00
Total Special Funds.....	\$16,424,455.37	\$615,689.43	\$130,761.16	\$16,909,333.64
Total of General and Special Funds Rental Property.....	\$19,386,746.18	\$835,019.21	\$181,101.12	\$50,040,634.27

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
(A) For General Purposes			
ALTSCHUL (BENJAMIN) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Altschul, the income and, after twenty-five years, the principal may be used for any purpose of the University. Established 1933	\$2,837.44		\$2,887.44
ALUMNI WAR BONUS FUND: Proceeds of Adjusted Compensation Certificates donated by Columbia University War Veterans, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1929	35,962.14		35,962.14
BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND: Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910.	100,000.00		100,000.00
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Legacy of Horace W. Carpentier, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.	1,320,000.00		1,320,000.00
CIVIL ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORIES FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on January 5, 1925, by the transfer of the sum of \$10,000 from the unexpended balance on June 30, 1924, of receipts from the Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories, this sum to be set up as a Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund, the income or principal of which shall be used as the Trustees may from time to time determine. Established 1925.	70,698.33	\$12,444.85 \$12,444.85	83,143.78
CLASS OF 1897 ARTS, MINES AND ARCHITECTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1897, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937.	9,695.00	125.00 125.00	9,820.00

	A June 30 1943	Additions 1943-1944	A June 30, 1944
CLASS OF 1902 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1902 College, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1928	\$17,000.00 .....	.....	\$17,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937.	3,501.62 .....	.....	3,501.62
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND JOURNALISM FUND: Twenty-Fifth anniversary gift of the combined 1917 classes of College, Engineering and Journalism. The income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1942.	10,000.00 .....	.....	10,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND: Inaugurated by a gift of \$10,000.00 from the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines and subsequently increased by gifts from the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.	147,890.69	\$9,204.53	157,095.22
ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Amos F. Enos, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.	7,937,161.63	3,405.09 (Decrease)	7,933,756.54
FIRE INSURANCE FUND: For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University.	50,000.00 .....	.....	50,000.00
GREGORY (HENRY ELSWORTH) FUND: Bequest of Henry Elsworth Gregory, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.	55,882.73	568.21	56,430.94

KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1910	2,552,062.21	76.26	2,552,138.47
KILLOUGH (W. H. D.) FUNDS: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, for the general endowment of the University. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will) Established 1930.			
KRUMB (HENRY) FUND: Gift of Henry Krumb, the income to be paid to beneficiaries in accordance with the deed of gift, thereafter the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.	40,247.14	.....	40,247.14
PELL (MARY B.) FUND: Bequest of Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914	653,260.52	200.35	653,460.87
REUSSNER (ELLA) FUND: Bequest of Ella Reussner, the income to be used for such purposes as the Trustees may direct. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1939.			
VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND: Bequest of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918	818,259.34	.....	818,259.34
YEAR END CLUB FUND: Gift of the Year End Club in memory of the fifteen original members, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1940	2,365.95	.....	2,365.95
	\$13,826,855.34	\$19,214.11	\$13,846,069.45

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
(B) For Designated Purposes			
ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH: Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, Ernest Kempton Adams, such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904	\$65,000.00	.....	\$65,000.00
ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ALDRIDGE (WALTER H.) FUND: Gift of Walter H. Aldridge, the income to provide scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1936	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
ALUMNI NEWS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors to establish this fund. Established 1940	10.85	.....	10.85
ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used in connection with the annual appropriation known as the President's Scholarship Fund. Established 1935	3,251.00	.....	3,251.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913	101,000.00	.....	101,000.00

ANONYMOUS FUND FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish a fund for the use and benefit of the Department of Metallurgy in the School of Mines. The clear Annual Sum of \$5,000 to be paid to the donor during his lifetime. Established 1925.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to Columbia University in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1928.....	307,420.05	\$461.36 (Decrease)	306,958.69
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used for the support and promotion of work in the field of agricultural economics and rural and social sciences in the School of Business of the University. Established 1942.....	7,670.29	.....	7,670.29
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to be loaned to students in the School of Engineering. Any sums repaid by students to be set up in separate fund, the income to be used in aid of scientific research in Physics and Chemistry. Established 1934	62,300.00	.....	62,300.00
ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery, the income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922	21,000.00	.....	21,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
BANGS (FRANCIS SEDGWICK) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs to establish a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of her husband, Francis Sedgwick Bangs of the Class of 1878 and a Trustee of the University from 1900 to 1920; the scholarship to be awarded to a qualified student who is a member of either the Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, or the Latin race; and preferably one who has been a student in Columbia College. Established 1926.....	\$6,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.....	29,000.00	.....	29,000.00
BARKER (MARY PERIN) FUND FOR STUDENT AID, SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of staff members, alumni, students and friends of the School of Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students in that School. Established 1938.....	3,448.66	\$35.87	3,484.53
BARLOW (DR. WALTER J.) FUND: Gift of Dr. Walter J. Barlow, the income or principal to be used to meet the cost of Columbia University Medals. Established 1930.....	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND: Legacy from President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
BARNARD LIBRARY FUND: The residuary estate of President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library', the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Services to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. The medal will next be awarded in June, 1945. Established 1889.....	59,600.00	.....	59,600.00

BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND:	The residuary estate of Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.	16,250.00	16,250.00
BARSTOW (FREDERIC D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1935.....	43,680.90	63.00 (Decrease)
BARSTOW (W. S.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Gift of William S. Barstow, the income to provide scholarships in any of the Engineering Schools of the University. Established 1935.....	141,744.48	141,744.48
BEARNS (JOSEPH H.) FOUNDATION:	Bequest of Lillia M. Beams, the income to be used for prizes in Music. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1926.	.....	.....
BECK FUNDS:	Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000.00 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe,' the income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law.' Established 1899.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Beck Scholarship Fund.....	\$2,000.00	.....
	Beck Prize Fund.....	8,000.00	.....
BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND:	Bequest of Gerard Beeckman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920.....	10,000.00	10,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND: Bequest of Julius Beer, the income to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903	\$10,300.00	.....	\$10,300.00
BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the promotion of humane education. Established 1907.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
BERTUCH (FREDERICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frederick Bertuch, the income to be applied in assisting needy students to pursue courses of study in any department of the University. Established 1929.	89,373.25	\$15.65	89,388.90
BJORKWALL (CHARLES H.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Ottie E. Bjorkwall in memory of her brother, Dr. Charles H. Bjorkwall, the income to provide an annual prize to a member of the graduating class of Columbia College who has given conspicuous evidence of unselfishness during his college course. Established 1937	1,570.00	.....	1,570.00
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906.	125,187.02	.....	125,187.02
BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922.	6,200.00	.....	6,200.00

BOUVIER (W. SERGEANT) MEMORIAL CUP FUND:						
Gift of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr. and John Vernou Bouvier III, the income to provide an annual Cup to be presented to the member of the Freshman Crew who has best exhibited the qualities of college loyalty, self-discipline and improvement in watermanship throughout the rowing season. Established 1930.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00			
BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:						
Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew, Edward Sutliff Brainard, of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00			
BREEVORT-EICKEMEYER FELLOWSHIP FUND:						
Bequest of Mrs. Florence Brevoort Eickemeyer in memory of her father, James Renwick Brevoort and her husband, Rudolph Eickemeyer, the income to provide a fellowship and prize in Painting and Photography. Established 1913.	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00			
BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND:						
Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915	25.500.00	.....	25.500.00			
BRITTON (NATHANIEL, LORD AND ELIZABETH GERTRUDE) FUND:						
Bequest of Nathaniel Lord Britton, the income to be used for the Departments of Geology and Botany. Established 1934	24,028.60	.....	24,028.60			
BRONNER (HARRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:						
Bequest of Harry Bronner, the income to provide a Scholarship for a deserving student in the School of Business. Established 1941	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00			
BUNNER PRIZE FUND:						
Gift of friends of Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00			

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1918	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE FUND: To provide for possible claims against the University for loss of property while in cloak rooms, check rooms, etc., at the University. Established 1942	155.35	\$161.02	316.37
BUSINESS ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for one or more Alumni Scholarships in the School of Business. Established 1934	2,215.99	340.67	2,556.66
BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND: Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years and a silver or bronze medal annually for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world of philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1908	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00

BUTLER (SUSANNA EDWARDS SCHUYLER) FUND: Bequest of Eliza Rhées Butler, the income to be expended under the direction of the President. Established 1935	2,742.75	2,742.75
CABOT (MARIA MOORS) FUND: Gift of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, the income to be awarded annually as the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished public service in journalism which shall advance sympathetic understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Established 1941	1.00	1.00
CALDWELL (EUGENE WILSON) FUND: Bequest of Eugene Wilson Caldwell, the income to be used in support of instruction and research in the application of physical science to medicine, surgery and public health. Established 1935	1.00	1.00
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900	6,000.00	6,000.00
CAMPBELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of William Campbell, the income to provide a Fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1938	228,084.08	.42
CARDOZO (BENJAMIN N.) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin N. Cardozo, to establish a Chair of Jurisprudence in the Law School. Established 1938	207,792.07	84.15
CARNEGIE (ANDREW) FUND FOR THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income or principal to be used for the support of the School of Library Service. Established 1938	75,000.00	75,000.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to accumulate until further action by the Trustees. Established 1937	15,000.00	15,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
CARNEGIE CORPORATION PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation to endow a professorship in the School of Library Service. Established 1938	\$150,000.00 .....	.....	\$150,000.00
CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a "Professorship, or an endowed lecture-ship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men." Established 1906	250,000.00 .....	.....	250,000.00
CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpenter to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpenter, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903	300,100.00 .....	.....	300,100.00
CASA ITALIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Casa Italiana. Established 1926	8,435.37	\$42.50	8,477.87
CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923	285,000.00 .....	.....	285,000.00
CENTER FUND: Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectively to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896	180,000.00 .....	.....	180,000.00

CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gifts of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917	151,792.50	151,792.50
CHAMBERLAIN (LYDIA C.) FUND: Gift of Lydia C. Chamberlain, the income to be used for fellowships in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust. (Principal held by Trustees under the Deed of Trust.) Established 1920.		
CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910	7,500.00	7,500.00
CHANDLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chandler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877.	1,100.00	1,100.00
CHAPEL FURNISHING FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on Feb. 1, 1926, by the transfer of the balance of the St. Paul's Chapel Windows Gift Account. This sum to constitute a special fund, either the principal or income of which may be used for furniture and equipment of St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1926.	381.00	381.00
CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beckman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913	1,050.00	1,050.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902	10,000.00	10,000.00
CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924.	100.00	100.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
CLASS OF 1878 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1878 Mines of \$1,000.00, added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1929.			
CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$5,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1930.			
CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$200.00 added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the Class of 1881 Flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921.....	\$2,000.00	.....	\$2,000.00
CLASS OF 1881 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1881 College of \$10,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1882: Gift of the Class of 1882 of \$8,250.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.			
CLASS OF 1883: Gift of the Class of 1883 of \$1,500.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1933.			
CLASS OF 1884: Gift of the Class of 1884 of \$350.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1935.			

CLASS OF 1884 ARTS AND MINES:
 Gift of the Class of 1884 Arts and Mines of \$380.00 added to the Columbiania Endowment Fund.
 Received 1934.

CLASS OF 1884 ENGINEERING:
 Gift of the Class of 1884 Engineering of \$700.00 added to the Columbiania Endowment Fund
 Received 1934.

CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND:

Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910

14,125.00

...

CLASS OF 1886 FUND:
 Gift of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books or pamphlets. Established 1936

2,310.00

...

CLASS OF 1887 MINES:
 Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines of \$50.00 added to the Columbiania Endowment Fund. Received 1931.

CLASS OF 1887 MINES, DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND:

Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines, for the endowment of room 933 Livingston Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1937

8,000.00

...

CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND:
 For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917

400.00

...

CLASS OF 1888 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND:
 Gift of the Class of 1888 Arts and Mines, the income to be used for the purposes and benefit of the Columbiania Collection. Established 1937

2,520.00

(\$2,520.00
 (Decrease))

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-44	At June 30, 1944
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915.....			\$500.00.....
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 638 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. If in any year the income be in excess of the amount required for this purpose, the University may apply such surplus income for the general use of the University. Established 1917.....			15,300.00.....
CLASS OF 1893 MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1893, the income to be expended as designated by the Class. Unless the Class shall make such designation, the income to be used in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1933			1,040.29.....
CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES: Gifts of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines of \$16,108.11 added to the permanent alumni fund. Received 1919, 1923, 1931 and 1940.....			1,040.29.....
CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896, Arts and Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.....			18,100.00.....

CLASS OF 1898 PRIZE FUND:						
Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923. (See Van Am Prize Fund in this Schedule for amount.)						
CLASS OF 1898 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND:						
Gift of the Class of 1898, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1937	6,356.47					
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE:						
Gift of the Class of 1899 College of \$1,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1925.						
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND:						
Gift of the Class of 1899 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students of the School of Engineering. Established 1939	250.00					250.00
CLASS OF 1900 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND FOR STUDENT AID:						
Gift of the Class of 1900 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of the students in the School of Engineering. Established 1940	500.00					500.00
CLASS OF 1901 COLLEGE AND MINES FUND FOR ROWING TROPHY:						
Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Mines, the income to be used for the purchase each year of a cup or other suitable trophy to be awarded to a member of the Varsity Crew as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941	1,200.00					1,200.00
CLASS OF 1901 DECAENNIAL FUND:						
Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911	1,400.00					1,400.00
CLASS OF 1903 ANNIVERSARY FUND:						
Gift of the Class of 1903, the purpose of this fund has not yet been decided. Established 1943	455.00	\$455.00	(Decrease)			

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
CLASS OF 1903: Gift of the Class of 1903 of \$12,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1930.			
CLASS OF 1904 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1904 College and Science, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1929.	\$18,220.00	\$1,790.00	\$20,010.00
CLASS OF 1905 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Engineering, in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of their graduation. For the maintenance of the Class of 1905 gates at Baker Field and other parts of Baker Field. Established 1940.	3,600.00	....	3,600.00
CLASS OF 1906: Gift of the Class of 1906 of \$12,603.03 added to the Revolving Fund for Athletic Activities. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1907 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1907, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for "The Class of 1907 Scholarship," to be awarded annually, with first preference to sons and other descendants of class members. Established 1937.	8,522.00	750.00	9,272.00
CLASS OF 1909 FLAGPOLE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 7, 1927, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of the flagpole on Baker Field.	1,000.00	....	1,000.00
CLASS OF 1911 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1911 to endow a room in one of the dormitories for a deserving student each Session. Established 1936.	4,500.00	....	4,500.00

CLASS OF 1912 LAW FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be disposed of under the guidance of members of the Class and of the Law School Faculty. Established 1937.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00		
CLASS OF 1913 SCHOLARSHIP FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1913, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938.....	5,782.00	1,550.00	7,332.00		
CLASS OF 1914 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING—25TH ANNIVERSARY FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1914, to Establish a Fund in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of its Graduation. Established 1937.....	8,920.00	.....	8,920.00		
CLASS OF 1916, COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1916, College and Engineering, the income to endow Room 201 in Hartley Hall. Established 1941.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00		
CLASS OF 1916 LAW-SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1916, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937.....	1,341.42	13.00	1,354.42		
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING:					
Gift of the Class of 1917 Engineering of \$2,500.00 added to the Engineering School Student Loan Fund. Received 1928.					
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1917, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1938.....	3.00	.....	3.00		
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE AND JOURNALISM—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND:					
Gift of the Class of 1917 College and Journalism, the income to endow a Dormitory Room in Perpetuity. Established 1936.....	4,545.00	.....	4,545.00		

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
CLASS OF 1920 DECENTNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920 for the endowment of room 603 Hartley Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1930.....	\$4,500.00	.....	\$4,500.00
CLASS OF 1921 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1921 Mines of \$110.00 added to the Wendell Medal Fund. Received 1927.			
CLASS OF 1921 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1921 College, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1936.....	1,258.61	\$602.00	1,860.61
CLASS OF 1922 COLLEGE—SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1922, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937.....	920.00	12.00	932.00
CLASS OF 1926 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1926, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1937.....	437.00	.....	437.00
CLASS OF 1927 COLLEGE—LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1927, to be held by the University for Library Endowment. Established 1937.....	169.00	.....	169.00
CLASS OF 1927 FUND: Gift of the members of the Class of 1927, the income to be added to the principal until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1929.....	1,245.48	4.54 (Decrease)	1,240.94
CLASS OF 1929 TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1929, the income to be used for general purposes unless the class otherwise designates. Established 1939.....	373.86	.....	373.86

CLASS OF 1930 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1930 to establish a fund for underwriting the expenses of qualified representatives who may be invited to speak concerning, or give exhibitions of, college activities. Established 1940	704.93	704.93
CLASS OF 1931 COLLEGE, TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1931 College, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1941	1,506.98	1,506.98
CLASS OF 1932 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1932 to endow a Dormitory Room annually. Established 1936	141.50	141.50
CLASS OF 1935—5TH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1935 College, to establish a cumulative scholarship fund designed to send some son or sons of members of the class through Columbia. Established 1940	55.00	55.00
COLE FUND: Bequest of Edward F. Cole, the income to be used to assist worthy, deserving and desirable students. Established 1943	16,000.00	16,000.00
COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Kate Collins Brown, the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300.) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purpose aforesaid, after making every proper effort to do so, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918.	566,000.00	566,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN MEMORIAM FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	\$1,325.00	.....	\$1,325.00
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN PERPETUITY FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
COLUMBIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for the support of Columbianiana. Established 1930	31,961.91	\$2,520.00	34,481.91
COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION FUND: Representing surplus funds of the association, the income may be used for scholarship aid if not needed by the association. Established 1940	6,026.68	.....	6,026.68
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND: From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911	10,037.72	.....	10,037.72
CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00

COTHEAL FUND:						
Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal; the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1886.....	17,025.00	.....	17,025.00			
COWLES (JUSTUS A. B.) FUND:						
Bequest of Justus A. B. Cowles, the income to be used in support of the athletic interest of the University. Established 1910.	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00			
CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND:						
Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One hundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913.	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00			
CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND:						
Bequest of Lura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00			
CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND:						
Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921.	30,299.34	.....	30,299.34			
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND:						
Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of George William Curtis, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing conditions of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00			
CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND:						
Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00			

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide travelling fellowships. Established 1913 ..	\$160,000.00	.....	\$160,000.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD, JR.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund,' \$600 annually is payable to Grafin Eva von Wurmbraud during her lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912			20,424.58
DA COSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to	19,705.29	\$719.24	86,600.00
DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903			1,070.00
DAVIS (A. M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of A. M. Davis, the income to be added to principal until further notice. Established 1944			101.57
DAVIS (EDWIN F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Edwin F. Davis to establish this fund, the income to provide one or more scholarships in the University. Established 1939			12,000.00
			2,000.00

DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND:	
Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.....	250,000.00
DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917	1,000.00
DEUTSCHES HAUS ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Gift of Adolph Busch received in 1912 and later transferred to the Germanistic Fund; re-established in 1928, the income to be expended in equipping and maintaining the Deutsches Haus.....	17,873.00
DEWITT (GEORGE G.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. George G. DeWitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three years course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917.....	15,400.00
DIBBLEE (EZRA REED AND FRANCES M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Charlotte Dibblee, in memory of her father and mother, the income to provide two scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1933.....	12,340.00
DITSON (ALICE M.) FUND:	
Bequest of Alice M. Ditson, the income to provide fellowships in Music. Established 1940.....	377,175.12
DITSON (CHARLES H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Bequest of Charles H. Ditson, the income to maintain a chair, to provide scholarships, fellowships etc., in Music. Established 1931.....	87.25 (Decrease)
DONALDSON (MRS. JOHN WILLCOX) FUND FOR NEVIS:	
Gift of Mrs. John Willcox, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of Nevis. Established 1940	100,000.00 100,000.00
	2,500.00
	2,500.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND: Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894.	\$11,500.00	.....	\$11,500.00
DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND: Bequest of William A. Dunning, the income to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923.	43,500.00	.....	43,500.00
DWIGHT MEMORIAL RESIDENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for Scholarships in the Law School. Established 1936.	1,460.00	.....	1,460.00
DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman of the class of 1810 (M.D. 1813) and James Dyckman of the class of 1811, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1839.	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
DYCKMAN INSTITUTE FUND: Gift of the Dyckman Institute, the income to assist one or more students as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1943. ....	.....	\$48,053.47	.....
EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907.	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EDSON (HERMAN ALDRICH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich to establish this Fund. Established 1925.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

EIMER (AUGUST O.) MEDAL FUND:							
Gift of the classmates and friends of August O. Eimer of the Class of 1906, the income to provide medals for proficiency in swimming under the direction of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Established 1927.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00				
EINSTEIN FUND:							
Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00				
ELLIIS (GEORGE ADAMS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:							
Gift of George Adams Ellis, the income to provide an annual scholarship in the Law School. Established 1927.	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00				
ELLIIS (GEORGE W.) FELLOWSHIP FUND:							
Bequest of George W. Ellis for Fellowships for graduate students from the State of Vermont. Established 1930.	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00				
ELSBERG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND:							
Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the 'Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912.	2,100.00	.....	2,100.00				
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND:							
Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913.	16,750.00	.....	16,750.00				
EVANS (HENRY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:							
Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be awarded annually as a fellowship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1923.	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00				
EVANS (HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:							
Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to an undergraduate in Columbia College entering upon his Freshman year, whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the cost of his college education. Established 1926.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00				

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
FACULTY HOUSE MAINTENANCE FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on October 5, 1925 by the transfer of the balance of the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Bequest, this sum to constitute a special fund, the income to be used for the physical maintenance and upkeep of the Faculty House. Established 1925	\$15,002.85	.....	\$15,002.85
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887, School of Mines, to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
FIELD (OTIS W.) FUND: Bequest of Otis W. Field, the income to be awarded annually to the man of the Junior or Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Dean of the University, shall be deemed most worthy to receive same; basing the award on the good character and fair scholarship of a scholar who is working his way through college and is in need of financial assistance. Established 1930	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture Established 1913	622,186.57	\$22,709.81	644,896.38
FOX (RICHARD H.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Fox, the income to provide the Fox Prize in the College. Established 1927	561.00	.....	561.00
FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY FUND: Representing the amount of life memberships. The income to be used for the current expenses of the organization. Established 1936	760.35	.....	760.35
GARIBALDI (GIUSEPPE) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Italian Government, the income to defray the tuition expenses of worthy students who plan to specialize in the study and teaching of Italian. Established 1932	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

GARTH MEMORIAL FUND:				
Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00	
GEBHARD FUND:				
Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA RESEARCH FUND:				
Gift of the Geological Society of America, the income to be used for research. Established 1940..	14,500.00	1,500.00	16,000.00	
GERMAN LECTURE FUND:				
Gift for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	
GIBSON (WILLIAM HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of Mrs. Honora Gibson Pelton in memory of her father, William Henry Gibson, of the Class of 1875, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1927.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
GIFFORD (RALPH WALDO) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gifts of Various Alumni to establish a scholarship Fund. Established 1937.....	155.00	.....	155.00	
GILBERT (FRANKLIN CARL) FUND:				
Gift of Alice M. Gilbert, the income and such part of the principal as may be necessary to be paid to the donor during her lifetime in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1942.....	22,700.00	(Decrease)	1,200.00	21,500.00
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP:				
Contributions by the friends of Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911 ..	50,500.00	.....	50,500.00	

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
GLADNEY (FRANK Y.) DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Frank Y. Gladney, a member of the Class of 1902, the income to be used each year for the cost of a dormitory room for a deserving Law School Senior. Established 1937.	\$4,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,900.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
GORTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift from Temple Emanuel-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.	18,425.00	.....	18,425.00
GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banke to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeneey Gottsberger. Established 1904.	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00
GOULD (EDWIN J.) FUND: Gift of Edwin J. Gould, the income to be used toward the expenses of the Columbia University Rowing Crews. Established 1933.	6,992.00	.....	6,992.00
GREEN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND: Bequest of George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00

HAMILTON (JOHN CHURCH) FUND:				
Bequest of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	
HAND (ELLEN KING) MEMORIAL FUND:				
Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand, the income to be used for the aid of deserving students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Columbia College. Established 1941.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	
HAND (THOMAS JENNINGS) MEMORIAL FUND:				
Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand of \$1047.34 added to the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1941.				
HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND:				
Gift of the children of Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.....	119,000.00	.....	119,000.00	
HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND:				
Bequest of Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922.....	144,399.61	.....	144,399.64	
HARRISON JAMES RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Bequest of James Renwick Harrison of the Class of 1917 to the Athletic Association, the income to be used for the James Renwick Harrison Scholarship in accordance with a plan to be approved by Mrs. Harrison, his mother. Established 1932.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
HAUGHTON (PERCY D.) MEMORIAL FUND:				
Gift of the Haughton Memorial Committee in memory of Percy D. Haughton, the income to be applied to the rental and maintenance of a specified room in John Jay Hall to be known as the Haughton Memorial Room. Established 1926.....	6,614.45	.....	6,614.45	
HAWKES (DEAN HERBERT E.) MEMORIAL FUND:				
Gift of various donors, the income to be expended for such purposes as may from time to time seem most expedient or necessary. Established 1913.....	1,392.00	13,836.19	15,222.19	

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918	\$910,000.00	.....	\$910,000.00
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts of William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First awarded October 1, 1925, and biennially thereafter. Established 1924	3,610.20	.....	3,610.20
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn to establish this Fund. Established 1935	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn, the income to be available for the assistance of a student in that School. Established 1938	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
HOW (HALL J.) FUND: Requests of Minnie How, Mary How Steffens and John Gordon How in memory of their father Hall J. How, the income to provide a professorship. Established 1936	110,097.20	.....	110,097.20
HOWARD (BRONSON) LIBRARY FUND: Representing assets received from the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the income to be devoted to the maintenance of the collection known as "The Bronson Howard Collection for American Dramatists." Established 1942	7,319.84	.....	7,319.84

HUBER (FREDERICK W., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded, under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924	5,000.00			
ILLIG FUND:				
Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00	
INDO-IRANIAN FUND:				
Gift of an Anonymous Donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	
INSTITUTO HISPANICA ENDOWMENT FUND:				
Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	5,612.99	.....	5,612.99	
INSTITUTO HISPANICA PERMANENT FUND, FELLOWSHIP INTERCOLLEGIATE ALLIANCE:				
Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	105.10	.....	105.10	
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE FUND:				
Established by the transfer of a gift, the income to be expended through King's Crown for the chess teams. Established 1932	396.00	.....	396.00	
ITALIAN SOCIETIES ENDOWMENT FUND:				
Gift of the Italian Societies, the income to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$100,000, the income then to be used for the support of scholarships for students in Italian or for support of research and general studies in the field of Italian literature, the sciences, history and art. Established 1934	4,683.96	.....	4,854.92	
				170.96

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
JACKSON (A. V. WILLIAMS) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:			
Created by act of the Trustees on January 9, 1939, by the transfer of the balance remaining on July 1, 1938 in the gifts received from Alexander Smith Cochran and from Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee; the fund to be administered in accordance with the suggestions set forth in Mrs. Jackson's letter addressed to the President under date of December 21, 1938. Established 1939.....	\$9,999.36	.....	\$9,999.36
JACKSON (RICHARD G.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Margaret Doyle to establish the Richard G. Jackson Memorial Prize in Columbia College, in memory of her grandson. Established 1943.....	.....	\$1,000.00	1,000.00
JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND:			
Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND:			
From the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Original gift, \$1,589.92 to which has been added accrued income \$210.08. Established 1917.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
JOHNSTON (EDWARD W. S.) FUND:			
Bequest of Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, the income to be used for the upkeep of the Scudder-Johnston collection in the Library. Established 1926.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
JONES (ADAM LEROY) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Lily S. Murray Jones, the income to provide a prize in Logic and the Methods of Science. Established 1934.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
JOUET (CAVALIER HARGRAVE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Belinda Hearn Jouet, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Mines. Established 1941.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

KELLETT (EURETTA J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Euretta Jane Schlegel, to establish fellowships for the study of letters at Oxford or Cambridge University. England. Established 1931.....	210,002.27	210,002.27
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) MEMORIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION IN GEOLOGY: Gift of former students and friends of Professor James Furman Kemp and others interested in scientific research, the income and under exceptional circumstances portions of principal, to be expended in support of research and publication in Geology, in accordance with the deed of Gift. Established 1936.....	38,732.57	44.16
KENDALL (EDWARD HALE) FUND: Bequest of Edward Hale Kendall, the income to provide a scholarship or travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture. Established 1935.....	34,559.87	34,559.87
KILLOUGH (JAMES H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Walter H. D. Killough, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. (Principal held by Trustees under the Will) Established 1930.	1,500.00	1,500.00
KUNZ (GEORGE FREDERICK) FUND: Bequest of George Frederick Kunz, the income to be used for the purchase of specimens in the Department of Mineralogy in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1935.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
LAHEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Richard Lahey to establish a free scholarship in the School of Science. Established 1932.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND: Bequest of John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.....		

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
LAW LIBRARY FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500), John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000), and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).....	\$8,250.00	.....	\$8,250.00
LAW SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938.....	105.00	\$25.00	130.00
LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING RESEARCH FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain, the income to be used for the expenses of the Bureau having to do with legislative drafting. Established 1938.....	137,572.80	.....	137,572.80
LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND: Bequest of Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923.....	216,764.00	.....	216,764.00
LOGGE (STANWOOD COCKEY) FOUNDATION: Gift of an Anonymous Donor the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime, to his wife after his death and thereafter for the publication of works in Classical Philology and Literature. Established 1930	84,423.65	144.44 (Decrease)	84,279.24
LOEB (JAMES) FUND: Bequest of James Loeb, the income to be used to maintain the Labor Library. Established 1934	5,175.21	.....	5,175.21

LOUBAT FUND:	
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First Prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	12,000.00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000.00
LYDIG FELLOWSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Hannah M. Lydig, for the endowment and maintenance of a Fellowship. Established 1931.....	40,000.00
MACMAHON (KATHERINE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Katherine MacMahon, the income to be awarded to the first year student in Journalism deemed most worthy by the Faculty of that School as a help for further study in the School of Journalism during the following year. Established 1925. Bequest \$1,500.00 augmented by gifts from Mrs. Louise Ewing Dexter, \$4,500.00	6,000.00
MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.....	5,000.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND:	
Legacy of Edwin Manners, the income to be applied to the purchase of books on the English Language and Literature. Established 1914.....	3,000.00
MARLING (ALFRED E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Alfred E. Marling, the income to be applied toward scholarships in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trustees on March 7, 1938. Established 1938.....	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
MASON (WILLIAM) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students in Music, or to the purchase of books for the University Library of Music, or as a prize for musical composition or otherwise for the advancement of the art of music in the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1938.	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
MATHEWS LECTURESHIP FUND: Bequest of Charles T. Mathews to establish a lectureship in the School of Architecture, said lecture-ship to consist of ten lectures during each and every school year on the "History of Gothic Architecture." Established 1934.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
MATTHEWS (JAMES BRANDER) FUND FOR THE DRAMATIC MUSEUM: Bequest of James Brander Matthews for the maintenance and enlargement of the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum. Established 1930.	75,114.69	.....	75,114.69
MAYER (RALPH EDWARD) FUND: Contributions by the friends of Professor Ralph Edward Mayer to establish this fund to perpetuate the memory of his constant devotion to the University and of his unselfish service to the Alumni, the income to be used for a scholarship or loan fund for the benefit of deserving students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who may be in need of assistance. Established 1924.	13,574.60	.....	13,670.07
McCLYMONDS (LOUIS K.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds in memory of her husband, Louis K. McClymonds, the income to provide scholarships to young men of limited means receiving the relative highest standing in the entrance examinations in Columbia College. Established 1926.	27,450.00	.....	27,450.00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two travelling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00

MEAD (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD) FUND:	
Proceeds of a Trust Fund established by William Rutherford Mead on May 25, 1920, the income to be used toward the cost of maintenance of the School of Architecture. Established 1936.....	80,469.02
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) EMERGENCY LOAN FUND:	
Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be loaned to deserving students. Established 1928.	10,000.00
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928	7,000.00
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) FUND:	
Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the principal or income to be expended for the support and maintenance of the basketball team in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1928.....	1,000.00
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928	7,000.00
MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND:	
Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1885.....	1,050.00
MERGENTIME (JAMES HENRY) FUND:	
Bequest of James Henry Mergentime to be used at the discretion of the Trustees to promote the study of organic chemistry. Established 1930	1,600.00
MICHAELIS (DR. ALFRED MORITZ) PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Jeanette Michaelis, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded annually to a student in Columbia College for proficiency in certain designated courses in Physics. Established 1926.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
MILLER (NATHAN J.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, in memory of her husband, Nathan J. Miller, to found a Chair in Jewish History, Literature and Institutions. Established 1928.....	\$268,000.00	.....	\$268,000.00
MITCHEL (JOHN PURROY) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mary Purroy Mitchell, the income to be used for the sole purpose of assisting one or more young men of American birth and citizenship enrolled as regular undergraduate students in Columbia College. Established 1938.....	54,250.04	\$116.82	54,366.86
MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin D. Suliman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of William B. Moffat, M.D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in Accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916	2,010.00	.....	2,010.00
MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924.....	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
MORROW (DWIGHT W.) FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL: Bequest of Dwight W. Morrow, the income to be used for the School of Law. Established 1932.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND:	Gift of the friends of Joseph Moenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
MUIR (DOWNIE P.) FUND:	Bequest of Downie D. Muir, the income to assist young men working their way through the Graduate Business School of Administration. Established 1940.....	44,500.00	.....	44,500.00
MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND:	Gift of George Welwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for Research in Legal History. Established 1924.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
MURTHA (THOMAS F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Gift of Clara W. Murtha, Raymond W. Murtha and Thomas V. Murtha in memory of Thomas F. Murtha, the income to be used for the benefit of needy students in the School of Law. Established 1932	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
NEWBERRY (JOHN S.) PRIZE FUND:	Bequest of Bashford Dean, the income to be awarded annually as the John S. Newberry Prize, in the Department of Zoology. Established 1929.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
NIVEN (ROBERT JOHNSTON) FUND:	Bequest of Charlotte E. de Sers in memory of her father, Robert Johnston Niven, to endow a chair in such branch of learning as the Trustees may decide. Established 1930.	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
OCHS (ADOLPH S.) FUND:	Bequest of Adolph S. Ochs to establish this fund. Established 1936.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND:	Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909.....	3,050.00	.....	3,050.00
PARKER FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:	Established by the transfer of \$30,000 from a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the current expenses of the Institute of International Affairs. Established 1937.....	40,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
PATERNO LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Carlo M. Paterno and Dr. Charles V. Paterno, the income to be used for the purchase of books and the binding thereof for the Paterno Library in the Casa Italiana, etc. Established 1938.....	\$30,000.00	.....	\$30,000.00
PEELE (ROBERT) PRIZE FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott, the income to be given annually to a member of the graduating class in Mining and Metallurgical Engineering who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in his course of study. Established 1925.....	3,101.11	\$63.19	3,164.30
PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a travelling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898.....	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00
PERKINS (EDWARD H., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Norton Perkins in memory of his father, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., the income to provide a scholarship in History or Economics. Established 1926.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912.....	66,500.00	.....	66,500.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for Scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1931.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND FOR BARNARD COLLEGE: Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for any purpose of Barnard College. Established 1931.....	79,625.08	38.01 (Decrease)	79,587.07

PHILLIPSON (BRAINERD F) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Engineering in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1936.....	12,514.00	12,514.00
PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be east at the Barbadianne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND: From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes Established 1904.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
PHOENIX FUND: Bequest of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, the income to be used for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881.....	1,176,848.57	1,176,848.57
PLUMMER (MARY WRIGHT) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library to establish a scholarship in the School of Library Service Established 1932	7,526.33	274.71
PORTER (DAVID B. AND WIFE) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Thekla B. Porter, the income to be loaned to worthy students in the Law School. Established 1936	31,123.22	262.47
PRENTICE FUND FOR ROWING: Established by transfer of the Prentice Gift for Rowing received in 1926, the income to be paid to the Athletic Association for the support of rowing. Established 1929	5,000.00	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.....		\$19,135.68	.....
PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....		15,000.00	.....
PSYCHOLOGY FUND: Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899.....		100,000.00	.....
PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM: Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.....		1,300,000.00	.....
PULITZER PRIZE FUND: Gift of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for prizes in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1903.....		550,000.00	.....
			\$19,135.68

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools, one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th St. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.....	310,000.00
RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK:	
Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, the income to be used for the benefit of the Religious and Social work of the University. Established 1939.....	6,339.13
RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICE:	
Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, to be used in connection with the work done by the Resident Physician and his assistants on the campus. Established 1939.....	13,676.27
RECKFORD (LOUIS J.) FUND:	
Gift of Mrs Adelaide Reckford in memory of her father, Louis J. Beckford, of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books and other illustrative material for the University Library. Established 1929.....	2,500.00
REISINGER (HUGO) FUND:	
Bequest of Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.....	5,000.00
RHODES (F. B. F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of E. E. Oloott in memory of his classmate, Francis Bell Forsyth Rhodes, School of Mines, '74, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded on Commencement Day of each year to a member of the graduating class in Metallurgy, in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1926.....	3,508.09
RITCHIE (PETER C., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Virginia J. Ritchie to establish a scholarship in Columbia College. Established 1939.....	4,436.14
ROGERS (HOWARD MALCOLM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Bequest of Henrietta Rogers to establish this Fund. Established 1925.....	5,400.00
	310,000.00
	7,810.78
	971.65
	1,943.31
	15,619.58
	2,500.00
	5,000.00
	3,636.14
	4,436.14
	5,400.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
ROLKER (CHARLES M., JR.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College, who in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922.	3,630.00	3,630.00	3,630.00
ROSS (GEORGE) FUND: Bequest of Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.	71,522.91	\$115.00	71,637.91
SACKETT (HENRY W.) FUND: Bequest of Henry W. Sackett, the income to provide two annual scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1930.	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders, to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, N. Y. Established 1922.	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00

SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefore by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y., in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually, and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889	12,500.00	12,500.00
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) ENDOWMENT FUND: Established by the transfer of the unexpended balance on June 30, 1932 of the Schermerhorn Gift, the income to be applied to the maintenance and equipment of the work to be carried on in Schermerhorn Hall and Schermerhorn Hall Extension. Established 1932.....	186,203.00	186,203.00
SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, 'for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his life-time.' Established 1877	5,000.00	5,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (WILLIAM C.) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mrs. John Innes Kane in memory of her father, William C. Schermerhorn, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may direct, to the support of the religious work of the University. Established 1927	500,000.00	500,000.00
SCHIEFFELIN (LUCY STELLA) FUND: Bequest of Lucy Stella Schieffelin, the income to be used for the furtherance of musical education. Established 1937.....	17,597.05	62.47
		17,659.52

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898.....	\$18,000.00	.....	\$18,000.00
SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Alumni to establish this Fund. Established 1937.....	264.50	\$10.00	274.50
SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.....	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00
SCRANTON (MARY N.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mary N. Scranton, the income to provide free scholarships to deserving young men, residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1937.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SEAGER (SCHUYLER FISKE) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Professor Henry R. Seager, the income to be paid to beneficiaries under the Will during their life-time, thereafter the income is to be expended annually for the advancement of economic study and research. Established 1932.....	83,889.51	398.36 (Decrease)	83,491.15

SEIDL, FUND:	The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of Anton Seidl; the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter "to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad."	12,000.00	12,000.00
SHAYER (MARY M.) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Gift of various donors, the income to be used to aid a student in the School of Library Service. Established 1943	811.11	42.83
SHEPHERD FOUNDATION:	Bequest of William R. Shepherd, the income to be paid to his widow during her lifetime and thereafter approximately one-half of the income shall be used for the promotion of research and instruction in history; the remaining half for the promotion of the Medical Service of the University as a Faculty Health Fund for members of the teaching staff of the University. Established 1938	167,568.06	506.81
SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND:	Gift as a memorial to William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908.	10,000.00	10,000.00
SMYTH (DAVID W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Gift of David W. Smyth, of the Class of 1902, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship to a student in Columbia College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. Established 1926.	20,000.00	20,000.00
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND:	To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918	37,816.25	37,816.25
STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND:	Bequest of Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910.	20,000.00	20,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
STROSS (LUDWIG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ines Stross, in memory of her husband, Ludwig Stross, the income to furnish financial aid to students working their way through college or academic department of the University. Established 1943.	\$30,000.00	.....	\$30,000.00
STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW FUND: Representing royalties received by the Faculty of Political Science, the income to be used for the expenses of the studies. Established 1941.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
THE 1884 SCHOOL OF ARTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1884, School of Arts, the income to be used in accordance with present practice for a Resident Scholarship to be held by a student in Columbia College. Established 1934.	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
THOMPSON (WILLIAM BOYCE) FUND: Gift of William Boyce Thompson, the principal or income to be used under the direction of a committee of five, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in accordance with the deed of gift. Established 1936.	101,697.75	.....	101,697.75
TODD (HENRY ALFRED) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Henry A. Todd, the income to provide an annual prize in French. Established 1936.	8,600.00	\$1,400.00	10,000.00
TOPPAN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her husband, Robert Noxon Toppan, the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904.	4,200.00	.....	4,200.00

TOWNSEND (GRACE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Grace C. Townsend, the income to be awarded as a scholarship at such times and in such manner as the University may determine. Established 1941.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
TREMAINE (ADA B. B.) FUND: Bequest of Ada Byron Bampton Tremaine, the income to be used for a course of not exceeding twenty lectures in each year; the subject to be of a theologic, scientific, art or hygienic nature. Established 1942.....	636,985.30	7,483.20
TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893.....	13,500.00	13,500.00
TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.....	6,182.00	6,182.00
TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc. Established 1885.....	11,500.00	11,500.00
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing the works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922.....	402.00	402.00
VAN AM PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923.....	6,500.00	6,500.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910.	\$5,100.00	.....	\$5,100.00
VAN AMRINGE MEMORIAL FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance of gifts received for the Van Amringe Memorial, the income to be used for the upkeep and repair of the Van Amringe Memorial. Established 1927.	500.00	.....	500.00
VAN BUREN (JOHN D., JR.) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
VANDERPOEL (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frank Vanderpoel to found scholarships in the Schools of Applied Science. Established 1936.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
VAN RENSSLAER (MARIANA GRISWOLD) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Maximilian Foster, the income to be awarded to the student who submits during the college year the best example of English lyric verse. Established 1926.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
VAN SINDEREN (HOWARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students of the Law School, or any other purpose designated by the President with the approval of the Trustees. Established 1933.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
VAN VALKENBURGH (AGNES) MEMORIAL FUND: From a committee representing the faculty and alumni of the former Library School of the New York Public Library, the principal or income to be expended under the direction of the faculty of the School of Library Service. Established 1936.	705.69	.....	705.69

VERNON (SUSAN HUNTINGTON) PRIZE FUND:				
Established by the transfer of the balance remaining in the Hispanic Institute General Account	477.25	1,000.00	1,477.25	
Gift, the income to provide a prize in Spanish. Established 1941.....				
VON SCHRENK (ARNOLD) FUND:				
Bequest of Helen von Schrenk in memory of her husband, Arnold von Schrenk, the income to be used for scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1943	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00	
WARING FUND:				
The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of George E. Waring. The income of the fund shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	
WATSON (MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J.) FUND:				
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, the income or principal to be expended in such ways as the President may direct. Established 1936	10,340.00	.....	10,340.00	
WENDELL MEDAL FUND:				
Gift of the friends in the Alumni and Faculty of Professor George Vincent Wendell to honor and perpetuate his memory, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded each year to a student in the graduating class of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who has been chosen by his class as best exemplifying the ideals of character, scholarship and service represented by Professor Wendell. Established 1924.....	748.80	.....	748.80	
WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	
WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Bequest of Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
WILLIS (HENRY PARKER) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors through the Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, the income to be used for a fellowship in the School of Business as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941.	\$4,751.32	\$173.42	\$4,924.74
WILSON (EDMUND B.) FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: Bequest of Frederic Kammerer, the income to be expended solely for aid to biological research under the direction of the Department of Zoology. Established 1933	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
WOLFFRAM (ADELINE) FUND: Bequest of Adeline Wolffram, the income to be used for the Department of German. Established 1941	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
WOLFFRAM (CHARLES BERTHOLD) FUND: Bequest of Amalie Wolffram, in memory of her husband, Charles Berthold Wolffram, the income to purchase literary works published and printed in the German language. Established 1931	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
WOODBERRY PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Woodberry Society, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of Columbia for an original poem. Established 1935	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
WOODBRIDGE FUND: Bequest of Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, the income to be used for the work of the Department of Philosophy. Established 1940	21,172.12	.....	21,172.12
WRIGHT (HENRY) MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of the Housing Study Guild, the income to be used for the purchase of additions to the Henry Wright Memorial Library. Established 1938	758.45	.....	758.45

MEDICAL SCHOOL				
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH:				
Established by transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the work of the Institute of Cancer Research. Established 1932.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE:				
Established by the transfer of a gift for the erection of a Medical School Dormitory, the income to be used for the Department of Medicine until such time as the principal is used for the erection of the Dormitory. Established 1932.....	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00	
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:				
Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide one or more scholarships as the Trustees may direct. Established 1937.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	
BEEKMAN (GERARD) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY:				
Gift of the Beekman Family Association, the income to help pay the expenses of a Fellow to serve at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. Established 1940.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	
BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, Jr.) FUND:				
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909.....	26,589.90	48.53	26,638.43	
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND:				
Bequest of Emil C. Bondy, the income to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	
BORNE (JOHN E.) PROFESSORSHIP FUND:				
Bequest of Ellen Mils Borne in memory of her husband, John E. Borne, the income to provide a Professorship for Medical and Surgical research. Established 1939.....	210,335.84	396.52	210,732.36	

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND: From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee, in honor of William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.	\$32,250.00	.....	\$32,250.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income to be used for graduate medical instruction and research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1938.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
CARPENTER (CLARENCE) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Josephine L. Carpenter in memory of her husband, Clarence Carpenter, the income to be used to promote Cancer Research. Established 1928.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
CARTER (HERBERT S.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the family and friends of Dr. Herbert S. Carter, the income to be used primarily for lectures in the Medical School. Established 1929.	19,000.00	.....	19,000.00
CARTWRIGHT LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until further action by the Trustees, the annual income then to be used for the support of lectureships at the Medical School in accordance with the wishes of Benjamin Cartwright. Original gift \$8,800.50. Established 1928.	15,480.27	\$422.68	15,902.95

CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Alonso Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894.....	15,250.00	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to provide a Resident Scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1934	5,000.00	5,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be used for Scholarships in accordance with the wishes of the Class. Established 1927.....	7,906.11	45.00
CLASS OF 1928 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DECENTNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1928, the purpose to be designated later. Established 1939	182.00	182.00
CLASS OF 1933 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1933 for the purchase of medical instruments. Established 1936.....	67.00	67.00
COCK (THOMAS F., M.D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the "Thomas F. Cock, M. D. Prize" for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915.....	1,125.00	1,125.00
CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911	1,415,000.00	1,415,000.00
DELAFIELD (FRANCIS) ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$200,000, the income then to be used for the salary of a professorship in the Department of Pathology. Original gift \$119,022.20. Established 1928	198,953.39	208.75
		199,162.14

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of Joseph R. DeLamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919.....	\$5,446,035.08	.....	\$5,446,035.08
DENNETT (HORACE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Lizzie Dennett Lockwood, the income to provide annual scholarships to Third and Fourth year students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1932.....	173,800.00	.....	173,800.00
DENTAL COLUMBIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Representing the proceeds of the publication of the 1940 Dental Columbian, the principal to be held by the University until the accrued interest is sufficient to offer as a scholarship. Established 1941.....	170.48	.....	170.48
DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband. David M. Devendorf, the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M.D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M.D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
DRAPER LIBRARY FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used to maintain the Draper Memorial Collection of books in the Medical School Library. Established 1929.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Dr. Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910. . .	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00

EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for cancer research. Established 1941.....	8,575.87	8,575.87
EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for a scholarship or for research work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1941.....	12,863.92	12,863.92
EWELL (ELLA MARIE) MEDAL FUND: Bequest of Glover C. Beckwith-Ewell in memory of his wife, Ella Marie Ewell, the income to provide an annual medal in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1926.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
FAULKNER (EDWARD DANIELS) FUND FOR THE CURE OF ARTHRITIS: Gift of Marianne Gaillard Faulkner, the income to be used for the prosecution of research into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of arthritis. Established 1940.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
GEORGE AND CHARLIE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons through the George and Charlie Scholarship Committee, the income to be used for a scholarship for undergraduate students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1942.....	7,304.50	5.00
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923.....	33,061.80	333.39
GRIFFITHS (WILLIAM E.) FUND: Bequest of William E. Griffiths, for the general purposes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1936.....	17,959.62	17,959.62

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library at the Medical School. Established 1920.....	\$2,500.00	.....	\$2,500.00
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922	1,083,027.81	.....	1,083,027.81
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for the department of Surgery in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1930	600,000.00	.....	600,000.00
HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922	1,312,763.96	.....	1,312,763.96
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships	31,400.00	.....	31,400.00
HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of Frank Hartley, M.D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
HAYS (WALTER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. Walter Hays, the income to be used for the promotion of research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

HEMINGWAY (W. H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Herbert Hemingway, to be used for the Hemingway Scholarships in Medicine. Established 1928	83,817.00
HOLT (L. EMMETT) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. L. Emmett Holt to establish a fellowship for the study of the diseases of children. Established 1925	24,500.00
HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00
HUBER (JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA) MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income to be expended for the purchase of books on internal medicine. Established 1929	5,000.00
HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921	5,025.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921	20,000.00
JAMES (WALTER BELKNAP) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. Walter B. James, the income to be used for the benefit of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1927. Augmented in 1928 by gift of Mrs. Walter B. James, \$25,000.00	50,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.....	\$26,750.00	.....	\$26,750.00
JANEWAY PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Matilda S. J. Wisner, the income to be awarded annually to the student graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with the highest marks for efficiency and ability. Established 1933	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
KNAPP MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: Representing assets received from the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital at the time of its consolidation with the University, the income to be used for postgraduate study, teaching and research in Ophthalmology in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Established 1940..	748,836.60	\$1,760.00	750,596.60
KOPLIK CHILDREN'S SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henry Koplik in memory of his wife, Stephanie Koplik, the income to be paid every two years to the physician, under thirty years of age, who shall be selected by a committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical School for having shown special aptitude for original work in the investigation of diseases of children. Established 1928	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
LEE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914. Original gift \$20,000.00. Augmented in 1928 by \$10,000.00.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
MARKOE (FRANCIS HARTMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Madeline Sheldon Markoe in memory of her husband Francis Hartman Markoe, the income to be awarded annually to a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

MCANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND: Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31, 1922, by the transfer of \$12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924	12,340.00	12,340.00
MEIERSHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income to be awarded annually in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921	1,000.00	1,000.00
MILLER (GUY B.) FUND: Bequest of Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904	10,000.00	10,000.00
OPENHYNM RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Augustus W. Openhym, the income to be used for research into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer. Established 1936	100,536.02	208.85
OTTMANN (MADELEINE L.) RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Madeleine L. Ottmann, the income or principal to be used for research in the Department of Neurology. Established 1931	50,000.00	100,744.87
PIERRE (CHARLES AND LILLIAN) EDUCATIONAL FUND: Gift of Lillian Pierre, the income to be used for the promotion of the work of the Department of Urology at the Medical School. Established 1934	10,000.00	10,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
PROUDFIT (M A R I A M C L E A N) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE: Bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons, as being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899	\$15,000.00	.....	\$15,000.00
ROBINSON (MEYER R.) FUND: Bequest of Meyer R. Robinson, the income to be used in support of medical research. Established 1937	500.00	.....	500.00
SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Donors for the endowment of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1929	75,995.49	.....	75,995.49
SIMON (THEODORE W.) FUND: Bequest of Theodore W. Simon for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1927	8,600.00	.....	8,600.00
SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894	5,200.00	.....	5,200.00
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891	1,900.00	.....	1,900.00

SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND:	
Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920, of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift, as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921.....	8,050.00
TILNEY (FREDERICK) MEMORIAL FUND:	
Gift of various donors, the income to be used for research in the field of neurological sciences. Established 1940	34,000.00
TUCKER (ERVIN ALDEN) FUND:	
Bequest of George Anna Tucker, in memory of her husband Ervin Alden Tucker, M.D., the income to provide an annual fellowship in Obstetrics. Established 1936	50,000.00
VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND:	
Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915.....	8,000.00
VAN WOERT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of various donors, to provide a scholarship to a senior student in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1940	1,479.00
WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS:	
Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921.....	5,200.00
WECHSLER (ROBERT M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of various donors, the income or principal to be expended under the direction of the Dean of the Medical School. Established 1944.....	1,785.00
	1,785.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-44	At June 30, 1944
WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921.	\$800.00	.....	\$800.00
WHEELOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock, and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907.	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
	\$43,027,423.76	\$153,132.45	\$43,180,556.21

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION AND
EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Apparatus: Optical.....	\$7,110.00		\$7,110.00
Autobiography: John Stuart Mill.....	100.00		100.00
Avery Architectural Building.....	341,079.68		341,079.68
Baker Field.....	732,483.30		732,483.30
Bard Hall.....	1,764,373.50		1,764,373.50
Boat House: Baker Field.....	58,334.23		58,334.23
Boat House: Class of 1897.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Casa Italiana.....	315,000.00		315,000.00
Castings: Duriron.....	75.00		75.00
Chapel Furnishing.....	3,382.00		3,382.00
Chemical Laboratories.....	30,000.00		30,000.00
Clock: Class of 1906.....	1,159.64		1,159.64
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia.....	4,197.27		4,197.27
Crocker Research Laboratory: X-Ray Equipment.....	18,465.53		18,465.53
Da Costa Laboratory.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Deutsches Haus.....	30,000.00		30,000.00
Earl Hall: Building.....	164,950.82		164,950.82
Earl Hall Close.....	5,075.00		5,075.00
East Field.....	420,000.00		420,000.00
Egleston (Professor): Setting of Bust.....	390.00		390.00
Engineering Apparatus.....	450.00		450.00
Engineering Building.....	333,486.84		333,486.84
Exedra: Granite.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Faculty House: Building.....	306,965.37		306,965.37
Faculty House: Equipment.....	28,047.48		28,047.48
Fayerweather Hall: Building.....	330,894.03		330,894.03
Filter: Rotary.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Flagstaff: Class of 1881.....	4,600.00		4,600.00
Fountain of Pan.....	12,013.50		12,013.50
Furnace: Hegeler.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Furnald Hall: Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Gates: Class of 1882.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Gates: Class of 1888.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Gates: Class of 1891.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
Goldsmith Library.....	850.00		850.00
Hamilton Hall: Building.....	507,059.16		507,059.16
Hamilton Hall: Clock.....	1,913.90		1,913.90
Hamilton Hall: Gates.....	2,020.00		2,020.00
Hamilton Hall: Gemot.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Class of 1909 Shield.....	20.00		20.00
Hamilton Statue.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
"Hammerman" Statue.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Hartley Hall: Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Hartley Hall: Stained Glass Windows.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Havemeyer Hall: Building.....	567,321.73		567,321.73
Havemeyer Hall: Annex.....	999,749.98		999,749.98
Havemeyer Hall: Laboratory.....	600.00		600.00
Highland, N. Y.: Property.....	30,000.00		30,000.00

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
Huntington Portrait.....	\$2,127.00	.....	\$2,127.00
Illuminating University Grounds.....	1,035.00	.....	1,035.00
Instruments: Optical.....	9,930.00	.....	9,930.00
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Property.....	1.00	.....	1.00
John Jay Hall: Building.....	1,662,295.39	.....	1,662,295.39
John Jay Hall: Equipment.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Johnson Hall: Building.....	1,235,846.93	.....	1,235,846.93
Kent Hall: Building.....	588,704.91	.....	588,704.91
Library: Building.....	1,100,639.32	.....	1,100,639.32
Library Building: Alterations.....	15,800.70	.....	15,800.70
Library: Equipment.....	2,570.00	.....	2,570.00
Library: Marble Columns.....	1,678.00	.....	1,678.00
Library: Torchères.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Livingston Hall: Building.....	333,707.50	.....	333,707.50
Livingston Hall: Memorial Window.....	1,124.00	.....	1,124.00
Maison Francaise: Building.....	33,300.00	.....	33,300.00
Medical School (New): Building.....	4,094,044.02	.....	4,094,044.02
Medical School (New): Equipment.....	18,569.72	.....	18,569.72
Medical School (New): Residence Hall Site.....	508,692.43	.....	508,692.43
Medical School (New): Site.....	855,001.00	.....	855,001.00
Medical School (Old): Additions.....	117,842.07	.....	117,842.07
Medical School (Old): Building.....	71,551.05	.....	71,551.05
Medical School: Removing and Rebuilding.....	53,000.00	.....	53,000.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment.....	14,912.80	.....	14,912.80
Mineral Specimens: Dufourcq Collection.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Model: Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70	.....	19,972.70
Model: Braden Copper Co.....	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00
Model: Coal Mine.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Morningside Heights Site.....	331,150.00	.....	331,150.00
Nichols Laboratories.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Pathological Laboratory.....	19,136.94	.....	19,136.94
Philosophy: Building.....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Physics: Building.....	1,521,163.94	.....	1,521,163.94
Power House: Equipment.....	153,250.00	.....	153,250.00
Precision Laboratory.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
President's House Furnishing.....	14,410.17	.....	14,410.17
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico.....	1,522.70	.....	1,522.70
Publications: Cragin Collection.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Bell.....	5,120.84	.....	5,120.84
St. Paul's Chapel: Building.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture.....	3,221.62	.....	3,221.62
St. Paul's Chapel: Memorial Windows.....	32,700.00	.....	32,700.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Organ and Case.....	27,000.00	.....	27,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Tablet.....	880.00	.....	880.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Torchères.....	5,280.00	.....	5,280.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Building.....	544,552.44	.....	544,552.44
Schermerhorn Hall: Extension.....	1,198,090.84	.....	1,198,090.84
School of Business: Building.....	995,009.01	.....	995,009.01
School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New).....	380,627.53	.....	380,627.53
School of Dentistry: Building.....	33,500.00	.....	33,500.00
School of Dentistry: Equipment.....	5,584.92	.....	5,584.92
School of Journalism: Building.....	563,501.21	.....	563,501.21
School of Mines: Building.....	335,111.03	.....	335,111.03

	At June 30, 1943	Additions 1943-1944	At June 30, 1944
School of Mines: Torcheres.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Ski Jump at Camp Columbia.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Sloane Hospital for Women: Additions and Alterations.....	399,263.14	.....	399,263.14
Smith (Munroe) Tablet.....	1,840.00	.....	1,840.00
South Court Fountains.....	4,932.88	.....	4,932.88
South Field.....	54,707.00	.....	54,707.00
South Field Grading.....	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
South Hall.....	3,594,755.04	.....	3,594,755.04
Statue of Letters and pylon.....	8,598.72	.....	8,598.72
Statue of Science and pylon.....	13,148.95	.....	13,148.95
Sun Dial—116th Street.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Telescope.....	5,497.35	.....	5,497.35
Trophy Room: Equipment.....	980.00	.....	980.00
University Hall: Enlargement.....	764,385.76	.....	764,385.76
Van Amringe Memorial.....	20,238.34	.....	20,238.34
Vanderbilt Clinic: Building.....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	\$30,653,723.87		\$30,653,723.87

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS
Received for the Purchase of Land and Erection and
Equipment of Buildings
See Permanent Funds pages 197-199

(For list of gifts other than money see separate pamphlet)

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Adams (Edward D.).....	Precision Laboratory: Physics Building.....	1913	\$8,000.00
Adams (Edward D.).....	Deutsches Haus, 419 West 117th Street.....	1910	30,000.00
Aldrich (Mrs. Richard).....	Medical School (old) Additions.....	1917	5.00
Alexander (Chas. W.).....	Clinton window, St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	300.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College.....	Hamilton Hall Building.....	1906	997.50
Alumni Association of Columbia College.....	Hamilton statue, South Field ..	1908	10,000.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College.	University Hall, enlargement... 1900-13		100,756.41
Alumni Fund.....	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).....	1921-27	28,540.29
	Gifts..... \$27,290.29		
	Interest..... 1,250.00		
			<u>\$28,540.29</u>
Anderson (Mrs. E. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions.....	1917	5,000.00
Animal Care Equipment Fund	Primate Colony at Puerto Rico	1940	1,522.70
Anonymous.....	Furnishing President's House..	1910	14,410.17
	Gift..... \$30,000.00		
	Expenses \$2,174.70		
	Transfer to		
	Special		
	Endow-		
	ments.... 13,415.13		
			<u>15,589.83</u>
			<u>\$14,410.17</u>
Anonymous.....	Boat House, Baker Field.....	1931-32	56,834.23
Anonymous.....	Chemical Laboratories: Have-		
	meyer Hall.....	1915	30,000.00
Anonymous.....	Hamilton Statue.....	1909	1,000.00
Anonymous.....	Livingston Hall Equipment....	1937	100.00
Anonymous.....	Medical School (new) Building	1929	150,007.65
Anonymous.....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917-19	10,691.58
Anonymous.....	Medical School (removing and		
	rebuilding).....	1915	15,000.00
Anonymous.....	Medical and Surgical Equip-		
	ment.....	1919-21	4,712.80
Anonymous.....	Models of buildings and grounds	1906-08	19,972.70
Anonymous.....	Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel...	1908	2,846.62
Anonymous.....	School of Dental & Oral Surgery		
	(new).....	1926-27	75,891.20
	Gifts..... \$61,742.35		
	Interest..... 14,148.85		
			<u>\$75,891.20</u>

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Anonymous.....	South Field Grading.....	1909	\$1,500.00
Anonymous.....	South Hall Equipment.....	1935	111.62
Anonymous.....	Trophy Room Equipment.....	1922	980.00
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.....	Ski Jump at Camp Columbia..	1935	400.00
Aub (Miss Alma C.).....	Medical and Surgical Equipment	1921	200.00
Avery (Samuel P.).....	Avery Library Building	1911-14	339,250.00
Babcock (Samuel D.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	5,000.00
Babcock & Wilcox.....	Steam Boilers—Power House..	1907	3,250.00
Baker (George F., Jr.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	2,500.00
Baker (George F.).....	Baker Field.....	1922-24	730,583.15
	Total amount of		
	Gifts.....\$771,940.59		
	Taxes.....41,357.44		
			<hr/>
			\$730,583.15
			<hr/>
Baldwin (Helen, M. D.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Optical Instruments.....	1920-24	9,100.00
Beck (Chas. Bathgate) Bequest.	Kent Hall Building.....	1899-1912	385,672.57
	Total Bequest....\$382,808.37		
	Interest on bequest 10,373.20		
			<hr/>
			\$393,181.57
	Less legal expenses 7,509.00		
			<hr/>
			\$385,672.57
			<hr/>
Beekman (Gerard).....	Beekman window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Beekman (Gerard).....	Minturn window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Benson (Mary).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Bernheim (A. C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	1,000.00
Bernheim (Mrs. Geo. B.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Blossom (Francis).....	Earl Hall Close.....	1932	1,000.00
Bondy Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory.....	1922	10,677.85
Bondy Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: New Medical School.....	1935	13,427.90
Brackenridge (Geo. W.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50,000.00
Braden Copper Co.....	Models of copper mines.....	1925	1,700.00
Bruce (Catherine Wolfe).....	Telescope for New Observatory.	1899	5,497.35
	Gift of \$10,000 received 1899.		
	The gift with interest was partly used in expenses; the balance remaining was used in part payment of the cost of a telescope in the Physics Building erected in 1925-26.		
Building Reconstruction.....	School of Business Building....	1937	255.69
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of....	Havemeyer Hall Construction..	1927-29	6,525.00
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of....	School of Business Building....	1913-24	64,188.71
	Bequest..... \$63,396.26		
	Interest 792.45		
			<hr/>
			\$64,188.71
			<hr/>

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Carnegie Corporation.....	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	\$1,100,000.00
Carter (Henry C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	150.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.).....	Cheesman window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	600.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.) Estate of.....	School of Business Building....	1920	11,162.81
	Bequest		\$10,000.00
	Interest.....		1,162.81
			<u>\$11,162.81</u>
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory Fund.....	Testing Machine: Engineering Building.....	1935	22,999.65
	Principal.....		\$18,497.76
	Income.....		4,501.89
			<u>\$22,999.65</u>
Clark (Alfred C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1893	10,000.00
Clark (Edward Severin).....	Fountain of Pan: the Grove...	1908-09	12,013.50
Clark (J. William).....	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new).....	1927	10,511.11
	Gift.....		\$10,000.00
	Interest.....		511.11
			<u>\$10,511.11</u>
Class of 1874.....	Marble Columns in Library....	1912-13	1,678.00
Class of 1880.....	Gates: Hamilton Hall.....	1907	2,020.00
Class of 1881, Arts and Mines..	Gemot: Hamilton Hall.....	1911	1,000.00
Class of 1881.....	Flagstaff: the Quadrangle.....	1906	4,600.00
Class of 1881, College, Mines and Political Science.....	Mantel: John Jay Hall.....	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1882.....	120th Street Gates.....	1897-98	1,500.00
Class of 1882, Science.....	Torchères: School of Mines....	1907	1,000.00
Class of 1883, Arts, Mines, and Political Science.....	Torchères: St. Paul's Chapel...	1908	5,280.00
Class of 1883, Mines.....	Setting Bust of Professor Egerton.....	1913	390.00
Class of 1884, Arts and Mines..	Clock: Hamilton Hall.....	1907	1,913.90
Class of 1884, Science.....	Grading South Field.....	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1885, College.....	Stained glass window "Sophocles," Hartley Hall.....	1885	1,000.00
Class of 1885, College.....	Sun Dial: South Field.....	1910	10,000.00
Class of 1886.....	Granite Exedra: the Quadrangle	1911	5,000.00
Class of 1888.....	Gates at Amsterdam Avenue and 119th Street.....	1913	2,000.00
Class of 1889.....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1914	1,200.00
Class of 1889, Mines	Meunier Statue, "The Hammerman"; the Quadrangle.....	1914	5,000.00
Class of 1890.....	Statue of Letters and pylon: S. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street.....	1913-16	8,598.72
Class of 1891, College.....	Stained Glass Window "Vergil" (Hartley Hall).....	1891	1,000.00

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Class of 1891.....	Gates between Mines and Engineering Buildings.....	1916	\$15,000.00
Class of 1891.....	Earl Hall Close.....	1932	4,075.00
Class of 1893.....	Bell: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1918	5,120.84
Class of 1896, Arts and Mines..	Panels: John Jay Hall.....	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1897.....	Boat-house: Baker Field.....	1922-23	8,000.00
Class of 1897, Arts and Mines..	Prentice Eight-oared shell.....	1927	1,500.00
Class of 1899.....	Grading South Field.....	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1900.....	Status of Science and pylon: N. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street.....	1925	13,148.95
Class of 1906.....	Clock on South Field.....	1916	1,159.64
Class of 1909.....	Shield: Hamilton Hall.....	1912	20.00
Class of 1915, College and Science.....	Mantel and Clock: John Jay Hall.....	1927	1,000.00
Clinton (De Witt).....	Clinton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Cochran (Alexander Smith)....	Kent Hall Building.....	1909	100,000.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	Equipment: School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New).....	1924	68,654.09
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Medical School (old) Building	1903	71,551.05
Columbia University Athletic Association.....	Boat-house at Highland, N. Y.	1921	30,000.00
Converse (E. C.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
Cragin (E. B.).....	Publications.....	1919	1,400.00
Crocker Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory.....	1921	7,787.68
Crocker Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: New Medical School.....	1935	5,141.82
Cutting (R. Fulton).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1893	10,000.00
Commonwealth Fund.....	Laboratory Building: New Medical School.....	1936-37	290,000.00
Da Costa (Charles M.).....	Laboratory, Schermerhorn Hall	1890	20,000.00
Davies (Julien T.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1913	1,000.00
Davies (Julien T.).....	Benson Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
De Lamar Fund, Income of.....	Medical School (old) Additions	1920	3,600.00
De Peyster (Mrs. Frederic J.)....	De Peyster Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	600.00
DeWitt (George G.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	500.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	Furnishing Men's Faculty Club	1925	495.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	Hartley Hall Building.....	1904-05	175,000.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	South Court Fountains.....	1906-08	4,932.88
Dodge (William E.).....	Earl Hall.....	1900-02	164,950.82
	Gift.....		\$159,540.38
	Interest.....		5,410.44
			<u><u>\$164,950.82</u></u>
Donahue (Mrs. James P.).....	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new).....	1926	55,745.15
	Gift.....		\$50,000.00
	Interest.....		5,745.15
			<u><u>\$55,745.15</u></u>

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Dryden (Forest F.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	\$1,000.00
DuPont (Mrs. Coleman)	Property at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1935	1.00
Duriron Castings Co.	Castings for the Department of Chemical Engineering	1920	75.00
Eddy (Jesse L.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	500.00
Epsilon Psi Epsilon	Optical Instruments	1927	1,800.00
Fayerweather (Daniel B.) Bequest	Fayerweather Hall Building	1891-1917	330,894.03
	Bequest		\$346,319.73
	Less Expenses		15,425.70
			<u>\$330,894.03</u>
Fish (Stuyvesant)	Fish Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
France-America Committee	Maison Francaise Equipment	1914	2,000.00
Frank (Dr. John) Estate of	School of Business Building	1923	2,589.64
	Bequest		\$2,389.85
	Interest		199.79
			<u>\$2,589.64</u>
Fuller (Paul, Jr.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1913	100.00
Furnald, (Francis P., Jr.) Legacy	Furnald Hall Building	1912-14	350,000.00
General Education Board	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	1,299,732.57
	Gift		\$1,250,000.00
	Interest		49,732.57
			<u>\$1,299,732.57</u>
General Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920-27	2,020.00
Globe Optical Co.	Optical Instruments	1920	250.00
Goldsmith (Byron B.) Estate of	Goldsmith Library	1927	850.00
Gould (George J.)	Toward Purchase of East Field	1909	100,000.00
Griscom (Acton)	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1924	30.00
Hall (Martha M.) Foundation, Inc.	Laboratory Building: New Medical School	1937	180,000.00
Hamilton Manufacturing Co.	Optical Instruments	1927	560.00
Hand (Mrs. Learned)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Harkness (Edward S.)	New Medical School Site	1923	855,001.00
	Gift, 1923 assessed value... \$1,180,000.00		
	Less Value of land transferred as follows:		
	Neurological Institute		
	\$120,000.00		
	New York State Psychiatric Hospital..		
	74,999.00		

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
	Presbyterian Hospital \$130,000.00		
			\$324,999.00
			<u><u>\$855,001.00</u></u>
Harkness (Edward S.).....	Residence Hall site, New Medi- cal School	1929-31	\$508,692.43
Harkness (Edward S.).....	Bard Hall (new) Medical School	1930-33	1,764,373.50
Harkness (Edward S.).....	South Hall.....	1933	3,594,643.42
Harkness (Edward S.).....	Power House Equipment.....	1932	150,000.00
Harkness (Mrs. H. S.).....	Medical and Surgical Equip- ment.....	1919	10,000.00
Harper (J. W.) Legacy.....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1901	5,000.00
Harris (Ellen C.) Bequest.....	Chemical Laboratories.....	1922-37	662,582.10
	Bequest.....\$710,925.59		
	Legal		
	exp... \$500.00		
	Taxes. 667.47		
	Harris		
	(Ellen C.)		
	Fund. 141,017.64		
	<u><u>142,185.11</u></u>		
			\$568,740.48
	Interest..... 93,841.62		<u><u>\$662,582.10</u></u>
Havemeyer (Henry O.) and others.....	Havemeyer Hall Building.....	1896	414,206.65
	Gift of property		
	valued at.....\$450,000.00		
	Less loss on sale. 35,793.35		
	<u><u>\$414,206.65</u></u>		
Hawes (A. J.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	100.00
Hepburn (A. Barton).....	Maison Francaise: 411 West 117th Street.....	1913	30,000.00
Hepburn (A. Barton) Estate of..	School of Business Building....	1923-32	218,620.43
Hewitt (Hon. Abram S.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1893-96	4,000.00
Hine (F. L.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Hoffman (Charles Frederick) Estate of.....	School of Business Building....	1920	5,581.40
	Bequest..... \$5,000.00		
	Interest..... 581.40		
	<u><u>\$5,581.40</u></u>		
Huntington (Archer M.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
Israel (Leon).....	School of Business Building....	1919	3,255.00
	Gift..... \$5,000.00		
	Expense..... 1,745.00		
	<u><u>\$3,255.00</u></u>		

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Jackson (Mrs. A. V. Williams)	Tablet: St. Paul's Chapel	1939	\$880.00
James (Arthur Curtis)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
James (D. Willis)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	50,000.00
James (Dr. W. B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Jarvie (James N)	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new)	1916	105,000.00
	Gift \$100,000.00		
	Interest 5,000.00		
			<u>\$105,000.00</u>
Jennings (Miss Anne B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Hartley Hall Building	1904-05	175,000.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Philosophy Building	1910-11	350,000.00
Jessup (Morris K.)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Jones (James Elwood)	Model of Coal Mine	1923	250.00
Jusserand (J. J.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1913	200.00
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Annex	1927	337,167.88
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1927	54,590.08
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	University Hall	1927	108,242.04
Keene (Charles S.) Estate of	Engineering Building	1933	232,687.19
Kennedy (John Stewart)	Hamilton Hall Building	1905-06	506,061.66
	Gifts \$500,000.00		
	Interest 6,061.66		
			<u>\$506,061.66</u>
King (Hon. John A)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	1,000.00
King (Willard V.)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915-16	2,000.00
King (Willard V.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	2,000.00
Kingsland (Mrs. A. C.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Kingsland (Mrs Geo. L.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Ladenberg (Mrs. Emily)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915	1,000.00
Lagemann (Miss Anna)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Lange (Edmund)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1929	56.80
Langeloth (Jacob) Estate of	School of Business Building	Bequest \$5,000.00	5,062.50
	Interest 62.50		
			<u>\$5,062.50</u>
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	Barnard and Lawrence Windows: St. Paul's Chapel	1923	18,400.00
	Gift \$20,000.00		
	Transferred to Chapel Furnishing Fund 1,600.00		
			<u>\$18,400.00</u>
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1923	3,727.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
	Balance of gift for Memorial Windows \$1,600.00		
	Interest \$2,456.53		
	Less trans- fer to Chapel		
	Furnishing Fund . . . 329.53		
	—————	2,127.00	
	—————	\$3,727.00	
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	\$5,366.11
	Gift \$5,000.00		
	Interest 366.11		
	—————	\$5,366.11	
Lengovitz (Emil G.)	Engineering Apparatus	1919	450.00
Lewisohn (Adolph)	School of Mines Building	1904-05	250,000.00
Livingston (Edward de Peyster, John Henry and Goodhue)	Memorial Window, Livingston Hall	1909	1,124.00
Low (A. A.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	15,000.00
Low (Seth)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Low (Seth)	Library Building	1896-99	1,100,639.32
Low (Seth) Bequest	Library Building Alterations	1938	15,800.70
McClelland (John)	Pathological Laboratory: Medi- cal School	1891	19,136.94
McLean (James)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1914	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	12,000.00
Macy (Mrs. and Mr. V. Everit)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917-19	6,000.00
Marling (A. E.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
McMillin (Emerson)	School of Business Building	1917-18	568,069.02
	Gift of 2,040 Shares of Com- mon Stock of the American Light & Traction Co., the proceeds of which, together with interest and dividends, amounted to \$568,069.02.		
Mead (Grace Hartley)	Laboratory Building: New Medi- cal School	1938	11,000.00
Mehler (Miss Elsa)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Moore (William H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Morgan (J. Pierpont)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-95	100,000.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	Illumination of University Grounds	1913	1,035.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	2,622.92
	Gift \$2,500.00		
	Interest 122.92		
	—————	\$2,622.92	
Mosher (Eliza M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Mower (Sara E.) Estate of	School of Business Building	1920-21	\$110,226.04
	Bequest		\$91,101.43
	Less Expenses		2,220.34
			<hr/>
			\$88,881.09
	Interest		21,344.95
			<hr/>
			\$110,226.04
	<hr/>		
Munsey (Frank A.)	Toward Purchase of East Field	1910	50,000.00
Nash (William A.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	250.00
New Jersey Zinc Co.	Hegeler Furnace	1923	2,000.00
Nichols (William H.)	Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall	1912	30,000.00
Notman (George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Notman (Mrs. George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Ogden (David B.)	Ogden Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Oliver Continuous Filter Co.	Rotary Filter	1919	1,000.00
Optometrical Club of Brooklyn.	Optical Instruments	1927	1,500.00
Optometrical Society of the City of New York	Optical Instruments	1927	1,750.00
Osborne (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Church)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Ottendorfer (Oswald)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Palmer (Edgar)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	3,000.00
Parish (Henry)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Parsons (Mrs. Elsie Clews)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	100.00
Parsons (Mrs. Edgerton)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	5.00
Parsons (General William Barclay)	Portrait	1928	2,570.00
Peabody (George Foster and Charles)	Organ and Case: St. Paul's Chapel	1905-06	27,000.00
Pell (Howland) and others	Pell Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Pendleton (Francis K.) et al.	Pendleton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Philosophy, Department of (Members)	Autobiography of John Stuart Mill	1923	100.00
Phoenix Legacy: Income	Observatory and Telescope: Physics Building	1928	35,748.90
	Equipment of Schermerhorn Hall	1930	39,960.84
	Engineering Building	1932	5,000.00
	School of Mines	1932	9,588.18
	Testing Machine: Engineering Building	1935	5,000.00
Pratt (Mrs. Chas. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Prentis (Edmund A.)	Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia	1939	4,197.27
Pulitzer (Joseph)	School of Journalism Building Gift of \$1,000,000 to establish and endow a School of Journalism, of which \$563,501.21 was expended in the construction of the building, the balance remaining in the Pulitzer (Joseph) Fund for School of Journalism.	1903-04	563,501.21

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Randolph (Wm. Fitz) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1933	\$92,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.)	Medical School (new) Building	1938	4,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.) Estate of	Medical School (new) Building	1942	6,000.00
Reid (D. G.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Rives (George L.)	Barclay Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Rives (George L.)	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1916	10,000.00
Rives (George L.) Estate of	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1918	25,000.00
Robinson (M. R.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1925	25.00
Rockefeller Foundation	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	1,051,828.80
	Gift		\$1,008,333.33
	Interest		43,495.47
			<hr/> <hr/> \$1,051,828.80
Sands (B. Aymar)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1914	500.00
Sands (Sarah A.) Estate of	Sands Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1913	1,000.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Faculty House	1922-23	306,965.37
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Faculty House Equipment	1922-23	27,552.48
	Bequest		\$304,442.77
	Interest		30,075.08
			<hr/> <hr/> \$334,517.85
	Building		\$306,965.37
	Equipment		27,552.48
			<hr/> <hr/> \$334,517.85
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of . . . . .	. . . . .	1929-32	1,244,549.26
	Schermerhorn Hall Extension		\$1,158,130.00
	Schermerhorn Hall (changes)		86,419.26
			<hr/> <hr/> \$1,244,549.26
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Livingston Hall	1926	275,000.00
	Bequest		\$262,993.25
	Interest		12,006.75
			<hr/> <hr/> \$275,000.00
Schermerhorn (William C.)	Schermerhorn Hall: Building	1896-99	458,133.18
Schiff (Jacob H.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
School of Dentistry Endowment			
Fund (Income).....	School of Dentistry Building...	1919-21	\$26,000.00
School of Dentistry Endowment			
Fund (Income).....	School of Dentistry Equipment	1921	5,584.92
Scribner (Mrs. Arthur).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Seligman (Isaac N.) Estate of.....		1920	3,384.00
	Bequest.....	\$5,464.17	
	Van Am- ringe		
	Mem- orial. \$1,554.32		
Avery			
	Lib- rary. 1,829.68		
		3,384.00	
	Balance (Gift Acct.) \$2,080.17		
Shepard (F. J.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Sloan (Samuel).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	5,000.00
Sloan (Samuel).....	Torchères: Library.....	1907	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D.)	Sloane Hospital for Women (Al- terations and additions).....	1912	399,263.14
Smith (Lenox) Estate of.....	Engineering Building.....	1927	57,800.00
	Bequest..... \$55,349.68		
	Interest, etc..... 2,450.32		
		\$57,800.00	
Smith (Lenox) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1937	20,104.99
Smith (Mrs. Munroe).....	Memorial Tablet to the late Professor Munroe Smith.....	1927	1,840.00
Sorchan (Mrs. Victor).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Standard Optical Co.	Optical Instruments.....	1920	60.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and Daughter).....	Mineral Specimens (Du Fourcq collection).....	1921	300.00
Stetson (Francis Lynde).....	Kent Hall Building.....	1905	10,000.00
Stewart (Lispenard).....	Lispenard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Stewart (Wm. Rhinelander)....	Rhinelander Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps).....	Toward purchase of East Field.	1910	20,000.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps and Caroline Phelps).....	St. Paul's Chapel Construction	1904-06	250,000.00
Straight (Mrs. Willard D.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Straus (Oscar S.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	500.00
Sulzberger (Dr. Nathan).....	Laboratory Equipment: Have- meyer Hall.....	1918	600.00
Sutro (Mrs. Lionel).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Thomas (Belle).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	John Jay Hall Building.....	1935-36	1,662,295.39
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	Kent Hall Building.....	1936-37	93,032.34

Name	Purpose	Date	Amount
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	Livingston Hall Building.....	1936-37	\$58,607.50
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	School of Mines Building.....	1936-37	32,801.13
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1938	22,725.60
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	Johnson Hall Building.....	1935-36	683,222.90
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	School of Mines Building.....	1936-37	42,721.72
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1936-37	177,944.05
Thompson (Mary Clark).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of Johnson Hall Building.....		1936-37	552,624.03
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of Physics Building.....		1936	1,485,415.04
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of University Hall.....		1936-37	334,612.67
Van Amringe Memorial Committee.....	Van Amringe Memorial.....	1917-22	18,684.02
Van Sinderen (Mina Mason) Estate of.....	Engineering Building.....	1934	10,000.00
Van Cortlandt (Robt. B.).....	Van Cortlandt Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W.).....	Vanderbilt Clinic: Building and Equipment	1895	350,000.00
Vanderbilt Clinic.....	School of Dentistry Building...	1920	7,500.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	100,000.00
Vanderbilt (William K.).....	Toward purchase of East Field	1910-14	250,000.00
Various Donors	Casa Italiana, 437 W. 117th St.	1928	315,000.00
Various Donors	Columbia Stadium Site.....	Various	1,900.15
Various Donors	Huntington Portrait.....	1938	2,127.00
Various Donors	School of Business Building....	1936-37	4,881.49
Various Donors	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).....	1916-18	26,000.00
Various Donors	South Field.....	1903-05	54,707.00
Various Donors	Medical School Equipment....	1928	1,475.00
Various (Interest on Gifts).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	95.49
Villard (Henry) Estate of.....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1901	50,000.00
Wallace (J. M.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (Elizabeth).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (John I.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Watson (Thomas J.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Webber (John) Estate of.....	School of Business Building....	1918	1,116.28
	Bequest.....	\$1,000.00	
	Interest.....	116.28	
			<u><u>\$1,116.28</u></u>
William (Blair S.).....	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).....	1927	214.86
	Gift.....	\$200.00	
	Interest.....	14.86	
			<u><u>\$214.86</u></u>
			<u><u>\$30,653,723.87</u></u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1943-44

A. GIFTS TO CAPITAL:

1. *General Endowment:*

Alumni Fund Committee, for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.....	\$9,022.28
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes named:	
Fitz-Gerald (Dr. John D. II), for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.....	\$25.00
Putnam (Albert W.), for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and Architects Endowment Fund.....	25.00
Pressprich (Reginald W.), for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and Architects Endowment Fund.....	100.00
	150.00
	\$9,172.28

2. *Special Endowments:*

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:

Association of Dental Alumni Columbia University for the Van Woert Scholarship Fund.....	\$305.50
Bose, (John Henry) for the School of Engineering Loan Fund (Thomas H. Harrington Scholarship).....	5.00
Class of 1904, for the Class of 1904 Scholarship Fund.....	90.00
Class of 1912, for the Class of 1912 Physicians & Surgeons Fund.....	45.00
Class of 1913, for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund.....	25.00
Class of 1921, for the Class of 1921 Scholarship Fund.....	602.00
Class of 1922, College, for the Class of 1922 Scholarship Fund.....	12.00
Granger (Jeffrey S.), for the Class of 1916 Law Scholarship Endowment Fund.....	13.00
Mardirossian (Taft), for the Barker (Mary Perin) Memorial Fund.....	5.00
Various, for the Hawks (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund.....	704.00
Wang (Chi-chen), for the Scholarship Endowment Fund.....	10.00
Ward (Dr. Wm. T.), for the P. and S. Scholarship Fund.....	10.00
Ward (Everett J.), for the Class of 1906 College and Engineering 35th Anniversary Fund.....	10.00
Wisan (Harold), for the Law Scholarship Fund.....	25.00
	\$1,861.50
Alumni of the School of Library Service, for the Shaver (Mary M.) Memorial Scholarship Fund.....	\$6.85

Anonymous, for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund	\$9.75
Class of 1904, for the Class of 1904 Scholarship Fund..	1,700.00
Class of 1907, for the Class of 1907 College and Engineering Fund.....	750.00
Class of 1913, for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund..	1,525.00
Class of 1945 P. & S., for the Wechsler (Robert M.), Scholarship Fund.....	285.00
Dohr (Prof. James L.), for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	223.00
Doyle (Mrs. Margaret), to establish the Jackson (Richard G.), Memorial Prize Fund.....	1,000.00
Dyckman Institute, to establish the Dyckman Institute Fund	45,125.92
Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.) Scholarship Fund.....	2,000.00
Estate of Robert M. Raymond, for the following purposes:	
Religious and Social Work.....	\$971.65
University Medical Office.....	1,943.31
	2,914.96
Geological Society of America, for the Geological Research Fund.....	1,500.00
Gladney (Frank Y.), for the Gladney (Frank Y.) Dormitory Room Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00
Mersereau (Dr. William J.), for the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund.....	5.00
Starkey (Otis P.), for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	100.00
Todd (Mrs. Henry A.), for the Todd (Henry Alfred) Scholarship Fund.....	1,400.00
Various, for the Hawkes (Dean Herbert E.) Memorial Fund.....	12,895.77
Walter (William I.) for the Knapp Memorial Fund....	1,000.00
Wechsler (Dr. I. S.), to establish the Wechsler (Robert M.), Scholarship Fund.....	1,500.00
	\$76,802.75

3. Buildings and Grounds:

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following:	
Association of the Dental Alumni of Columbia University, for the Dental School Dormitory Building Gift.....	\$181.00
Lewinson (Victor A.), toward a new gymnasium.....	10.00
	191.00
McCormack (Colonel Alfred), toward the cost of renovating Kent Hall.....	25.00
	\$216.00

B. GIFTS TO INCOME:**1. For General Purposes:**

Alumni Fund Committee.....	\$7,742.97
Anonymous.....	340.00
Kobat (Pvt. Myron John).	1.00

\$8,083.97

2. For Specific Purposes:

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:	
Class of 1918 College and Engineering, for the purchase of books for the College Study.....	\$75.00

Class of 1919 College, for such uses as the Dean believes will serve the best interests of the college.....	\$4,000.00
Class of 1919 P. & S., to establish the Class of 1919 P. & S. Loan Fund....	1,600.00
Class of 1924, for the Class of 1924 Dormitory Room.....	95.00
Class of 1934 10th Anniversary Gift, for purposes selected by the individual donors.....	514.30
De Friece (Frank W.), for the Dean of the Law School Gift for Needy Stu- dents.....	507.17
Jarcho (Dr. Julius), for the Medical School Library.....	25.00
Kerekes (Frank), for research in Civil Engineering.....	5.00
Krumb (Henry), for the following pur- poses: Toward the cost of pub- lishing and distributing to Navy Students the book "An American University in Peace and War".....	\$1,000.00
Engineering Schools.....	160.78
	1,160.78
MacMillen (Foster), for the Student Loan Fund.....	20.00
Ross (William D.), for use after the end of World War II.....	99.00
Schroeder (Dr. Frederick A.), toward a scholarship in the College of Physi- cians and Surgeons.....	50.00
Smyth (David W.), toward the cost of publishing and distributing to Navy students the book "An American University in Peace and War.".....	1,000.00
Various, for designated purposes.....	2,414.50
Warren (George E.), for the Class of 1903 Gift.....	250.00
	\$11,815.75
Adams (Charles S.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Alpha XI Delta Fraternity, Inc., for scholarships for women enrolled in the Program of Training in Inter- national Administration.....	1,500.00
Andrews (Steffan), for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism.....	100.00
American College of Dentists, for research in the De- partment of Biochemistry.....	960.00
American Council of Learned Societies, for the following purposes: Scholarships in Intensive Language Course.....	\$285.78
Fellowship for study toward a doctorate in the history of ideas.....	750.00

Fellowship for the study of musicology.	\$300.00
Fellowship for a study toward a doctorate in American Philosophy.....	800.00
	\$2,135.78
American Lecithin Company, for special research in the Department of Pathology.....	2,000.00
American Otological Society, for otology research.....	1,200.00
American Philosophical Society, for research in the Department of Anthropology.....	1,800.00
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, for the Heat Transfer Laboratory.....	375.00
Anonymous, for the Chinese School of Journalism in Chungking.....	75,000.00
Anonymous, for work in the Department of Bacteriology on respiratory infections.....	3,500.00
Anonymous, toward a salary in the Department of History.....	4,500.00
Anonymous, for special research in the Department of Neurology.....	866.62
Anonymous, for research in food chemistry.....	1,500.00
Anonymous, toward a graduate scholarship in the School of Business.....	750.00
Anonymous, for special scholarships in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	1,858.58
Anonymous, for insulin research.....	1,440.00
Anonymous, for expenditure under the direction of the Provost.....	2,265.00
Anonymous, for the Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research.....	600.00
Anonymous, for research into syphilis, Department of Dermatology.....	10,000.00
Anonymous, for the Surgical Pathology Laboratory Special Assistance Gift, Department of Surgery.....	745.00
Anonymous, for the Grady Gift in the University Medical Office.....	5.00
Anonymous, for special bacteriological research, Department of Surgery.....	3,536.34
Anonymous, for Psychosomatic Training, Department of Psychiatry.....	7,445.05
Anonymous, toward the Auditing Laboratory Prizes.....	100.00
Anonymous, for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	250.00
Anonymous, for cancer research in the Department of Surgery.....	10,950.00
Armstrong (Professor Edwin H.), for the Department of Electrical Engineering.....	1,000.00
Ascoli (Marion R.) Fund, toward a salary in the Department of Public Law.....	1,600.00
Ascoli (Mrs. Max), toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy.....	3,500.00
Auchincloss (Dr. & Mrs. Reginald), for the Auchincloss Research Fellowship, Department of Chemistry.....	1,250.00
Ayrault (Guy), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Bacon (Rogers H.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Baird (David G.), for the Floyd B. Odlum Gift for the study of myasthenia gravis in the Department of Medicine.....	3,000.00

Bangs (Francis N.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	\$25.00
Barber (Major Thomas V.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Barbour (Robert), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Baruch (Bernard M.), for research in physical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	400,000.00
Battle (George Gordon), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	25.00
Beadel (Henry L.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Bechert (Alexander A.), for the Class of 1903 Gift.....	15.00
Benjamin (Henry Rogers) and sister, Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright, for the following purposes:	
To complete the Park Benjamin Collection.....	\$3,000.00
For alterations in rooms in Low Memorial Library.....	7,000.00
	10,000.00
Berle (Mrs. Beatrice), toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy.....	1,000.00
Berne (Robert), for the Alumni of the School of Architecture Student Loan Fund.....	10.00
Bernstein (Mrs. Rose M.), for dental research.....	15.00
Bessin (G.), for special cancer research, Department of Cancer Research.....	100.00
Bischoff (Ernst) Company, Inc., for the purchase of equipment for the Organic Technological Laboratory in the Department of Chemical Engineering.....	600.00
Black (Douglas M.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Bliss (Mrs. Robert W.), toward the salary in the Department of Philosophy.....	500.00
Blossom (Francis), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Blow (Lieut. Richard), for the Department of Urology.	3,000.00
Bradley (Allan B. A.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Brady (William Gage, Jr.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Brown (Barrett), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Bruere (Henry), for the Seligman Memorial Library...	25.00
Bryan (Lt. Comdr. Walter C. U.S.N.R.), for Columbia College Scholarships.....	42.50
Bunzl (Mrs. J. V.), for the Alumni of the School of Architecture Student Loan Fund.....	25.00
Burke (Russell E.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Butterworth (G. Forrest), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Butzel (Fred M.), for research in international and comparative law.....	1,800.00
Cartwright (Mrs. Charles Aubrey)—(See Benjamin, (Henry Rogers)).....	
Chadburn (William M.), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	10.00

Chamberlain (Prof. Joseph P.), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	\$100.00
Chambers (Frank W.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Chemical (The) Foundation, Inc., for research in the field of solvents pertaining to the oil industry.....	3,500.00
Clark (Edward T.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Class of 1915, for a scholarship in Columbia College.....	200.00
Class of 1919, for the Class of 1919 P. & S. Loan Fund.	1,600.00
Class of 1929, School of Dental and Oral Surgery, for the annual award in pedodontics.....	175.00
Columbia University Club, for scholarships.....	750.00
Colt (S. Sloan), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	50.00
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations, for the following purposes:	
Toward a salary in the Department of Zoology.....	\$270.83
Toward a salary in the Department of Spanish.....	1,000.00
	1,270.83
Commonwealth Fund, for the following purposes:	
Research in Legal History.....	\$2,100.00
Study of respiratory physiology.....	10,639.98
Studies on influenza meningitis.....	8,415.00
Research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	2,496.93
	23,651.91
Cook (Alfred A.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	100.00
Corn Industries Research Foundation, for the following purposes:	
Enzyme studies on starch.....	\$3,000.00
Research on the physical properties of starch.....	3,500.00
	6,500.00
Coudert (Frederic R.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Coykendall (Frederick), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Cromwell (William Nelson), for the Seligman Memorial Library	250.00
Croxton (Frederick E.), for statistical equipment.....	50.00
Cultivated Mushroom Institute of America, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry.....	48.00
Czechoslovak Information Service, for aid to students taking courses in Czechoslovak culture and literature, University Extension	500.00
Daniels (Dr. George E.), for research in the Department of Psychiatry	28.22
Davis (A. M.), for student aid	100.00
Davis (Sereno), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	50.00
Dazian Foundation, for a study of the mechanism of the transmission of nerve impulse in the Department of Neurology.....	2,600.00
Debevoise (Thomas M.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	50.00

de Hass (Miss Elsa), toward the purchase of a legal manuscript for the Law Library.....	\$25.00
Deller (Anthony), for a scholarship in the School of Engineering.....	400.00
Dodge (M. Hartley), for the following purposes:	
Class of 1903 Loan Fund for student aid or aid to members of the Class of 1903	\$500.00
Seligman Memorial Library.....	200.00
Class of 1903 Gift.....	1,000.00
	1,700.00
Douglas (Archibald), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Dowling (Robert W.), for prizes in the evening classes in Architecture.....	300.00
Dudley (Pendleton) for the following purposes:	
Toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	\$25.00
Class of 1903 Gift.....	100.00
	125.00
Dudley (Ralph), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
du Pont (E. I.) de Nernours and Company, for the Research Laboratory in the Department of Mechanical Engineering	500.00
du Pont (Nancy Reynolds), for the following purposes:	
Cancer Control Research.....	\$1,500.00
Postgraduate Fellowship	750.00
	2,250.00
Dwight (Arthur S.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Eastman Kodak Company, for a fellowship in the Department of Chemical Engineering.....	750.00
Ehrlich (Dr. J.), for the Pulitzer Scholarship Gift.....	100.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, for the following purposes:	
Toward a salary in the Department of Public Law.....	\$3,600.00
Toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy	1,200.00
	4,800.00
Fackenthal (Frank D.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Fierstein (Dr. Jacob), to be added to the Pulitzer Scholarship Gift	50.00
Finch (Edward R.), for the Seligman Memorial Library Fawley, (Estate of Wilbur Finley), for the Wilbur Fawley Prize in Journalism.....	100.00
Fish (Dr. George Winthrop), for the Richard Blow Gift in the Department of Urology.....	500.00
Franklin (Ruford D.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	1,800.00
Fraser (Leon), for the following purposes:	
Toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	\$25.00
For the Seligman Memorial Library	100.00
	125.00
Friedman (Elisha M.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	15.00

General Ceramics Company, for research on infantile paralysis.....	\$1,000.00
Gerard (James W.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Gerdau (Mrs. Clara), for the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	50.00
Germanistic Society, toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	1,000.00
Given (John L.), for research in the Department of Urology.....	250.00
Gottesman (D. S. and R. H.) Foundation, to establish the D. S. and R. H. Gottesman Foundation Gift in the Department of Surgery.....	10,000.00
Grace (J. P.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Greenwald (Mrs. Hattie), for the Myra G. Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology.....	500.00
Grimm (Peter), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Harison (William), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Harper (Harold), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Harris (N. Dwight), for the Far Eastern Quarterly.....	500.00
Harrison (George L.), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	50.00
Hartford (John A.) Foundation, for the study of gout, Department of Medicine.....	2,500.00
Haupt (Ira), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	500.00
Hearst Magazines, Inc., for the Dean's Emergency Gift in the School of Journalism.....	2,900.00
Hellman (I. W.), for the Seligman Memorial Library...	100.00
Heroy (J. Harold), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Higgins (Eugene), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Hiss (Philip Hanson), for the Philip Hanson Hiss, Jr. Memorial Fund in the Department of Bacteriology ..	2,300.00
Hitchcock (Mrs. Gilbert M.), for the Gilbert M. Hitchcock Scholarship Gift in the School of Journalism....	1,000.00
Hopkinson Laboratories, Inc., for a research fellowship.	900.00
Ingalls (Roscoe C.), for the following purposes:	
To be expended under the direction of the President.....	\$1,000.00
Toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
	1,025.00
International Cancer Research Foundation, for a study of phosphorylation processes in tumor.....	1,350.00
Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, for research in the Department of Chemistry.....	3,300.00
Ittleson (Henry), toward the expense of circularization in connection with raising funds for the purchase of the Seligman Library	500.00
Jacobson (Mrs. G.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the study of the History of Medicine.....	50.00

Jay (Pierre), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	\$50.00
Jones (Russell C.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	5.00
Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, for a scholarship to be awarded to a woman student enrolled in the Program of Training in International Administration.....	600.00
Keeler (Floyd Y.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for a Scholarship and loan fund for students in occupational therapy.....	4,000.00
King (Willard V.), for the following purposes: Toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	\$25.00
Seligman Memorial Library.....	100.00
To be expended under the direction of the President.....	100.00
	225.00
Kirby (Gustavus T.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Knapp (Harold O.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Kruskal (Eugene), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	350.00
Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Inc., for chemical research, Department of Chemistry.....	1,500.00
Ladd (Mrs. Walter Graeme), for the Special Dean's Gift, Medical School.....	1,000.00
Lamont (Mrs. Florence), toward a salary in the Depart- ment of Philosophy.....	500.00
Lamont (Mrs. Thomas W.), toward the cost of publish- ing the Woodbridge Lectures.....	600.00
Larson (Hubert G.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	5.00
Lederle Laboratories, Inc., for the following purposes: Researches in the investigation of the immunizing qualities of compounds formed by protamines with toxins... .	\$2,874.90
Research in organic chemistry.....	2,000.00
Studies of the renal complications of sulfadiazine therapy.....	1,000.00
Bacteriophage research, Department of Surgery.....	2,500.00
Research in the Department of Medicine	5,000.00
	13,374.90
Lee (Miss Mabel Peng-hua), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	200.00
Leffingwell (R. C.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	250.00
Legation of Sweden, toward the salary of a Lecturer in Swedish.....	2,400.00
Levi (Julian Clarence), for the Seligman Memorial Li- brary.....	50.00
Lewisohn (Sam A.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	100.00
Liberman (Herman N. Jr.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	100.00
Lilly (Eli) and Company, for a fellowship in Department of Chemistry.....	2,200.00
Lipman (F. L.), for the Seligman Memorial Library...	100.00

Lowenfish (Dr. F. Philip), for special research in the Department of Dermatology.....	\$100.00
McInerney (Thomas H.), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	200.00
Mackenzie (James C.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	25.00
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation, for the following purposes:	
Study of the mechanism of transmission of nerve impulse.....	\$4,450.00
Studies on traumatic shock	5,600.00
Study of intermediary metabolism of steroids	2,800.00
Work in the Department of Zoology on the chemotherapeutic agents for the treatment of gas gangrene	5,000.00
Adrenal cortex studies, Department of Biochemistry	2,500.00
Program of tropical medicine.....	31,000.00
Consultation service for clinical laboratory methods and interpretation for hospital of the Army Air Forces.....	10,000.00
Study of psychosomatic mechanisms in obesity and allergy in childhood, Department of Psychiatry	2,600.00
Study of human acclimatization to hot environments in collaboration with the U.S.A. Signal Corps.....	11,000.00
Studies on functional activity of the adrenal cortex under stress and strain	2,000.00
Investigation of the use of Penicillin aerosol by inhalation in the treatment and prevention of infections of the respiratory tract.....	2,500.00
	79,450.00
Markham (Mr. & Mrs. Fred S.), for research in the Department of Neurology.....	5,000.00
Markle (John & Mary R.) Foundation, for the following purposes:	
Studies on the relationship of nutrition to metal poisoning, Department of Dermatology.....	\$5,000.00
Research on the cultivation of filtrable viruses in the Department of Bacteriology.....	3,700.00
Study of the chemotherapy of filariasis.	24,200.00
Investigation concerning disintegration of bacteria.....	3,000.00
Study of vitamin E deficiency on muscle metabolism in the Department of Pathology	1,800.00
Study of lipoproteins in the Department of Biochemistry	3,400.00
	41,100.00
Matheson (William J.) Foundation, for research in the Department of Neurology	11,400.00
Mathews (William R.), for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism.....	30.00

Melville (Ward), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	\$25.00
Merck & Company, Inc., for research on new organic compounds for protection against tropical diseases.....	1,800.00
Merrill (Charles E.), for the rehabilitation of Columbia University students who are maimed or wounded in military service.....	2,290.11
Meyer (Dr. Alfred), to be expended under the direction of the President.....	10.00
Miles (Dr. Dudley), for a fellowship in the Department of English.....	1,000.00
Molleson (Captain John D.), to be expended under the direction of the President.....	1,000.00
Montgomery (Colonel Robert H.), for the Montgomery Library of Accountancy.....	250.00
Morawetz (Mrs. M.), toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy.....	100.00
Morgan (Lancaster), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Morgan (Shepard), for the Seligman Memorial Library	50.00
Morris (Philip) and Company, for research on tobacco, Dept. of Pharmacology.....	3,500.00
Morrison (Charles E.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	20.00
Mossbacher (Emil M.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the study of the History of Medicine.....	100.00
Myers (Verne), to cover the cost of a piece of equipment for the Department of Industrial Engineering.....	100.00
National Committee on Maternal Health, toward the study of human seminal proteins, Department of Biochemistry.....	2,775.00
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for the following purposes:	
Research in the Department of Neurology.....	\$7,214.73
Research in the Department of Medicine	3,500.00
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National Tuberculosis Association, for research on the relationship between diabetes and tuberculosis, Department of Bacteriology.....	1,954.39
Netherlands Government, toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina Professor.....	7,500.00
Newton (Albert B.), for grants-in-aid in the School of Business.....	200.00
New York State Education Department, for the following purposes:	
State scholarships.....	\$16,850.00
State aid to blind pupils.....	450.00
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New York State Library Association, for scholarships in the School of Library Service.....	880.00
Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes:	
Research on carbohydrate metabolism with the aid of heavy hydrogen.....	\$2,400.00
Project re role of acetic acid in intermediary metabolism.....	2,500.00
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Nutrition Research Laboratories of Chicago, for research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	\$704.05
Odlum (Floyd B.), for the Floyd B. Odlum Gift for the study of myasthenia gravis in the Department of Medicine.....	2,000.00
Pabst Brewing Company, toward the cost of completion and maintenance of the Seligman Memorial Library.	25,000.00
Parke, Davis and Company, for the following purposes:	
Research on dilantin and related compounds, Department of Neurology.... \$2,500.00	
Research on Glutamic Acid, Department of Neurology..... 5,750.00	8,250.00
Parr (Harry L.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Peck (Staunton B.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Personal Products Corporation, for special research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1,500.00
Pfeiffer (Gustavus and Louise) Research Foundation, for a study of tooth decay.....	1,300.00
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity, for the purchase of books as a memorial to the late Dr. Jacob Braun.....	50.00
Pitou (Eugene), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Porter (H. Hobart), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Posner (Harry), for research in the Dental School	1,000.00
Pramoj (Mon Seni), for the Library.....	25.00
Prentis (Edmund A.), for the following purposes:	
Special Scholarship..... \$1,000.00	
Toward cost of "1906 Gate"..... 9,350.00	
Toward purchase of baseball equipment 70.00	
Columbian Society..... 100.00	10,520.00
Proctor and Gamble Company, for research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	250.00
Proctor (Estate of Dr. Francis I.), for research in the Department of Ophthalmology	1,400.00
Putnam (Albert W.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	25.00
Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, from the following:	
Anonymous..... \$133.00	
Baird (David G.)..... 1,000.00	
Croxton (Prof. Frederick E.)..... 50.00	
Daniels (Fred H.)..... 5,000.00	
Hein (Mrs. B. T.)..... 50.00	
Knoek (Gerald G.)..... 25.00	
Knoek (Mrs. Gerald G.)..... 25.00	
Putnam (Tracy J.)..... 72.00	
Reinach (Mrs. Bertha M.)..... 100.00	
Reinach (Udo M.)..... 500.00	
Rosenthal (Mrs. Arthur J.)..... 100.00	
Simmonds (Maurice H.)..... 100.00	
Quain (Buell) Fund, for research in anthropology.....	7,155.00
	250.00

Rappleye (Dean Willard C.), for the Dean's Appropriation in the Medical School.....	\$82.47
Raskob (John J.), for the Seligman Memorial Library..	500.00
Reinach (Mrs. Bertha), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	250.00
Reinach (Mrs. Marie J.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	250.00
Reinach (Udo M.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	250.00
Reiss (Henry M.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine.....	100.00
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, for research in the Department of Psychiatry.....	311.17
Research Corporation, in support of work in the creation of an electrical mechanism for measuring velocities in water, Department of Civil Engineering.....	5,000.00
Reynolds (Nancy du Pont), for cancer control research.	1,500.00
Robbins (Harry P.), toward the cost of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Rockefeller Foundation, for the following purposes:	
Study of the present day Canada.....	\$2,500.00
Study of the theory of public utility rates.....	1,675.00
Research on vitamins and related substances in relation to plant growth...	4,970.54
Office of Radio Research.....	5,000.00
Research on the constitutional aspects of disease.....	16,948.71
Teaching and special studies in Japanese	1,500.00
Toward a salary in Public Law.....	3,800.00
Research in the Department of Sociology	1,000.00
Research of metabolic studies in canine cystinuria	2,500.00
Studies on the nucleo—proteins of animal cells	2,400.00
Research in enzyme chemistry	6,000.00
Study of the economic aspects of public finance.....	4,550.00
Research in the Department of Biochemistry	11,940.98
Toward a salary in the Department of History	2,000.00
Research in endocrinology, Department of Anatomy.....	10,800.00
Research in neuropathology.....	2,500.00
Research in radio.....	2,500.00
	82,585.23
Rockefeller (John D., Jr.), for the Seligman Memorial Library.....	500.00
Rockland Farms, for a study of animal diets.....	750.00
Rodzinski (Dr. Arthur), for the Bela Bartok Research Gift.....	25.00
Rouse (E. Curtis), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Rowe (P. C.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., for research in the Department of Neurology.....	500.00

Satterlee (Herbert L.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	\$25.00
Schaffer (Miss Violet), for special research, Department of Cancer Research	5.00
Schenley Research Institute, for research on the physiological properties of penicillin	1,000.00
Schweckendieck (Estate of Mrs. Edith M.), for prevention and relief of cancer	800.00
Schick (M. K.), for the Lederle Laboratories Gift for researches in the investigation of immunizing qualities of compounds formed by protamines with toxins	10.00
Schulte (David A.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine	750.00
Schulte (John S.), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine	50.00
Sharp & Dohme, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry	3,100.00
Sherover (Max), for the Head Injury Gift, Department of Neurology	250.00
Simkhovitch (Prof. Vladimir G.), for support of a project under the Council for Research in the Social Sciences entitled "Approaches to History."	1,800.00
Student Agency, College of Physicians and Surgeons, toward a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons	100.00
Sulzberger (Arthur Hays), for the Seligman Memorial Library	500.00
Swift and Company, for research on Protein Enrichment of the Dietary as Related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin Requirements	4,000.00
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for the Head Injury Gift, Department of Neurology	3,000.00
Sylvester (Mrs. Sophie), for the Benjamin Salzer Gift for the Study of the History of Medicine	100.00
Takamine Laboratory, Inc., for research in chemistry	150.00
Thompson (John F.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	25.00
Thorp (Willard L.), for the Seligman Memorial Library	25.00
Tilney (Mrs. A. M.), toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy	500.00
Todd (Mrs. Henry A.), for the following purposes:	
Romanic Review	\$300.00
Todd Scholarship Fund	700.00
Traders Oil Mill Co., for chemical pathology research ..	500.00
Transmitter (The) Equipment Manufacturing Company, Inc. to supplement government funds in support of the Head Injury Project	1,000.00
Trask (George F. D.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	25.00
Van Volkenburgh (Edwin), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler	25.00
Various donors, to establish a two-year course for dental hygienists	5,050.00
Various donors, toward a salary in the Department of Philosophy	200.00
Various donors, for the Bela Bartok Research Gift	1,292.00

Viking Fund, for anthropological research studies in connection with the following:	
Chinese village life by Dr. Martin C. Yauk.....	\$2,000.00
Inter-relations of personality and culture among the Sikhs.....	600.00
	<hr/>
Wallace and Tiernan Products, Inc., for a study of Globin, Department of Anatomy.....	1,500.00
Warner (William R.) and Company, Inc., for the following purposes:	
Research on encephalomyelitis and other virus diseases.....	\$1,800.00
Study of burn treatments.....	1,800.00
	<hr/>
Warren, (George E.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Warren (George Flint, Jr.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Wechsler (Dr. I. S.), for the Robert M. Wechsler Scholarship for a deserving student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	500.00
White (Leonard D.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Wiggin (Albert H. & Jessie D.) Foundation, to be expended under the direction of the President.....	1,000.00
Wiley (W. O.), toward the purchase of a portrait of President Butler.....	25.00
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for the following purposes:	
Support of project entitled "The Metabolism of Amino Acids in Protein Deficiencies".....	\$3,000.00
Support of the project entitled "Use of Glutamic Acid in Diseases of the Nervous System, Particularly Epilepsy".....	4,500.00
Isolation of Enzymes with more than one Catalytic Function.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., for investigation of the chemotherapy of filariasis.....	2,500.00
Yeaw (Dr. Ralph Cody), for the Richard Blow Gift in the Department of Urology.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,085,113.63
	<hr/>
\$1,179,388.63	<hr/>

C. OTHER GIFTS:

Benjamin (Henry Rogers) and sister Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright. Books collected by their father, the late William Evarts Benjamin, which includes the Park Benjamin Collection of Knickerbocker Literature and a group of manuscripts and first editions which will be designated as the William Evarts Benjamin Collection.

Coykendall (Frederick). Collection of first editions of English and American Poetry, valued approximately at \$26,540.

Cunliffe (Mrs. John W.). Mahogany eight-day clock, over 150 years old, to be placed in the Office of the Adviser to Women Graduate Students.

- DeLaval Steam Turbine Company. Steam turbine to be used in connection with the Navy V-12 Program.
- Gonzalez-Prada (Mrs. Alfredo). Two volumes of the Gonzalez-Prada family papers, which are not only important, as a genealogical record but also contain significant documents relating to the colonial history of Peru during the 18th century and to the Spanish-American War of Independence during the early part of the 19th century.
- Goodman (Percival). A heliodon for use in the School of Architecture for the study of sun effects on buildings.
- Hill (Lieutenant-Colonel John). Lincoln Library of over one thousand books, pamphlets, manuscripts and pictures collected by his father, the late Dr. John Wesley Hill.
- Lee (Mrs. George Barstow). Copy of the English translation by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover of the treatise on mining, *De Re Metalica*, by Georgius Agricola, published in Latin in 1560.
- Maloney (Dr. William J.). Bronze bust of his father-in-law, the late Charles F. McKim.
- New York Public Library. Over one hundred and thirty valuable duplicates from the Library of the Beethoven Association.
- Phelps (Dr. Earle B.). His library of books and papers relating to sanitary science for use in the De Lamar Institute of Public Health.
- Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation. Aircraft engine crankshaft.
- Prentis (Edmund A.). Following collection for Columbianiana:
- A print, published in 1781, of Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of the Province of New York, who laid the cornerstone of King's College on August 23, 1755.
 - A map of the City of New York made in 1767 by B. Ratzer, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Sixtieth or Royal American Regiment.
- Twenty-eight letters written by Isaac Wilkins, of the Class of 1760, a well-known American Loyalist and Tory during the Revolution, for Columbianiana.
- Simmons (Charles H.). Forty-six volumes of the works of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Clay in the Federal Edition, bound in half levant.
- St. Joseph Lead Company. Five tons of lead in the form of bricks, valued at \$835., to be used to shield against strong x-rays generated by the cyclotron.
- Weiss (Mr. Sigmund S.). Bust of Professor Lazarus Geiger (1829-1870) of the University of Frankfurt, Germany.

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,
Treasurer.

New York, June 30, 1944

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARNARD COLLEGE
1943-44

BARNARD COLLEGE
BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS AND DEFICIT

CURRENT FUND ASSETS

Cash in banks and on hand		\$90,560.67
Accounts Receivable		
Students	\$7,969.33	
Other	<u>137.91</u>	8,107.24
Accrued Interest on Securities When Purchased		842.67
Inventory—Food and Supplies		1,930.92
Prepaid Expenses		
Summer Session, 1944	\$12,745.61	
Insurance	<u>2,918.68</u>	15,664.29
Total		<u>\$117,105.79</u>
Deficit		<u>30,189.37</u>
		<u>\$147,295.16</u>

LOAN FUND ASSETS

Advances to Students' Loan Committee of the Associated Alumnae for Loans to Students		15,000.00
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ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUND ASSETS

	<i>Endowment Fund</i>	<i>Special Fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash	<u>\$25,252.13</u>	<u>\$487.45</u>	<u>\$25,739.58</u>
Investments (at book value ^a)			
Bonds	\$2,235,514.99	\$126,052.50	\$2,361,567.49
Preferred Stocks	1,097,846.16		1,097,846.16
Common Stocks	1,431,725.86		1,431,725.86
Real Estate Mortgages and Certificates	2,604.00		2,604.00
	<u>\$4,767,691.01</u>	<u>\$126,052.50</u>	<u>\$4,893,743.51</u>
Notes Receivable	351.26		351.26
Due from Current Funds (see <i>contra</i>)	812.02		812.02
	<u>\$4,794,106.42</u>	<u>\$126,539.95</u>	<u>\$4,920,646.37</u>
GIFT SECURITIES AT BOOK VALUE			4,920,646.37

3,404.00

PLANT FUND ASSETS AT BOOK VALUE

Invested in Plant		
Educational Plant		
Grounds	\$1,686,089.84	
Buildings	1,154,368.13	
Equipment	<u>65,519.43</u>	\$2,905,977.40

^a Approximate market value \$5,308,039.57.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Auxiliary Enterprises Plant				
Residence Halls				
Buildings	\$1,254,332.49			
Equipment	129,333.38			
Barnard Camp	11,694.34			
	<hr/>			
Due from Current Funds (see <i>contra</i>)		\$4,301,337.61		
		<hr/>	260.93	
			<hr/>	
Gift Securities at Book Value (see <i>contra</i>)		\$4,301,598.54		
		<hr/>	202.65	
			<hr/>	
				\$4,301,801.19
				<hr/>
				\$9,388,146.72
				<hr/>

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

CURRENT FUND LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$4,640.66			
Employees' War Bond Deductions	562.23			
Students' Credit Balances	6,113.14			
Deferred Income Credits				
Summer Session, 1944	74,745.38			
Reserve for Maintenance of Buildings	25,000.00			
Unexpended Income of Endowment and Special Funds	35,160.80			
Due to Other Funds (see <i>contra</i>)				
Endowment and Special Funds	\$812.02			
Plant Funds	260.93			
	<hr/>			
				\$147,295.16

LOAN FUND				15,000.00
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ENDOWMENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Income Not Restricted	\$2,772,119.82			
Income Restricted	1,844,426.57			
Income Subject to an Annuity Agreement	500,000.00			
	<hr/>			
				\$5,116,546.39
Deduct: Net Loss on Consolidated Investments to June 30, 1944	322,791.23			
	<hr/>			
				\$4,793,755.16
Special Fund with Income Subject to an Annuity Agreement	126,539.95			
	<hr/>			
Due to Principal of Endowment Funds—Restricted (see <i>contra</i>)	351.26			
	<hr/>			
				\$4,920,646.37

GIFT SECURITIES AWAITING MATURITY				3,404.00
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PLANT FUNDS AND LIABILITY

Note Payable, Due October 9, 1944	\$36,000.00			
Principal of Plant Funds				
College Grounds Funds	\$1,650,350.77			
College Buildings Funds	1,565,301.35			
College Equipment Funds	194,852.81			
Funds Invested in Hewitt Hall	843,399.27			
Barnard Camp Fund	11,694.34			
	<hr/>			
				4,265,598.54
Gift Securities Awaiting Sale (see <i>contra</i>)	202.65			
	<hr/>			
				\$4,301,801.19
				<hr/>
				\$9,388,146.72
				<hr/>

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

Student Fees	\$449,012.22
Endowment and Special Fund Income	
Unrestricted Funds	\$125,679.94
Restricted Funds	<u>33,818.82</u>
	159,498.76
Gifts	2,568.77
Income, etc., Reserved	658.45
Sundry Income	1,511.11
Summer Session—Student Fees	<u>60,066.56</u>
	\$673,315.87

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Residence Halls	\$252,792.12
Lunch Room, Regular Session	22,453.58
Sundry Income	637.93
Summer Session	<u>20,941.06</u>
	296,824.69

NONEducATIONAL

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aid	
Endowment Income—Restricted Funds	\$35,204.49
Gifts	14,706.03
Income, etc., Reserved	2,165.00
Annuity Fund Income	<u>7,278.80</u>
	59,354.32
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$1,029,494.88</u>

EXPENDITURE

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

Administrative and General	\$139,329.72
Instruction	
Salaries of Columbia University Appointees	\$320,416.64
Assistance and Expense	26,517.25
Additional Instruction—Emergency	4,030.00
Other Instruction	13,816.25
Summer Session	<u>24,475.00</u>
	389,255.14
Library	
Salaries	\$14,609.29
Books, etc.	5,328.36
Summer Session	<u>768.47</u>
	20,706.12
Health Department	
Salaries	\$9,037.50
Assistance and Expense	1,829.93
Infirmary	<u>6,140.30</u>
	17,007.73
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant and Other Services, Including Summer Session	<u>94,957.06</u>
	\$661,255.77

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Residence Halls	\$173,986.79
Lunch Room, Regular Session	26,430.98
Summer Session	16,607.59
Barnard Camp	<u>450.33</u>
	217,475.69

NONEDUCATIONAL

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aid	\$57,437.48
Annuities	7,625.00
Public Relations and Alumnae Activities	11,680.41
Miscellaneous Expense	1,063.42
Summer Session Scholarships	1,047.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$957,585.27

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

Educational and General	\$12,060.10
Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities	79,349.00
Noneducational	19,499.49 ^a

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE \$71,909.61

PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS 25,000.00

BALANCE OF INCOME \$46,909.61

^a Excess of expenditure over income.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
1943-44

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE			
Land		\$80,000.00	
Buildings		<u>308,772.69</u>	<u>\$388,772.69</u>
EQUIPMENT			
Library		\$50,000.00	
Museum and Herbarium		20,000.00	
Furniture and Fixtures		<u>67,879.72</u>	<u>137,879.72</u>
APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES			
Materia Medica		\$23,273.44	
Pharmacy		28,376.86	
Chemistry		30,754.77	
Text Books		84.83	
Stores		<u>404.71</u>	<u>82,894.61</u>
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Stocks and Bonds		\$60,911.95	
Savings Bank Accounts		20,325.46	
Overexpended Income		5.47	<u>90,242.88</u>
GENERAL FUNDS			
Chase National Bank		\$22,123.97	
Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co.		1,263.27	
Petty Cash Fund		<u>100.00</u>	<u>23,487.24</u>
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE			
Students' Accounts	\$2,017.65		
Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	<u>1,500.00</u>	<u>\$517.65</u>	
Other Accounts Receivable		<u>21.34</u>	<u>538.99</u>
DEFERRED CHARGES			
Prepaid Insurance		\$934.64	
United States Coast Guard Expense		<u>387.90</u>	<u>1,322.54</u>
TOTAL ASSETS			<u><u>\$725,138.67</u></u>

LIABILITIES

General Fund

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Loans Payable		\$30,000.00	
Subscriptions to First Mortgage Bonds		4,400.00	
Accounts Payable—Trade		2,929.52	
Due to Students—Students' Activity Fund		613.37	
Due to Students—Breakage and Locker Deposits		1,119.61	
Unexpended Research Grants		4,087.89	
Unexpended Scholarship Grants		100.00	
Employees—United States Savings Bond Subscriptions		88.63	
Employees—Federal Tax Withheld		<u>473.80</u>	<u>\$43,812.82</u>

DEFERRED INCOME

Tuition Fees Received in Advance		3,625.00	
GENERAL FUND SURPLUS			60,535.56

Endowment Funds

College of Pharmacy Endowment Fund	\$13,883.10
Bigelow Fellowship	25,497.60
Henry Pfeiffer Scholarship	18,000.00
Isaac Plaut Fellowship	12,599.63
George J. Seabury Scholarship	4,624.82
Max J. Breitenbach Prize	4,821.59
Prize Fund	4,949.16
Student Loan Fund	1,884.73
	86,260.63
Reserve for Deferred Awards	\$944.97
Unexpended Income	3,307.28
	4,252.25
Net Investment in Plant	526,652.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$725,138.67

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

INCOME

OPERATING INCOME

Tuition, Registration, and Graduation Fees	\$42,900.49
Evening Course Fees	8,101.25
United States Coast Guard—Tuition Fees	30,000.00
Examination Fees	141.00
Breakage Fees	1,050.00
Transcripts	130.50
Interest on Students' Accounts	321.00
Endowment Income for General Purposes	2,700.00
Endowment Income for Specific Purposes	872.64
Membership Dues	1,085.00
Miscellaneous Income	1,322.43
TOTAL INCOME	\$88,624.31

EXPENSES

EXPENSES

General Administration

Salaries	\$9,864.96
Expense	1,598.77
Advertising	2,420.54
Insurance	1,256.51
Graduation Expense	111.15

Instruction

Salaries	35,467.76
Extra Compensation—Evening Courses	3,784.13
United States Coast Guard—Salaries	8,480.00
Laboratory Attendants' Salaries	8,606.00
Supplies and Expense	270.70

Library

Salary	625.00
Expense	493.68

Pension and Annuity Premium

2,599.92

Student Aid

872.64

Operation and Maintenance of Plant

Salaries	4,940.30
Supplies and Expense	6,620.72

Noneducational Expenses

Auditing and Special Services	865.70
Interest on Indebtedness	1,398.93
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	126.23
Dues and Contributions	90.50

90,404.14

Excess of Expense over Income, before Gifts

\$1,779.83

Gifts for General Purposes

10,325.00

Excess of Income over Expenses

\$8,545.17

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE
1943-44

TEACHERS COLLEGE
BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS

I. CURRENT FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$139,499.78
Accounts and Notes Receivable, less Reserve	88,362.54
Investments at Cost, less Amortization of Premiums	270,934.52
Equity of Current Funds in Assets of Unrestricted Capital	
Funds	445,527.05
Inventories of Foods and Supplies	67,657.23
Inventories of Bureau of Publications	56,722.41
Deferred Charges	52,482.81
Total Current Assets and Accounts	<u>\$1,121,186.34</u>

II. LOAN FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$95,202.98
Student Loan Notes Receivable Estimated Collectible	111,720.43
Welfare Fund Notes Receivable	1,840.00
Total Loan Funds Assets	<u>208,763.41</u>

III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$31,923.95
Securities at Cost, less Amortization of Premiums	5,403,867.81 ^a
Real Estate—College Residence Halls	1,434,279.81
Total Endowment Funds Assets	<u>6,870,071.57</u>

IV. PLANT FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$3,834.99
Invested in:	
Educational Activities Plant	8,265,005.67
Auxiliary Activities Plant	2,470,464.08
Total Plant Funds Assets	<u>10,739,304.74</u>

V. AGENCY FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	<u>18,444.71</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND ACCOUNTS	<u>\$18,957,770.77</u>

^a Unrestricted securities are partly pledged as security for note payable.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1944

LIABILITIES

I. CURRENT LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

A. General			
Notes Payable (Secured)	\$350,000.00		
Current Liabilities	116,187.04		
Deferred Credits to Income	70,177.31		
Surplus of Current Funds . . . . .	.....	
			\$536,364.35
B. Restricted			
Current Funds for Designated Purposes	\$472,202.04		
Unexpended Income from Restricted Endowment	112,619.95		
			584,821.99
Total Current Liabilities and Funds . . . . .	.....		\$1,121,186.34

II. LOAN FUNDS

Loan Funds for Teachers College Students	\$195,847.92	
Loan Funds for New College Students	10,452.00	
Welfare Funds	2,463.49	
Total Loan Funds . . . . .	.....	208,763.41

III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS

General Endowment Funds	\$1,772,376.24	
Funds Functioning as General Endowment	1,639,521.78	
Restricted Endowment Funds	1,022,161.03	
Funds Functioning as Restricted Endowment	3,103,437.42	
Total . . . . .	.....	\$7,537,496.47
Net Losses Arising from Investments	667,424.90	
Total Endowment Funds . . . . .	.....	6,870,071.57

IV. PLANT FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Plant Funds Unexpended	\$3,834.99	
Plant Funds Invested in:		
Educational Activities Plant	8,165,005.67	
Auxiliary Activities Plant	1,136,184.27	
Due to Endowment	1,434,279.81	
Total Plant Funds and Liabilities	10,739,304.74

V. AGENCY FUNDS

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	\$18,957,770.77
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STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

1. Student Fees from the College and Elementary and Secondary Schools	\$1,610,629.78
2. Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment	
General Purposes	\$95,488.31
Restricted Purposes	142,411.51
	<u>237,899.82</u>
3. Gifts, Grants, and Reserves	
Gifts and Grants for Designated Purposes	\$83,737.09
Reserves for Designated Purposes	12,412.90
	<u>96,149.99</u>
4. Sales and Services of Educational Departments	5,314.36
5. Rent and Use of Space by Auxiliary Enterprises	57,292.26
6. Other Income	13,586.80
	<u></u>
Total Educational and General Income	\$2,020,873.01

II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Residence Halls	\$332,378.49
2. Dining Halls	261,530.22
3. Supply Room	7,636.31
4. Bureau of Publications	164,899.77
	<u>766,444.79</u>

III. OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL INCOME

1. Fellowships and Scholarships	
Restricted Endowment	4,334.61
	<u></u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$2,791,652.41</u>

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

1. General Administrative Offices			
Salaries	\$156,845.11		
Supplies and Expense	53,803.68		\$210,648.79
2. General Expense			
Office of Placement Service	\$30,560.42		
General Stenographic Office	11,322.09		
Insurance and Retirement of Employees	110,404.03		
Student Welfare and Activities	9,763.97		
Institutional Travel, Entertainment, and Activities	13,578.02		
Other General Expenses	2,127.37		177,755.90
3. Resident Instruction and Departmental Research			
Collegiate Instruction and Research	\$688,683.85		
Elementary and Secondary Schools Instruction and Research	356,598.46		1,045,282.31
4. Organized Research			
Institute of Adult Education	\$27,266.19		
General Institutional Research	18,066.51		
Institute of Educational Research	24,311.32		
Institute of Practical Science Research	2,000.00		
Institute of School Experimentation	75,393.36		147,037.38
5. Extension			
Extramural Courses			18,422.90
6. Libraries			78,996.05
7. Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Other General Services			
Care of Buildings and Furniture	\$119,538.40		
Repair of Buildings and Furniture	48,850.07		
Equipment	13,495.88		
Heat, Light, Power, Water, and Gas	83,672.47		
Insurance	15,432.49		
Rent	20,000.00		300,989.31
TOTAL			\$1,979,132.64

II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Residence Halls	\$269,094.42	
2. Dining Halls	255,569.07	
3. Supply Room	8,910.05	
4. Bureau of Publications	153,204.83	686,778.37

III. OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL EXPENSE

1. Interest	\$4,682.29	
2. Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes	15,185.50	19,867.79
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES		\$2,685,778.80

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARD COLLEGE
1943-44

BARD COLLEGE
BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1944

ASSETS

Cash	\$145,629.31
Notes Receivable	28,318.27
Accounts Receivable	11,201.90
Bard Store Inventory	2,479.46
Securities (at book value)	148,838.83
Rental Property (at book value)	10,032.64
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	1,439,175.15
Prepaid Expenses	
Unexpired Insurance	4,130.16
Food Inventory	1,643.50
Fuel Inventory	942.50
Miscellaneous	142.23
Accumulated Deficits	332,088.27
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,124,622.22

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$18,024.20
Mortgage on Land and Buildings	347,217.17
Students' Deposit Accounts	441.23
Deferred Credits to Income	16,463.77
Reserve for Students' Notes Receivable	27,156.71
Restricted Endowments and Funds	171,954.19
Building Fund	1,439,175.15
Unrestricted Funds and Endowments	104,189.80
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$2,124,622.22

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

INCOME

From Students		\$63,992.83
From Faculty and Staff		
Residence Halls, etc.	\$10,015.37	
Dining Hall	5,664.30	15,679.67
Other Dining Hall Income		6,713.75
From Department of Buildings and Grounds		1,410.55
From Endowments		7,551.46
Other Gifts		5,438.49
Other Income		
Army Specialized Training Program	\$228,247.89	
Miscellaneous	9,199.49	237,447.38
TOTAL INCOME		<u>\$338,234.13</u>

EXPENSE

Education and Administration		\$185,388.43
Dining Hall		105,375.63
Buildings and Grounds		71,355.62
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$362,119.65
DEFICIT		23,885.55
		<u>\$338,234.13</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK SCHOOL
OF
SOCIAL WORK

1943-44

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

ASSETS

CAPITAL FUND ASSETS

Equity of endowment funds in the pooled assets of the Community Service Society of New York	\$1,286,644.93
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OPERATING FUND ASSETS

Cash	\$48,715.04
Loans and accounts receivable	9,055.08
	<u>57,770.12</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$1,344,415.05

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUND LIABILITIES

Reserves	\$1,286,644.93
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OPERATING FUND LIABILITIES

Reserves	\$28,410.62
Liabilities	3,489.50
Deferred Credits	25,870.00
	<u>57,770.12</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$1,344,415.05

INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

OPERATING FUNDS

INCOME

Tuition fees, etc.	\$194,821.20
Interest and Dividends	80,183.77
Contributions	40,677.51

\$315,682.48

EXPENSES

Salaries	\$256,875.40
Other Operating Expenses	65,589.34
Fellowships	25,197.23

347,661.97

OPERATING DEFICIT \$31,979.49

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK 34,934.21

NET INCREASE IN OPERATING FUNDS FOR THE YEAR \$2,954.72

BALANCE OF OPERATING FUNDS AT OCTOBER 1, 1942 25,455.90

BALANCE OF OPERATING FUNDS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1943,

CONSISTING OF:

Current Funds	\$20,110.62
Student Loan Funds	8,300.00

\$28,410.62

